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1	0·30	1	3·28	1	1·61	1	0·62	1	0·40	1	2·47
2	0·61	2	6·56	2	3·22	2	1·24	2	0·81	2	4·94
3	0·91	3	9·84	3	4·83	3	1·86	3	1·21	3	7·41
4	1·22	4	13·12	4	6·44	4	2·49	4	1·61	4	9·88
5	1·52	5	16·40	5	8·05	5	3·11	5	2·02	5	12·35
6	1·83	6	19·69	6	9·66	6	3·73	6	2·42	6	14·82
7	2·13	7	22·97	7	11·27	7	4·35	7	2·83	7	17·30
8	2·44	8	26·25	8	12·87	8	4·97	8	3·23	8	19·77
9	2·74	9	29·53	9	14·48	9	5·59	9	3·63	9	22·24
10	3·05	10	32·81	10	16·09	10	6·21	10	4·04	10	24·71
11	3·35	11	36·09	11	17·70	11	6·84	11	4·44	11	27·19
12	3·66	12	39·37	12	19·31	12	7·46	12	4·85	12	29·65
13	3·96	13	42·65	13	20·92	13	8·08	13	5·25	13	32·12
14	4·27	14	45·93	14	22·53	14	8·70	14	5·66	14	34·59
15	4·57	15	49·21	15	24·14	15	9·32	15	6·06	15	37·05
16	4·88	16	52·49	16	25·75	16	9·94	16	6·46	16	39·53
17	5·18	17	55·78	17	27·35	17	10·56	17	6·87	17	42·00
18	5·49	18	59·06	18	28·97	18	11·19	18	7·27	18	44·47
19	5·79	19	62·34	19	30·58	19	11·81	19	7·67	19	46·95
20	6·10	20	65·62	20	32·19	20	12·43	20	8·08	20	49·42

1 gramme = $^1/_{28}$ oz.; 1 kilogramme = $2^1/_5$ lb.; 1 litre = $1^3/_4$ pint.

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahren-heit	Centi-grade	Réaumur	Fahren-heit	Centi-grade	Réaumur	Fahren-heit	Centi-grade	Réaumur	Fahren-heit	Centi-grade
+30·22	+100	+37·78	+21·78	+81	+27·22	+13·33	+62	+16·67	+4·89	+43	+6·11
29·78	99	37·22	21·33	80	26·67	12·89	61	16·11	4·44	42	5·56
29·33	98	36·67	20·89	79	26·11	12·44	60	15·56	4·00	41	5·00
28·89	97	36·11	20·44	78	25·56	12·00	59	15·00	3·56	40	4·44
28·44	96	35·56	20·00	77	25·00	11·56	58	14·44	3·11	39	3·89
28·00	95	35·00	19·56	76	24·44	11·11	57	13·89	2·67	38	3·33
27·56	94	34·44	19·11	75	23·89	10·67	56	13·33	2·22	37	2·78
27·11	93	33·89	18·67	74	23·33	10·22	55	12·78	1·78	36	2·22
26·67	92	33·33	18·22	73	22·78	9·78	54	12·22	1·33	35	1·67
26·22	91	32·78	17·78	72	22·22	9·33	53	11·67	0·89	34	1·11
25·78	90	32·22	17·33	71	21·67	8·89	52	11·11	0·44	33	0·56
25·33	89	31·67	16·89	70	21·11	8·44	51	10·56	0·00	32	0·00
24·89	88	31.11	16·44	69	20·56	8·00	50	10·00	—0·44	31	—0·56
24·44	87	30·56	16·00	68	20·00	7·56	49	9·44	0·89	30	1·11
24·00	86	30·00	15·56	67	19·44	7·11	48	8·89	1·33	29	1·67
23·56	85	29·44	15·11	66	18·89	6·67	47	8·33	1·78	28	2·22
23·11	84	28·89	14·67	65	18·33	6·22	46	7·78	2·22	27	2·78
22·67	83	28·33	14·22	64	17·78	5·78	45	7·22	2·67	26	3·33
22·22	82	27·78	13·78	63	17·22	5·33	44	6·67	3·11	25	3·89

To turn Centigrade (Celsius) into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32. — To turn Réaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32.

6°
9°
Bocholt
Cleve
Reichswald
Calcar
Rees
Wesel
Goch
Xanten
Kevelaer
Geldern
Issum
Sevelen
Straelen
Venlo
Tegelen
Kempen
Krefeld
Mörs
Rheinberg
Dinxperlo
Suderwick
Borken
Dingden
Hamminkeln
Schermbeck
Gahlen
Hünxe
Bislich
Büderich
Vorden
Waldrach
Trarach
Kastellaun
Simmern
Kirchberg
Boppard
Koblenz
Andernach
Neuwied
Linz
Remagen
Bonn
Siegburg
Köln
Aachen
Eupen
Malmedy
St. Vith
Prüm
Bitburg
Wittlich
Daun
Mayen
Ahrweiler
Euskirchen
Düren
Jülich
Erkelenz
Heinsberg
Geilenkirchen
Gangelt
Sittard
Roermond
Weert
Turnhout
Antwerpen
Mecheln
Brüssel
Löwen
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Namur
Dinant
Givet
Charleville
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Reims
Epernay
Châlons
Vitry
Bar-le-Duc
Commercy
Toul
Nancy
Pont-à-Mousson
Metz
Thionville
Longwy
Arlon
Neufchâteau
Bastogne
Marche
Huy
Lüttich
Verviers
Stavelot
Spa
Limburg
Hasselt
Maastricht
Tongern
Visé
Herstal
Seraing
Lüttich
Waremme
Hannut
Landen
Saarlouis
Saarbrücken
Forbach
Saargemünd
Saaralben
Saarunion
Lothringen
Luxemburg
Diedenhofen
Thionville
Esch
Differdingen
Düdelingen
Remich
Grevenmacher
Echternach
Wasserbillig
Trier
Saarburg
Merzig
Saarlouis
Saargemünd
Pfalzdf.
Meer
Vrasselt

THE RHINE

FROM THE

DUTCH TO THE ALSATIAN FRONTIER

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 102 MAPS AND PLANS

EIGHTEENTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
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1926

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"Go lytel boke god sende the good passage . . .
And specyally let this be thy prayere
Unto hem al that the wyl rede or here
Where thou art wronge after her helpe to cal
The to correcte in any parte or al."

Sir Richard Ros (15th cent.).

Printed in Germany.

PREFACE.

The Handbook for the Rhine, which was originally issued in 1861 as the first 'Baedeker' in English, translated from the German by *Professor John Kirkpatrick* (1835-1926), now reappears in its eighteenth revised edition. The German original, first published in 1828 (comp. p. 153), was the pioneer of the long series of the Baedeker guide-books now issued in three languages.

The handbook is compiled almost entirely from personal observation, the country having been repeatedly explored with a view to obtaining the latest possible information from the most trustworthy sources. The British editors, collaborating with the German editors, have specially adapted it to the requirements of British and American visitors. *Miss Irma Richter* of London contributes an Historical Sketch of Rhenish Art. The chief aim of the book is to enable the traveller so to employ his time, his money, and his energy that he may derive the greatest possible amount of pleasure and instruction from his visit.

The systematic arrangement of Baedeker's Handbooks has proved itself the most acceptable to travellers. The most flattering testimony to its merits is that it has been adopted in other works.

The volume is divided into five sections, each of which may be separately removed by cutting the gauze visible on bending the book sharply back at the beginning and the end of each section (I. North Part of Rhenish Prussia, pp. 1-100; II. The Rhine from Cologne to Coblenz, Valley of the Lahn, Westerwald, pp. 101-170; III. West Part of Rhenish Prussia, pp. 171-234; IV. The Rhine from Coblenz to Mainz, Frankfurt, Taunus, pp. 235-342; V. Rhenish Hesse, Bavarian Palatinate, Index, pp. 343-422). The introduction (pp. i-xlii) also forms a separate section.

The latest Information about travelling, health-resorts, etc., is obtainable gratis from the German Railroads Information Office, 630 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Air Services in the Rhineland are mentioned on p. xviii.

Hotels. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate not only the first-class hotels, but others also of more modest pretensions. Their charges are, of course, liable to fluctuations. Those which the Editor has reason to believe especially worthy of commendation are denoted by asterisks. To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from this handbook. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

The utmost care has been bestowed on the Maps and Plans, which have been revised with the aid of recent authorities and from the Editor's own experience. On the maps of the Rhine and Moselle valleys and of the Laacher See (pp. 101, 104, 147, 188, 236) the letterpress runs from W. to E., thus serving as orientation. Cartographical abbreviations, see pp. xiii, xiv.

Population. Figures have been inserted as far as possible according to the census of 1925, the results of which came to hand while the volume was going to press. The figures in other cases are the latest available.

Corrections and Suggestions offered by travellers will be highly appreciated by the Editor. Hotel-bills, with annotations showing the traveller's opinion as to the accommodation, are particularly welcome.

Abbreviations.

Abp. = archbishop.	fl. = Dutch florin.	P. = pension (i.e. board, lodging, and attendance).
adm. = admission.	gr. = gramme.	pf. = pfennig.
B. = breakfast.	kg. = kilogramme.	Pl. = plan.
b. = born.	km. = kilometre.	Prot. = Protestant.
Bp. = bishop.	l. = left.	R. = room or route.
c. = circa, about.	*l.* = English pound.	r. = right.
D. = dinner.	M. = mile.	rfmts. = refreshments.
d. = died.	ℳ = mark.	*s.* = English shilling.
d. = English penny.	m. = metre.	

The number of feet given after the name of a place indicates its height above sea-level. — Distances on railways are given in English miles, reckoned from the starting-point of the route; those on walking routes are reckoned from point to point and are sometimes expressed by the time taken by an average walker.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Season. Health Resorts. Plan of Tour.

Season. The climate of Western Germany is influenced by the comparative proximity of the North Sea, which renders the temperature remarkably mild. While the annual mean temperature in Eastern Germany is only about 42-48° Fahr., in the Rhineland it rises to over 51°. Thus, owing to the early springs and the long warm autumns, a tour in the Rhenish provinces is still enjoyable at a season when the Alps and the mountainous districts of Central Germany are beginning to feel the frosts of the coming winter. It must not be forgotten, however, that in early spring the banks of the Rhine and of most of its tributaries, not yet enlivened by the green foliage of the vine, present rather a bare and monotonous appearance, while mists are frequent in late autumn. Moreover, the steamer services are curtailed during these months. The best time for travelling, therefore, is from the middle of May till the end of September or the beginning of October.

Health Resorts. The Rhineland can claim a large share of Germany's most famous watering-places. *Aachen* (p. 2), *Assmannshausen* (p. 267), *Bertrich* (p. 195), *Ems* (p. 157), *Neuenahr* (p. 133), *Schlangenbad* (p. 288), and *Wiesbaden* (p. 274) are thermal spas. The springs at *Dürkheim* (p. 380), *Godesberg* (p. 116), *Homburg* (p. 332), *Honnef* (p. 123), *Kreuznach* (p. 231), *Langenschwalbach* (p. 286), *Münster am Stein* (p. 229), *Raffelberg* (p. 46), *Salzig* (p. 248), and *Soden* (p. 341) are impregnated with iron and salt. The summer resorts are mostly situated in the Ahr Valley, the Seven Mts., the Eifel, the Pfälzer Wald, the Taunus, etc There are no regularly organized facilities for winter sports, though there are several spots in the Taunus, the Eifel, and the Pfälzer Wald where ski-ing is practised.

At most German health resorts a Visitors' Tax is levied by the local administrative authorities for the upkeep and renewal of the baths, gardens, promenades, etc. The patient at a spa receives in return for his tax a ticket ('Kurkarte') which enables him (free of extra charge) to drink the waters and to make use of the Kurhaus and various other social amenities, but a separate charge is usually made for baths. At health resorts which are not spas the tax is added to the hotel bill. Comp. 'Some German Spas', by S. L. Bensusan (illus.; 1925).

Plan of Tour. The following survey will serve to give an idea of the time requisite (four or five weeks) for a visit to the chief points of interest.

	Days
Aachen and *Düsseldorf* (R. 1, 3, and 6)	2
Cologne and *Bonn* (R. 5, 13, 15, and 16)	3
Steamer to *Godesberg* and *Königswinter* (R. 17). *Seven Mountains* (R. 18)	1½
Steamer to Remagen (R. 17). Excursion to the *Ahr Valley* as far as Altenahr (R. 19)	1½
Steamer to *Brohl* or *Andernach* (R. 20), *Laacher See* (R. 21), the *Volcanic Eifel (Daun, Manderscheid, Gerolstein, Kyllburg)*, railway to Trier (R. 25)	3½
Trier (R. 27) and the *Moselle* thence to Coblenz (*Berncastel, Traben-Trarbach, Marienburg, Cochem;* R. 26)	3
Coblenz (R. 22). *Ems* and the *Lahn Valley* (R. 23)	3-4
Steamer to St. Goar. Environs of *St. Goar* and *St. Goarshausen*. *Oberwesel, Caub*, and *Bacharach* (R. 34)	2
Steamer to *Bingen* (R. 34), *Niederwald* (R. 35)	1½
Kreuznach and the *Nahe Valley* as far as Oberstein (R. 31)	1½-2
Rheingau (R. 36). *Wiesbaden* (R. 37). *Mainz* (R. 39)	2½
Frankfurt (R. 41). *Taunus* (R. 42)	2½-3
Darmstadt (R. 44), *Bergstrasse* (R. 43), *Heidelberg* (R. 45), and *Mannheim* (R. 46)	3
Neustadt and the *Haardt Mts.* (R. 53, 50), *Speyer* (R. 54), and *Worms* (R. 48)	2

II. Routes from London to Cologne.

Cologne, as the focus of the Rhineland, is taken as the goal of the under-mentioned routes; but it will be easy to make the requisite allowances if some other point be the tourist's destination. The reader is warned that the routes and fares are liable to frequent alteration.

A. By Air.

Imperial Airways Ltd. One service daily (except Sun.) viâ Brussels in 6 hrs. (flying-time 4½ hrs.); fare 6*l.*, return-ticket 10*l.* 10*s.* Passengers are conveyed, free of extra charge, from the Hotel Victoria (near Charing Cross) to the aerodrome at Croydon (12 M. to the S. of London) and from the aerodrome at Bickendorf to the Dom-Hotel at Cologne (p. 60). Hand-luggage to the extent of 30 lb. is free, excess being charged at 6*d.* per lb. — German air services, see p. xviii.

Tickets and information may be obtained at Wolseley House, 157 Piccadilly, London, W. 1, the LepAerial Bureau, 27 Piccadilly, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, etc., the American Express Co., 6 Haymarket, S.W. 1, and 84 Queen St., E.C. 4, and other tourist agents (Cologne offices, see p. 60).

No more precautions are needed than go to an ordinary sea trip, including gloves and a warm light coat, in case extra heights are necessary to avoid cloud. Cotton-wool is distributed to lessen the roar of the engines and propeller, and there are other provisions for the passenger's comfort. Delicate persons will have to grow used to the slight dip or oscillation, and those ordinarily subject to sea-sickness may possibly find themselves troubled by air-sickness. Luncheon baskets may be obtained at the aerodrome restaurant, but for an initial trip it is wiser to depend upon a few dry biscuits and a little fruit.

B. By Railway and Steamer.

Through-carriages and dining and sleeping cars are attached to the trains on the following routes. The trains of the Southern Railway start from Victoria, those of the London & North Eastern Railway from Liverpool Street station.

1. *Viâ Dover and Ostend* (Southern Railway; comp. R. 1 & 2). Twice daily in 15 hrs. (sea-passage 3¾ hrs.); fares 3*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, 2*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Holders of 2nd class tickets may travel 1st class on the steamer on payment of 2*s.* 10*d.* extra. Hand-luggage examined at Ostend and in the train at Herbesthal and Aachen, registered luggage at Aachen.

2. *Viâ Folkestone and Flushing* (Southern Railway; comp. R. 5 b). Once daily in 13½ hrs. (sea passage 5½ hrs.); fares 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, 3*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Change of class on steamer 10*s.* Hand-luggage examined at Flushing and Kaldenkirchen, registered luggage at Kaldenkirchen.

3. *Viâ Dover and Calais* (Southern Railway; comp. R. 1 & 2). Twice daily in 14½-18 hrs. (sea-passage 1¼ hr.); fares 4*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Change of class on steamer 3*s.* 6*d.* Hand-luggage examined at Calais, Blandain, Herbesthal, and Aachen; registered luggage at Blandain and Aachen. Passengers leaving London by the morning train must change at Brussels and wait there 3½ hrs. for the connection to Cologne.

4. *Viâ Harwich and the Hook of Holland* (London & North Eastern Railway). Once daily in 14¾ hrs. (sea-passage 7½ hrs.); fares 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, 3*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Change of class on steamer 10*s.* Hand-luggage examined at the Hook of Holland and Cranenburg, registered luggage at Cranenburg. Comp. R. 4. — An additional service (15½ hrs.; same fares) runs in summer viâ Emmerich, Oberhausen, and Düsseldorf. Hand-luggage examined at the Hook of Holland and at Emmerich; registered luggage at Emmerich. Comp. R. 5 a.

III. Language. Money. Expenses. Passports. Custom House. Time.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Germany, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the German language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

The following list of German words, which occur frequently in the handbook, with their English equivalents, will, it is hoped, prove useful to the traveller. The abbreviations which are commonly found on the maps and plans are printed in brackets.

Aktien-Gesellschaft (A.-G.) = joint-stock company.
Alt = old.
Altstadt = Old Town.
Amt (A.) = office.
Anlage = ornamental grounds.
Anstalt (Anst.) = establishment, institute.
Bach (B.) = stream.
Bad = bath.

Bahnhof (Bhf.) = railway-station.
Bau = building.
Berg (B., Bg.) = hill, mountain.
Bibliothek = library.
Börse = exchange.
Bräu, Brauerei = brewery.
Brücke (Br.) = bridge.
Brunnen = fountain.
Burg = castle, stronghold.
Bürger = burgher, citizen.
Denkmal (Denkm., Dkm., D.) = monument.
Dom = cathedral.
Dorf (Df.) = village.
Dreifaltigkeit = Trinity.
Evangelisch (Ev.) = Protestant.
Fabrik (Fabr.) = factory.
Fähre = ferry.
Feld = field.
Fels, Felsen = rock, cliff.
Flugplatz = aerodrome.
Forst = forest.
Friedhof = cemetery.
Gasse (G.) = lane, alley.
Gasthaus, Gasthof (Gasth.) = hotel, inn.
Gebäude (Geb., Gb.) = building.
Gebirge (Geb.) = mountain range.
Gericht (Ger.) = law-courts.
Gesellschaft (Ges.) = society, company.
Gross (Gr.) = great, large.
Grund = dale, glen.
Gymnasium (Gymn.) = grammar school.
Hafen (Hfn.) = harbour.
Haltestelle (Hst.) = railway or tramway halt.
Handel = trade, commerce.
Hardt = height or forest.
Haupt (Hpt.) = main, chief.
Heim = home.
Hof = court, farm, hotel.
Höhe = height.
Holz = wood.
Hütte = hut, foundry.
Insel (I.) = island.
Kamm = ridge.
Kammer = chamber.
Kapelle (Kap.) = chapel.
Kaserne (Kas.) = barracks.
Kasino = club.
Katholisch (Kath., K.) = Roman Catholic.
Keller = cellar.
Kirche (K.) = church.
Klein (Kl.) = little, small.
Klinik (Kl.) = clinic, hospital.
Kloster (Klost.) = monastery, convent.
Kopf = head, peak.
Krankenhaus = hospital.
Kreuz = cross.
Kreuzgang = cloisters.
Krieg = war.
Kunst = art.
Kuppe = dome-shaped peak.
Laube = portico, arcade.
Lei, Ley = slate or other rocks in the Rhineland.
Maar = crater-lake.
Markt = market-place.
Marstall = stables.
Mühle (M.) = mill.
Neu = new.
Neustadt = New Town.
Nieder (Nd., Ndr.) = lower.
Nord = North.
Ober = upper.
Ort = place.
Ost = East.
Pfad = path.
Platz (Pl.) = place, square.
Quelle = source, well.
Rathaus (Raths.) = town hall.
Realschule = modern school.
Regierung = government.
Reich = state, realm, etc.
Schauspiel = drama.
Schenke = tavern.
Schlachthof = slaughter-house.
Schloss (Schl.) = palace, mansion.
Schlucht = gully, ravine.
Schule (Sch.) = school.
See = sea, lake.
Spitze = summit, peak.
Stadt = town.
Stein (St.) = stone, rock.
Stift, Stiftung (St.) = (charitable) foundation, institution.
Strasse (Str.) = street.
Strassenbahn = tramway.
Stube = room, apartment.
Süd = South.
Tal, Thal = valley.
Tor = gate.
Turm = tower.
Turnhalle = gymnasium.
Unter (Unt.) = lower.
Verein = society.
Vorstadt = suburb.
Wald = wood, forest.
Wand = wall.
Weg = way, path.
Werder, Werth, Wörth = islet, flat ground by a river.
Wiese = meadow.
Wirtschaft, Wirtshaus (Whs.) = tavern.
Zeche (Z.) = mine.
Zimmer = room.
Zollamt = custom-house.

Money. The monetary unit of the stabilized currency introduced in 1923 is the *Reichsmark* (or 'Rentenmark'), which is divided into 100 pfennigs and is nearly equivalent to the English shilling. Notes of 1000, 100, 50, 20, and 10 ℳ are issued by the Reichsbank and there are also 'Rentenbankscheine' of 1000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, and 1 ℳ. The 50 ℳ notes issued by the state banks of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Baden are not universally accepted. The following coins are current: 5, 3, 2, and 1 ℳ in silver; 50, 10, and 5 pf. in aluminium bronze; 2 and 1 pf. (partly pre-War coins) in bronze or copper. All other coins and notes have been demonetized.

English and American bank-notes, gold, and silver are generally received at the full value. The rates of exchange are published daily in the newspapers. Large sums of money should be changed at a bank or accredited money-changer's. A safe mode of carrying money from England or America is in the shape of letters of credit, which are readily procurable at the principal banks. The travellers' cheques issued by the American Express Co. or the circular notes of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son are convenient also.

Expenses. The expense of a tour in the Rhineland depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany, as in most other countries, is now more expensive than it was before the War. Persons of moderate requirement may reckon on a daily expenditure (excluding railway fares) of at least 20-25 ℳ, or 15-20 ℳ when a prolonged stay is made at one place.

Passports and visas are essential for all foreigners entering Germany. Persons wishing to stay several months in the same place are advised to write for a permit from the local police authorities before beginning their journey.

Passports may be obtained direct from the Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth St., London, S.W. 1 (branch-office at 36 Dale Street, Liverpool) or through the usual tourist agents. In the United States applications for passports should be made to the Bureau of Citizenship, State Department, Washington, D.C. — Visas for Germany must be obtained from a German consulate (in London, 21a Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C. 1).

Occupied Territory. The greater portion of the territory described in this volume is still occupied by French, Belgian, and British troops, although the Cologne zone was evacuated on Jan. 31st, 1926. According to the Treaty of Versailles the central zone, comprising Aachen and the bridge-head of Coblenz, is to be evacuated in Jan. 1930, the southern zone (Palatinate, Trier, Eifel, and the bridge-head of Mainz) in Jan. 1935. — All foreigners entering occupied territory, unless connected with the Army of Occupation or the Allied Commissions, require passports viséd by the German authorities and are subject to the German regulations regarding travellers.

Custom House ('Zollamt'). The customs examination of tourists entering Germany is now fairly lenient, but new articles of all

kinds, even clothes and linen for personal use, and tobacco are, as in other countries, liable to duty and must be declared at once.

The chief articles dutiable in England are tobacco, wine and spirits, silk, lace, watches and clocks, cameras and optical glass, musical instruments, perfumes (e.g. Eau de Cologne), and sweets. Foreign reprints of English copyright books are confiscated.

Time. *Central European Time* (M.E.Z., i.e. Mitteleuropäische Zeit; Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Scandinavia, etc.) is 1 hr. in advance of West European or Greenwich Time (Great Britain, France, Belgium, Saar District, etc.), 40 min. in advance of Amsterdam Time (Holland), and 6 hrs. in advance of the Eastern Zone of the United States. — *Summer Time* has not been adopted in Germany.

IV. Railways. Motor Posts. Steamers. Air Services.

Time Tables (for railway, steamer, motor post, and air services). The official time-table is the *Reichskursbuch* (6½ *M*). *Storms Kursbuch fürs Reich* (4 *M*) and the *Lloyd-Kursbuch der Schnellzüge* (for express trains only; 3½ *M*) may also be recommended. The summer services are usually in force from June 1st till the beginning of October.

In some of the tables one list of stations serves for both directions. In these cases the times on the left of the names are to be read downwards, but those on the right must be read upwards. The reckoning of time from 1 to 24 o'clock has not been adopted in Germany; the times of trains running during the night (i.e. from 6 p.m. to 5.59 a.m.) are denoted by the underlining of the minute figures (e.g. from 6.0 p.m. to 5.59 a.m.).

The **Railways** in Germany, no longer state property, have been owned since 1924 by the 'Deutsche Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft' or 'German Railway Company', formed in accordance with the Dawes Plan. — Good restaurants are to be found at the larger stations. Hand-luggage may be left in the cloak-room ('Handgepäck-Aufbewahrungsstelle') on payment of 20 pf. per package for the first two days and 20 pf. for each additional day. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket ('Fahrkarte') or a platform-ticket ('Bahnsteigkarte'; 10 pf.). The policemen posted at the exit of many of the larger stations will, if requested, hand the traveller a metal ticket with the number of one of the cabs drawn up in the station-yard. *Porters* ('Gepäckträger') are provided with a copy of the official tariff and with a numbered identity-ticket (which may be demanded by the hirer). They are entitled to charge (within the station) 20 pf. for one piece of hand-luggage or a trunk weighing less than 30 kilogrammes (66 lb.) and 15 pf. for each additional package or 30 kilogrammes or less; an extra charge of 10 and 5 pf. is authorized when luggage is conveyed to a point outside but near the station.

On the trains de luxe (L-Züge, i.e. 'Luxuszüge'; 1st class only), owned, like the restaurant and sleeping cars, by the 'Mitteleuropä-

ische Schlafwagen- und Speisewagen-A-G.' (Mitropa), and on the corridor-trains (D-Züge, i. e. 'Durchgangszüge') the seats are numbered and may be reserved (see below). — The ordinary or slow trains ('Personenzüge', colloquially 'Bummelzüge') have four classes; the trains on local lines have no first class and occasionally only fourth class compartments. Only the first and second class seats are upholstered. The second-class carriages are sometimes as good as the first class in England. Special compartments are reserved for ladies ('Frauen') and non-smokers ('Nichtraucher'), where smoking is forbidden, even when none of the inmates objects. Smoking is permitted in all other compartments, but in the 1st class the other passengers should be first consulted. Tickets for the sleeping-car ('Schlafwagen') cost 26 ℳ (1st class), 13 ℳ (2nd class), and $6^1/_2$ ℳ (3rd class), and may be bought in advance from the 'Mitteleuropäisches Reisebureau' ('MER'; $10^0/_0$ extra). Luncheon or dinner in the restaurant-car ('Speisewagen'; special compartment for smokers) costs $3^1/_2$ ℳ.

The *Fares* per kilometre are: 1st class 10.8 pf., 2nd class 7.5 pf., 3rd class 5 pf., 4th class 3.3 pf. Passengers on the 'D-Züge' and 'Schnellzüge' (but not 'Eilzüge') must pay on each ticket an extra charge of 2 ℳ (1st class), 1 ℳ (2nd class), or 50 pf. (3rd class) for distances up to 75 kilometres ($46^1/_2$ M.), 4, 2, or 1 ℳ for 76-150 kilometres (47-93 M.), 6, 3, or $1^1/_2$ ℳ for distances exceeding 150 kilometres. Tickets for reserved seats ('Platzkarten'; comp. above), costing 2 ℳ (1st class), 1 ℳ (2nd class), or 50 pf. (3rd class), are obtainable (not more than three days in advance) at the departure stations or at stations where an extra coach is attached to the train. A ticket (either single or return) is valid for four days and permits the journey to be broken once without any formality; the journey must, however, be continued not later than the next day. There is no reduction on return-tickets ('Rückfahrkarten'). Passengers who wish to travel in a higher class than that denoted on their tickets must first obtain permission from the guard ('Schaffner'), even when there is no room for them in the class to which they are entitled; they will otherwise have to pay not only the difference in fares but also an additional fine. — The fares given in this handbook are for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class on the main lines and for 2nd and 3rd class on local lines.

No *Luggage* ('Gepäck') is allowed free except smaller articles taken by the passenger into his carriage. Heavy luggage may either be registered as passenger-luggage (on production of the railway-ticket) or sent as goods ('Expressgut'; no ticket necessary, but more expensive). The charge for registering a trunk weighing, for example, 10 kilogrammes (22 lb.) is 60 pf. for 93-117 kilometres (58-73 M.), 1 ℳ for 193-217 kilometres (120-135 M.), 1 ℳ 90 pf. for 476-516 kilometres (296-321 M.). Trunks should be at the station at least $^1/_4$ hr. before the train starts. Luggage once registered and a voucher ('Gepäckschein')

obtained, the passenger need not inquire after it until he arrives at his destination, where it will be kept in safe custody (24 hrs. gratis), until he presents his voucher. Carriage of cycles, see p. xxvi.

In many remote valleys of the Taunus, Palatinate, Eifel, etc., a service of **Motor Posts** (carrying passengers and mails) is maintained by the government postal authorities. These services, particulars of which are given in the handbook, provide a convenient connection between outlying places and the railway.

Steamers. The first steamer on the Rhine was the 'Orwell', in June 1816, which left London bound for Frankfurt, but failed to proceed farther than Cologne. In the spring of 1817 James Watt (1769-1848), the son of the famous engineer, appeared with the 'Caledonia' and ascended the river as far as Coblenz. A regular service up-river from Cologne was instituted in 1827. The passenger-service is now carried on almost exclusively by the *Köln-Düsseldorfer Rheindampfschiffahrt*, the steamers of which are recognizable by their yellow and white hulls and black and white funnels. The admirable saloon-steamers of this company accomplish the journey from Cologne to Mainz in $12^1/_4$-$14^3/_4$ hrs. (down-stream in $7^3/_4$-$9^3/_4$ hrs.); comp. the particulars given at the beginning of R. 15 (Cologne-Bonn), R. 17 (Bonn-Remagen), R. 20 (Remagen-Coblenz), R. 34 (Coblenz-Bingen), and R. 36 (Bingen-Mainz). The *Netherlands Steamship Co.* (Nederlandsche Stoomboot Reederij; painted green and yellow, funnels white below and black above), plying between Rotterdam and Ludwigshafen (Mannheim), serves mainly for the transportation of freight, but has also several good saloon-steamers for passengers (piers generally different from those of the other company). The vessels of both companies are equipped with dining-saloons and cabins. Travellers must be prepared for a certain want of punctuality, especially on Sundays and holidays, or when the water is low, or in going up-stream when the water is unusually high, or in the autumn, when the hour of departure is often postponed on account of the morning mists. The services of both companies are curtailed in winter.

The German steamers on the Rhine have one class only. TICKETS are purchased before embarkation at the office near the landing-stage and are retained until leaving the ship. The holder of a ticket costing not less than 2 ℳ is at liberty to break his journey, provided he signify his intention to the purser before the tickets are collected. Return-tickets and combined railway-and-steamer tickets are not issued at present. Each passenger is entitled to 55 lb. (25 kilogrammes) of LUGGAGE free; an excess fee of 70 pf. per 25 kilogrammes is charged for each of the following stages: Rotterdam-Cologne, Dusseldorf Konigswinter, Cologne-Coblenz, Andernach-Boppard, Coblenz-Mannheim. Hand-luggage may be retained by the passenger or registered (30 pf. per package for each of the above-mentioned stages). — Carriage of cycles, see p. xxvi. — REFRESHMENTS are provided on board the steamers, in the style of the larger hotels. Table d'hôte is served between 12 and 2.

The **Air Services** in Germany (comp. p. xii) are run, in conjunction with foreign companies, by the Deutsche Lufthansa, a company

formed in 1926 by the amalgamation of the Deutscher Aero-Lloyd (Berlin) and the Junkers-Luftverkehr A.-G. (Dessau). The routes mentioned below are, as a rule, traversed in both directions once daily (except Sun.) by aeroplanes carrying passengers and mails. Passengers are, in most cases, conveyed by motor-car, free of extra charge, to and from the aerodromes. Hand-luggage to the extent of 30 lb. (10 kg. or 22 lb. for flights within Germany) is free. — Postal rates, see p. xxv.

The programme for the summer of 1926 includes the following Routes affecting the Rhineland.

From *London* to *Brussels* and *Cologne*, see p. xii.

From *London* to *Rotterdam*, *Essen & Mülheim* (5 hrs.; 6*l.* 5*s.*), *Dortmund*, *Cassel*, *Halle*, and *Leipzig* (10 hrs.; 10*l.*).

From *Amsterdam* to *Düsseldorf*, *Cologne* (2 hrs.; 33 Dutch fl.), *Frankfurt*, *Mannheim*, and *Bâle* (7 hrs. 25 min.; 91 fl.).

From *Berlin* to *Essen & Mülheim* (on request), *Cologne* (4 hrs.; 95 ℳ), and *Paris* (7¾ hrs.; 185 ℳ); to *Halle*, *Erfurt*, *Frankfurt* (4¾ hrs.; 95 ℳ), *Mannheim*, and *Karlsruhe* (6 hrs. 35 min.; 125 ℳ).

From *Zürich* to *Stuttgart*, *Mannheim*, *Frankfurt* (3½ hrs.; 95 Swiss frs.), *Hanover*, and *Hamburg* (8 hrs. 20 min.; 195 frs.).

From *Cologne* to *Hamburg* and *Copenhagen* (4½ hrs.; 153 ℳ); to *Düsseldorf*, *Essen & Mülheim*, *Dortmund*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg* (4 hrs. 40 min.; 85 ℳ); to *Magdeburg* and *Berlin* (4 hrs. 10 min.; 95 ℳ); and to *Halle*, *Breslau*, and *Gleiwitz* (8 hrs. 30 min.; 145 ℳ).

From *Darmstadt* to *Mannheim*, *Baden-Baden*, *Stuttgart*, and *Munich* (4 hrs.; 110 ℳ).

From *Dortmund* to *Essen & Mülheim*, *Cologne*, *Frankfurt*, and *Munich* (5¾ hrs.; 135 ℳ).

From *Düsseldorf* or *Crefeld* to *Essen & Mülheim*, *Dortmund* (connection from *München-Gladbach*), *Brunswick*, and *Berlin* (4¾ hrs.; 95 ℳ).

From *Frankfurt* to *Dortmund* and *Essen & Mülheim* (2 hrs. 35 min.; 50 ℳ); to *Giessen* and *Cassel* (1 hr. 50 min.; 35 ℳ); and to *Karlsruhe* and *Bâle* (3 hrs. 20 min., 65 ℳ; connection for Geneva, Lyons, and Marseilles).

From *Mannheim* to *Karlsruhe*, *Baden-Baden*, *Villingen*, and *Constance* (3 hrs.; 60 ℳ).

V. Hotels. Restaurants. Cafés.

The first-class **Hotels** in the principal Rhenish towns and health resorts are provided with every modern luxury and comfort, but a considerable number are at present occupied by the Allied military authorities. Even the hotels in smaller towns and less frequented districts are usually more satisfactory than those in Eastern Germany. The average charges at the better-class hotels are as follows: bedroom (including light and attendance) from 6 ℳ, breakfast ('Erstes Frühstück', i.e. coffee or tea, with rolls and butter) from 2 ℳ, luncheon or dinner ('Mittagessen' or 'Dîner' at midday, 'Abendessen' or 'Souper' in the evening) 3½-6 ℳ. The charges at the more unassuming houses are about one-fourth or one-third lower.

The visitor should inquire the price of the room before engaging it and should remember that in noisy streets back-rooms are preferable. Breakfast, and sometimes one other meal, must be taken at the hotel, otherwise the price of the room may be raised. When a prolonged stay is contemplated, 'en pension' prices (i.e. an inclusive charge for board and lodging) should, if desired, be arranged immediately on arrival at the hotel. The bill ('Rechnung') should be called for in good time before the visitor's departure, in order that errors may be detected. In some establishments a special charge for attendance is included in the bill, in which case there is no necessity to distribute gratuities ('Trinkgeld').

During the season it is advisable to reserve rooms well in advance. This is most effectively done by telegram or reply-paid postcard, although even these methods have been known to fail. To simplify telegraphic orders for rooms the International Hotelkeepers Association, covering most of the first-class hotels, has agreed upon the following code:

alba, one room with one bed; *akka*, one room with double bed; *arab*. 1 R., 2 B.; *abec*, 1 R , 3 B.; *belab*, 2 R., 2 B.; *birac*, 2 R., 3 B ; *bonad*, 2 R., 4 B.; *ciroc*, 3 R., 3 B.; *carid*, 3 R., 4 B.; *calde*, 3 R., 5 B.; *caduf*, 3 R., 6 B.; *casag*, 3 R., 7 B.; *danid*, 4 R., 4 B.; *dalme*, 4 R., 5 B.; *danof*, 4 R., 6 B.; *dalag*, 4 R., 7 B.; *dirich*, 4 R., 8 B.; *durbi*, 4 R., 9 B.; *kind*, child's cot; *sal*, sitting-room; *bat*, private bathroom; *serv*, servant's room. The style of the rooms may be indicated by *best*, *bon*, or *plain*. The day and hour of arrival must be given (*aurora*, between midnight and 7 a.m.: *matin*, between 7 a.m. and noon; *sera*, between noon and 7 p.m.; *nocte*, between 7 p.m. and midnight) and the length of stay (*pass*, one night; *stop*, several days). The telegram should be signed with the name and address of the sender. To cancel the order only the word *cancel* and the name are necessary.

Hostels or **Hospices** ('Hospize'), sometimes hardly distinguishable from up-to-date hotels, are generally cheap and quiet boarding-houses, often conducted on religious lines. Members of all confessions, but not Jews, are welcome. They are especially recommended to ladies travelling alone.

Pensions or **Boarding Houses** are cheaper than hotels. For a sum of 7-10 ℳ per day the visitor receives lodging, breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, taking his meals (except breakfast) with the other guests at fixed hours. The terms and length of notice should be arranged in advance. Reduced terms may be arranged if luncheon is not taken, but no reduction is made for missed meals.

English and American travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country.

Restaurants. The charge for luncheon or dinner in the wine-restaurants (where wine is often 'de rigueur' and beer is not served) is upwards of 3 ℳ, exclusive of wine. The municipal 'Ratskeller' (in the Rathaus basement) are usually good. Cold dishes only are

procurable at the wine-rooms ('Weinstuben'), where the wine is less expensive. Rhenish and Moselle wines are fully described below.

In the beer-restaurants (less expensive than wine-restaurants) a table d'hôte meal is generally served from 12 to 3 at a charge of $1^1/_2$-3 *M*. In the evening meals are more often served 'à la carte'. Munich beer ('Münchner' or 'Bayrisch') is universally procurable; locally brewed beer ('Lager') is often quite good. Dark beer is known as 'Dunkles', light-coloured beer as 'Helles'.

In the **Cafés** a cup of coffee costs 35 pf. or more. Beer and cold snacks are obtainable, but warm dishes seldom. Music is provided at the larger establishments.

Gratuities are often included in the bill (comp. p. xx).

Although most of the waiters (who are addressed as 'Kellner' or 'Ober') in the first-class restaurants have a good command of English, the following list of words commonly required in a restaurant may possibly prove of use.

Ananas, pine-apple.
Apfelsine, orange.
Birne, pear.
Blumenkohl, cauliflower.
Bohnen, beans.
Brot, bread.
Ei (hart gekocht, weich gekocht), hard or soft boiled egg.
Erbsen, peas.
Erdbeeren, strawberries.
Forelle, trout.
Gabel, fork.
Gänsebraten, roast goose.
Gemüse, vegetables.
Gurke, cucumber.
Hammelfleisch, mutton.
Hasenbraten, roast hare.
Johannisbeeren, red currants.
Kabeljau, cod.
Kalbfleisch, veal.
Kartoffeln (Bratkartoffeln, Salzkartoffeln, Kartoffelbrei), fried, boiled, mashed potatoes.
Käse, cheese.
Kirschen, cherries.
Kohl, *Kraut*, cabbage.
Lachs, salmon.
Leber, liver.
Löffel, spoon.
Marmelade, jam.
Messer, knife.
Milch, milk.
Nachtisch, dessert.
Obst, fruit.
Ochsenfleisch, beef.
Pfeffer, pepper.
Pflaumen, plums.
Rindfleisch, beef.
Rote Rübe, beetroot.
Salz, salt.
Schellfisch, haddock.
Schinken, ham.
Schnitzel, veal cutlet.
Schweinefleisch, pork.
Senf, mustard.
Speisekarte, menu.
Spiegeleier und Speck, fried eggs and bacon.
Spinat, spinach.
Stachelbeeren, gooseberries.
Suppe, soup.
Tasse, cup.
Teller, plate.
Torte, pastry-cake.
Trauben, grapes.
Wasser, water.
Wurst, sausage.
Zitronenwasser, lemonade (non-aerated).

VI. Wine.

On the banks of the Rhine from Bonn to Mainz, a distance of 90 M., the cultivation of the vine may be seen in the greatest possible perfection, the geniality of the climate (comp. p. xi) being very favourable to the ripening of the grapes. While the palm must be yielded to France for her red wines, no country in the world can compete with the Rhenish Provinces in the vast variety and excellence of the white wines which they produce. We have no reliable evidence as to when viticulture was first practised in the Rhineland,

but recent research tends to show that it dates back to pre-Roman times.

The **Rheingau,** a district about 15 M. in length, produces the finest wines of the Rhine. Here is situated *Schloss Johannisberg* (p. 269), a most favoured spot, yielding a wine almost without rival. As the celebrated vineyards do not exceed 60 acres in area, little of this rare product falls to the share of the ordinary public. Moreover the first quality is only obtained in the finest seasons; the grapes are selected with the utmost care from the ripest bunches, not a drop of the precious juice being allowed to escape; the yield, under the most favourable circumstances, is therefore very limited. The various qualities of this wine are sold in the cask at Schloss Johannisberg by public auction. It is remarkable for raciness, delicacy of flavour, and bouquet, rather than for strength. The other wines of the vicinity, distinguished by the name of *Johannisberg-Klaus,* are also highly esteemed. There is also 'Johannisberger' produced from the vineyards of the village of that name, but this is inferior to many of the other products of the Rheingau. In this neighbourhood are *Rüdesheim* (p. 262) and *Geisenheim* (p. 269), both producing first-class wines. Below Bingen, on the opposite bank, is *Assmannshausen* (p. 267), the red wine of which holds a high rank and in good vintages vies with Burgundy of the best class, being made from the same species of grape. The *Marcobrunn* vineyard (p. 271), between *Hattenheim* and *Erbach*, produces a white wine of exquisite flavour and bouquet. The wines, however, which compete most successfully with Johannisberger and trench closely upon its celebrity, are the *Steinberger* (p. 271), produced from the carefully cultivated vineyards on the hill at the back of Hattenheim, and the *Rauenthaler Berg* (p. 272), the best vintages of which are unsurpassed in flavour and quality. *Hochheim* (p. 303), situated on the Main, yields a wine of very superior quality, and has given the name of 'Hock' to the produce of the country generally. First-class wine is grown on the *Gräfenberg* (p. 272); inferior sorts are produced at *Winkel* (p. 270), *Hallgarten* (p. 270), and *Eltville* (p. 272), and in the Boden-Tal near *Lorch* (p. 261).

The **Valley of the Rhine** between Bacharach and Coblenz produces many pleasant and wholesome wines, but inferior to the above. Those of *Engehöll* (p. 256), *Steeg* (p. 258), *Manubach* (p. 260), *Oberwesel* (p. 252), *Caub* (p. 255), and *Boppard* (p. 244) may be mentioned among the best. A fair quantity of wine is produced lower down the river, as far as the Drachenfels (see pp. 125, 128).

Rhenish Bavaria yields a vast quantity of white wine, generally known as wine of the Haardt, or Palatinate. The best qualities are those of *Ruppertsberg, Deidesheim*, and *Forst* (comp. p. 381), after which rank those of *Ungstein, Dürkheim, Wachenheim*, and *Königsbach*. Good red wines are grown at *Gimmel-*

dingen and *Callstadt*. The inferior wines of this district usually have a coarse, earthy flavour.

Rhenish Hesse produces *Niersteiner*, *Oppenheimer*, *Laubenheimer*, and *Bodenheimer* (comp. p. 368, 369), all pleasant wines, but less delicate than those of the Rheingau. *Liebfraumilch* ('Lait de Notre Dame'), also known as 'Liebfrauenmilch', is a good sound wine which owes much of its reputation to the superior wines sold under that name, and to the quaintness of the name itself. The vineyards where it is grown (p. 375) are incapable of producing a tenth part of the wine usually so called. The flat vineyards of *Ingelheim* (p. 237), between Mainz and Bingen, yield a good light-red wine. The Bingen district (p. 265) yields the fiery *Scharlachberger* and the *Eisler*, *Rosengartner*, *Kempter Berg*, and other varieties.

The **Nahe** wines, like those of the Palatinate, possess considerable body, but little flavour. The best is grown on the *Kauzenberg* (p. 233) near Kreuznach; there are also vineyards at *Norheim*, *Monzingen*, *Winzenheim*, *Bosenheim* (in Hesse), *Laubenheim*, etc.

The **Valley of the Ahr** is the most northern point at which the grape is successfully cultivated. Its light and wholesome '*Ahrbleicherte*' (p. 132) are chiefly consumed in the neighbourhood of their growth. They are strengthening and astringent in their properties, and resemble Burgundy of an inferior class. The best are those of *Walporzheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*.

The **Moselle** wines are chiefly grown amidst rugged and sterile-looking slate rocks, and are distinguished by their delicate, aromatic flavour, though the inferior varieties are apt to be rather acid in bad years. The best are *Brauneberger*, *Oligsberger* (p. 201), and *Berncasteler Doctor* (p. 200), which possess a delicious bouquet; and next to these may be placed the wines of *Zeltingen* (p. 199), *Graach* (p. 200), *Piesport* (p. 201), and *Winningen* (p. 189); and lastly *Trarbach*, *Ürzig*, *Cues*, *Lieser*, *Wintrich*, *Minheim*, *Dhron*, and several others (pp. 198-201).

The wines of the **Ruwer**, of which that grown at *Grünhaus* (p. 218) is the most valued, and of the **Saar** possess even less body than those of the Moselle, but surpass them in aroma. *Scharzhofberger* is a most excellent wine of this district; others are *Wiltinger*, *Bocksteiner*, *Geisberger*, *Oberemmeler*, and *Wawerner Herrenberger* (see p. 213).

The difference which exists among the products of the various vintages on the Rhine presents a marked contrast to the tolerably uniform quality maintained by the wines of Southern Europe. The best vintage-years of this century were 1900, 1904, 1905, 1911, 1917, and 1921, but even in these years the yield was by no means uniformly excellent in all parts of the Rhineland. The climatic conditions are not the same in all the districts; different years seem

to suit the different kinds of vine; and the vineyards in the most favoured positions, where the grapes ripen soonest, often suffer the most severely from the early spring frosts.

Many of the inns on the Middle and Upper Rhine (especially in the smaller towns) have wine on draught, which, though not entered on the wine-list, is frequently better than the cheaper wines in bottle.

Sparkling Wines. The effervescing German wines were first manufactured at *Esslingen* (in 1826), *Würzburg*, and *Mainz*, and afterwards at *Trier* and *Coblenz*. These wines are generally known in Germany as 'Schaumwein' or 'Sekt', in England (where they first found favour) as Sparkling Hock (comp. p. xxii) and Moselle. They are distinguished from the French wines by the predominance of the flavour of the grape, and when obtained in unexceptionable quarters, are a light, pleasant, and wholesome beverage. The largest factories are at *Hochheim*, *Eltville*, *Rüdesheim*, *Schierstein*, *Coblenz*, *Mainz*, *Biebrich*, *Frankfurt*, *Worms*, *Kreuznach*, and *Trier*.

The process is precisely the same as that employed in the preparation of champagne, which has been manufactured in France since the early 18th century. The wine (which at the outset is an ordinary still wine) is bottled after the first fermentation is over; and, by the addition of a small quantity of sugar and exposure to a moderately warm temperature, a second fermentation and the generation of carbonic acid are produced. The bottles are then placed on racks with their corks downwards, where they remain a month or more, and are opened several times to allow the escape of the sediment. At this stage as many as 20-25% of the bottles usually burst, while the contents of the survivors are much diminished. When the wine has thus been thoroughly clarified, the bottles are filled up, a small quantity of syrup (cognac and sugar) is added to give the requisite sweetness and body, and the final corking then takes place. The sparkling wine thus laboriously prepared for the market is worth more than double the original still wine from which it is manufactured. The inferior qualities are generally the most effervescent.

VII. Postal Information.

	Inland	Foreign
Letters	10 pf. for 20 gr., 20 pf. for 250 gr.	25 pf. for 20 gr., then 15 pf. per 20 gr.
Postcards	5 pf. (reply-paid 10 pf.).	15 pf. (reply-paid 30 pf.).
Printed Papers	3 pf. for 50 gr., 5 pf. for 100 gr., 10 pf. for 250 gr., 20 pf. for 500 gr., 30 pf. for 1 kg.	5 pf. per 50 gr.
Registration	30 pf.	30 pf.
Telegrams	1 ℳ for 10 words, then 10 pf. per word.	See p. xxv.

The inland postage rates are valid also for Danzig, Memel, the Saar, Luxemburg, and Austria.

Letter-boxes ('Briefkasten'; painted blue and generally attached to walls) are found in nearly every street.

Urban Rates (i. e. for letters, etc., despatched and delivered within the same town). Letters ('Briefe') 5 pf. for 20 gr., 10 pf. for 250 gr.; postcards ('Postkarten') 3 pf.; telegrams 50 pf. for 10 words, then 5 pf. per word.

Air Mail ('Flugpost'). Inland: 10 pf. extra for postcards and letters up to 20 gr., 20 pf. for letters up to 50 gr., 40 pf. for 100 gr., 1 ℳ for 250 gr., $1^1/_2$ ℳ for 500 grammes. — Foreign: 20 pf. extra for postcards and letters up to 20 gr.; for each additional 20 gr., 35 pf.

Telegrams to Austria and Czechoslovakia 12 pf. per word; to Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland 13 pf.; to Denmark, France, Poland, Sweden, and Hungary 16 pf.; to Italy 19 pf.; to Great Britain 27 pf. For the United States the rate varies according to distance: to New York 1 ℳ 10 pf. (by wireless 1 ℳ).

Telephone ('Fernsprecher'; 3 min. conversation allowed): 5 km. 15 pf., 15 km. 30 pf., 25 km. 45 pf., 50 km. 90 pf., 100 km. 1 ℳ 35 pf., 200 km. 1 ℳ 80 pf.; 200-300 km. 2 ℳ 10 pf. or (4 min. conversation) 2 ℳ 80 pf. — The charge for a 3 min. call (night service only) from London to Cologne is 13*s.* 6*d.* (6 p.m.-8 p.m.) or 8*s.* 1*d.* (8 p.m.-7 a.m.), from London to Frankfurt 14*s.* or 8*s.* 5*d.*

In those towns where the automatic system has not yet been installed, the visitor should remember that in passing a call, the numbers are not given separately, but in this order: e. g. 6471 as 'vier und sechzig, ein und siebzig'; 13609 as 'dreizehn, sechshundert, neun' or 'dreizehn, sechs, null, neun'; 52861 as 'zwei und fünfzig, acht, ein und sechzig'; 43079 as 'drei und vierzig, null, neun und siebzig'.

VIII. Motoring. Cycling. Walking.

The rule of the road in Germany and generally on the Continent is to keep to the right (to the left in overtaking another vehicle).

Motoring. Motorists entering Germany must hold a driving licence and a certificate of car registration and must deposit the amount of the customs duties on the motor-car. These formalities are lightened for members of the *Automobile Association* (Fanum House, New Coventry Street, London, W. 1; entrance fee 21*s.*, annual subscription 42*s.*; for owners of motor-cycles and light cars 10*s.* 6*d.* and 21*s.*; for members of the American Automobile Association and many other motoring organizations 31*s.* 6*d.*) or the *Royal Automobile Club* (89 Pall Mall, S.W. 1; annual subscription for associate members 42*s.*), with which the customs duties may be deposited and from which the entry permit ('triptyque', or, for more than one country, 'carnet de passage') is obtained. For Germany,

however, the 'carnet de passage' does not at present apply, a German 'triptyque' being necessary. When more than one country is being visited, motorists who obtain a 'carnet de passage' deposit the duty for the country only where the highest duty is payable. A member of the A.A. may now effect a special insurance guarantee to cover the greater portion of his liability in connection with customs duty, instead of a full deposit in cash or a banker's indemnity. For the 'triptyque' the A.A. charges 25*s.* for one country and 5*s.* for each country extra, for the 'carnet de passage' 25*s.*; no charge is made for these by the R.A.C. The motorist should also obtain from the A.A. or R.A.C. an 'international travelling pass', which takes the place of a driving licence and certificate of car registration in Germany. The cost of this pass, including the plates which must be carried on British cars when travelling abroad, is 26*s.* (24*s.* 6*d.* from the R.A.C.) if there is one driver, and 7*s.* extra for each additional person authorised to drive the car. The R.A.C. charges motor-cyclists 10*s.* 6*d.* for the pass and 2*s.* 6*d.* for the plate. Foreign cars entering Germany must also pay a tax according to the length of their stay: 2 days 5 ℳ, 5 days 10 ℳ, 15 days 20 ℳ, 30 days 30 ℳ, 60 days 60 ℳ. — The chief motorists' organizations in Germany are the *Automobilclub von Deutschland* (Leipziger Platz 16, Berlin W. 9; annual subscription 100 ℳ) and the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobilclub* (Neuturm-Str. 5, Munich; annual subscription 30 ℳ).

Cycling is very popular in Germany. Adequate lamps, brakes, and bells are required by the authorities (hooters and lamps with coloured glass are prohibited). Some of the busier streets in towns are closed to cyclists ('Für Radfahrer gesperrt'); in public parks the cyclist is often forbidden even to wheel his machine.

On the railways uncrated bicycles are carried at ordinary passenger-luggage rates, when accompanied by the owner. For distances up to 150 km., however, the rider may take a bicycle-ticket ('Fahrradkarte'; 25km 30 pf., 100km 50 pf., 150km 80 pf.); he must then himself take his machine (without a lamp or packages) to and from the luggage-van, and must also transfer it from one train to the other, if a change is made en route. Motor-cycles are carried at passenger-luggage rates only. On the Rhine steamers a special ticket must be purchased at the office. The tariff for cycles is 2 pf. per km., for motor-cycles three times (with side-car five times) the price of a passenger's ticket. Petrol tanks must be **completely emptied.**

Cycles (unless new) accompanied by their owners are admitted to Germany duty free. — The chief cycling club in Germany is the *Bund Deutscher Radfahrer* (Schiffbauerdamm 19, Berlin N.W. 6; annual subscription 12 ℳ). — A number of interesting cycling routes are described in 'Das Wanderfahren auf dem Rade', by Gregers Nissen published by **the 'Verlag der Radwelt', Berlin).**

Motor Tours. — The best Road Maps are those issued by *L. Ravenstein* of Frankfurt for Upper Hesse, the Bavarian Palatinate and Rhenish Hesse, and Wiesbaden (1:170,000), and for Coblenz and Wiesbaden, traffic centres in the Middle Rhine, Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Aachen, etc. (1:300,000). The maps (1:200,000 and 1:300,000, published

by the *Automobilclub von Deutschland* (p. xxvi), *Mittelbach* of Leipzig, the *Government Survey* (Landesaufnahme), and the *Continental Tyre Co.* of Hanover will also be found useful.

Tour through the Rhineland (183¼ M.). From *Cologne* excursions may be made viâ (23½ M.) Düren to (45¼ M.) Aachen or viâ (22 M.) Neuss, (27¾ M.) Düsseldorf, and (44 M.) Duisburg to (57½ M.) Essen. — 16¼ M. Bonn. — 29¼ M. Remagen. — 42¼ M. Andernach. — 53½ M. *Coblenz* (through the Moselle Valley to Trier, see below). — 95¼ M. *Bingen* (circular tour through the Palatinate and the Saar District, see below). — 112½ M. Mainz (excursions to Wiesbaden, 7½ M., or to Worms, 29¼ M.). — 133½ M. *Frankfurt* (circular tour through the Taunus, see below). — 149¾ M. Darmstadt. — 183¼ M. *Heidelberg*.

Circular Tour through the Taunus (103 M.). *Frankfurt*, see above. — 9¼ M. Homburg. — 10½ M. Saalburg. — 18½ M. Usingen. — 36 M. Weilburg. 56½ M. Limburg. 73¼ M. Neuhof. — 81½ M. Esch. — 90¾ M. Königstein. — 93¼ M. Cronberg. — 103 M. *Frankfurt*.

Circular Tour through the Palatinate and the Saar District (197 M.). *Bingen*, see above. — 10 M. Kreuznach. — 44¼ M. Kaiserslautern. 66½ M. Pirmasens. 87¾ M. Homburg. — 107 M. Saarbrücken. — 148 M. Birkenfeld. — 156½ M. Oberstein. — 197 M. *Bingen*.

Tour through the Moselle Valley (105 M.). *Coblenz*, see above. — 22¼ M. Treis. — 30½ M. Cochem. — 45¼ M. Alf. — 64¾ M. Trarbach. — 77¾ M. Berncastel. — 105 M. *Trier*.

Walking. In spite of all the charm of the steamer excursions, the beauty of the Rhenish landscape can only be enjoyed to the full by pedestrians. The oftener the traveller breaks his journey the greater enjoyment he will derive from it. The handbook contains details about the chief excursions that may be made from the steamer or railway stations. For tours of several days the 'Höhenwege' or ridge-paths, following the crests of the hills, will be found specially enjoyable. They generally keep as far as possible from the high-roads. The *Rheinischer Verkehrsverein* of Godesberg has marked all the paths on both sides of the river from Bonn to Mainz and Wiesbaden with a capital R ('Rheinhöhenweg'). Travellers who read German should procure the 'Rheinwanderbuch', by Hans Hoitz, or the 'Höhenwege am Rhein, Mosel und Lahn', by Hölscher. — The *Allgemeiner Moselverein* has marked the paths along the heights of the right bank of the Moselle from Coblenz to Trier with a red M ('Moselhöhenweg'). Comp. the 'Moselführer', by Hölscher. — The *Eifelverein* has marked a number of attractive paths (red angle, red triangle, red circle, red or blue ring, red or blue cross), which traverse the whole of the Eifel from N. to S. and W. to E. Full details will be found in the 'Eifelführer' (p. 172). — The Taunus and the Pfälzer Wald are also most suitable districts for those who enjoy a lengthy walking tour.

IX. The Rhine Waterway.

Fall of the Rhine. The height of the river above the water-gauge at Amsterdam is 800 ft. at Bâle, 433 ft. at Kehl, 280 ft. at Mannheim, 265 ft. at Mainz, 250 ft. at Bingen, 190 ft. at Coblenz, 144 ft. at Bonn, 118 ft. at Cologne, 89 ft. at Düsseldorf, 49 ft. at Wesel, and 33 ft. at Emmerich.

The Width at Bâle averages 160-220 yds., between Bâle and Mainz 270-330 yds., between Mainz and Bingen 545-875 yds., at the Loreley 160 yds., between Coblenz and Bonn 330-380 yds., at Honnef 525 yds., at Bonn 440 yds., at Cologne and Düsseldorf 380 yds., at Wesel 490 yds., and at the Dutch frontier 490-545 yds.

Compared with other rivers in Central Europe the Volume of the Rhine remains relatively stable. In summer it is swollen by the melting of the Alpine glaciers, an advantage not enjoyed by other large rivers rising in secondary mountain-ranges, while at other times of the year, especially from November to March, it receives an even greater supply of water from such tributaries as the Neckar, Main, and Moselle, which drain important hill districts. The Lake of Constance also helps to regulate the level of the stream, so that it is rarely of insufficient depth for navigation. As the lands bordering the Rhine mostly enjoy a temperate climate, winter navigation, at least on the Lower Rhine, is seldom impeded by drifting ice.

The Rhine derives its geographical and political importance from the facts that it enters the North Sea at a point nearer the Atlantic than all other Central European rivers, and that its mouth is nearly opposite the Thames estuary, one of the busiest river-outlets in the world. As the Rhine serves a thickly populated and important industrial area, with many great towns, it has fostered an unrivalled land-traffic also. The Rhineland in the wider meaning is the centre of the most important railway-traffic in Europe, being traversed by the great trade-routes from N. to S. (from England, Holland, and Belgium to Switzerland and the Mediterranean) and from W. to E. (from Northern France to Northern Germany and Eastern Europe).

The average Depth of the Fairway at low-water (i. e. when the gauge at Cologne measures 5 ft.) is $9^3/_4$ ft. below Cologne, 8 ft. between Cologne and St. Goar, and $6^1/_2$ ft. between St. Goar and Mannheim. Since 1885 the river has been navigated as far as Cologne by sea-going vessels of 2000 tons and barges of 3600 tons burden. The largest of the **Rhine Harbours** is *Duisburg-Ruhrort* (p. 34), which was entered and cleared in 1913 by 37, in 1922 by 18.2, and in 1924 by 26.6 million tons of shipping, and may thus claim to be the largest river-port in Europe. *Mannheim* (p. 364) is the busiest port on the Upper Rhine (10.3 million tons in 1913, 9.9 in 1922, 8.2 in 1924). Next in succession come *Frankfurt* (p. 304), which may be regarded as a Rhine harbour (3.3 million tons in 1913, 2.2 in

1922, 1.5 in 1924), *Mainz* (p. 288; 2.9 million tons in 1913, 2.4 in 1922, 1.03 in 1924), *Düsseldorf* (p. 37; 2.9 million tons in 1913, 1.8 in 1922, 1.3 in 1924), *Crefeld* (p. 28; 2.7 in 1913, 1.7 in 1922, 1 in 1924), *Strasbourg* (2.5 in 1913, 2.2 in 1922, 3.7 in 1924), *Cologne* (p. 65; 2 in 1913, 1.4 in 1922, 1.34 in 1924), *Karlsruhe* (1.5 in 1913, 1.1 in 1922, 0.5 in 1924), and, finally, *Wesseling* (p. 104), situated a few miles above Cologne, where lignite is shipped (0.7 million tons in 1913, 2.5 in 1922, 1.42 in 1924). The total weight of goods carried on the German Rhine before the War amounted to over 100 million tons (barely half-a-million in sea-going vessels), of which about two-thirds were shared by the German harbours on the Rhine, the remainder by Dutch and Belgian ports trading with the German Rhine. The Rhine fleets of all nations amounted in 1913 to about 13,000 vessels with an aggregate of over five million tons. Of the German Rhine fleet, which comprised 4600 vessels of 2,400,000 tons, a tonnage of 4-500,000 was handed over to France and Belgium in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, which also provided for the internationalization of the Rhine from the Dutch frontier to Bâle. France is represented on the Rhine Commission, of which it appoints the president, by four votes, the German riverine states (Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse, and Baden) also by four, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy by two votes each.

Goods Traffic. The chief commodity transported on the Rhine is coal (including, of late years, lignite), which is shipped from Duisburg, Wesseling, etc., to Mainz, Frankfurt, Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, Strasbourg, and towns on the Lower Rhine. Much in evidence are the colliers belonging to the firms of Mathias Stinnes, Hugo Stinnes (p. 46), Franz Haniel, Karl Schroers, T. Schürmann Söhne, Harpener Bergbau A.-G., Raab, Karcher & Co., and Lehnkering & Co. (all of Mülheim an der Ruhr or Duisburg), also the Vereinigte Frankfurter Reedereien, the Hamburg-America Line, etc. The traffic between Cologne and German and English seaports is conducted chiefly by the cargo-steamers owned by the Neptun Co. of Bremen. — Log-rafting has greatly decreased, though small rafts, towed by steamers, are seen from time to time. — Passenger traffic, see p. xviii.

Fishing has lost much of its former importance in consequence of the busy shipping and the destruction of spawning-grounds by the regulation of the current. *Salmon* make their way up-stream in spring for the purpose of spawning, but are mostly caught by the Dutch before reaching Germany. The *Shad* also, which ascends the Rhine in April and May, is now less frequently taken. Of other edible fish, the *Eel*, *Lamprey*, *Pike*, and *Carp* are still found; *Sturgeon* are hardly ever seen above Wesel. Various piscicultural establishments are concerned in breeding *Trout*, which is still fairly common in the side-streams of the Rhine, in the Eifel, and elsewhere.

X. Historical Sketch of Rhenish Art

by

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The Rhine has reflected many an historic scene and has witnessed many emperors come and go. The Holy Roman Empire of the middle ages took part in its life; and the art of that time is a manifestation of this life and tells the story of a great past.

Archæologists have traced back the history of human culture in the Rhineland to its early beginnings in the stone and bronze ages. When mankind began to emerge into the light of history the natives on the left bank were carrying on trade with Etruria. The great Mediterranean civilizations, however, were ignorant of the very existence of the Rhine and knew nothing of the inhabitants. During the Roman conquest of Gaul rumour would have it that these were barbarians of superhuman strength, living in the great forests stretching towards the East. We owe the first historical record of the country to *Julius Caesar* (De Bello Gallico). He was the first Roman to cross the Rhine; and a bridge was built for this purpose in 55 B.C. After having peered into the great German forests he returned to the left bank; and this feat greatly enhanced his fame. From that time onwards the country was gradually subjected to **Roman Rule.** The extent of the occupation can be ascertained from the Peutinger Tabula, a copy of an old Roman map, which is preserved in the Vienna Library. Most towns on the left bank of the Rhine were Roman foundations. They were connected by roads and furnished with aqueducts, public baths, and bridges. The occupation was, in the main, of a military character, dealing with the task of protecting the far-flung frontier line of the empire. Numerous tombstones of Roman soldiers still exist; and roughly carved votive reliefs, often addressed to the Persian deity Mithras (p. 279), testify to the exotic cults of some of these legionaries. *Trier* (p. 202) became an important Roman centre; and here an advanced state of civilization prevailed. Ausonius (p. 189), writing in the 4th century, extolled the lovely surroundings of the city, comparing it to Baiae, the fashionable watering-place of ancient Rome on the Mediterranean. There were public baths, basilicas, villas, an amphitheatre, and all the amenities of Roman life. The crafts of jewellery and pottery, and the manufacture of glass were practised. Numerous fine tombstones of the 2nd and 3rd centuries point to the existence of a prosperous trading community. The cultivation of the vine for which the country has become so famous was promoted, if not introduced, by the Romans (comp. p. xxii). The monumental Porta Nigra has survived almost intact to the present day. Spacious ruins recall the memory of Roman emperors, who made the town an imperial residence. Constantine the Great dwelt here for many years; and

legend will have it that his mother Helena was a native of Trier. There are important collections of Roman antiquities at Mainz, Trier, Bonn, Cologne, Wiesbaden, and Speyer.

The slow penetration of **Christianity** was more far-reaching in its consequences than other more tangible benefits of Roman rule, for the new religion was to shape the life and art of the country for centuries to come. The first Christian communities were founded by Eastern merchants. Legends tell of a legion being infected, and of Roman soldiers laying down their lives for the new faith. Thus, the Theban Legion at Trier (p. 212) and Cologne (St. Gereon, p. 88), and St. Quirinus at Neuss (p. 29). By the end of the 4th century Christianity had established itself. A magnificent palace at Trier was turned into a Christian place of worship and still forms the nucleus of the cathedral. The church of St. Gereon at Cologne (p. 88) was grafted into a circular nymphæum. Little else, however, has remained of this early Christian period. The catacombs at Trier (p. 211) and a few inscriptions and tombstones in that city and at Cologne are all that have survived.

At the beginning of the 5th century Rome was no longer able to withstand the incessant inroads of Germanic tribes and withdrew her legions to defend the threatened homeland. The Rhineland was overrun by Goths and Burgundians. Then the Franks and Alemanni came to stay. All that Roman civilization had achieved seemed completely submerged. The Christian Church alone withstood the flood and in 496 the Merovingian royal house adopted the Christian faith. The Roman bishops were encouraged to carry on. In the 6th century the bishops Charentinus and Nicetius (p. 205) were rebuilding the churches of Cologne and Trier. They were helped in their task of civilization by Irish missionaries and by St. Boniface. Benedictine monasteries were founded in all directions. St. Maximin's (p. 212) at Trier was established by Bishop Hidulph about 670. Murbach and Reichenau date back to the 8th century. St. Pantaleon's (p. 86) at Cologne was founded in the 10th century by Archbishop Bruno, the brother of Otho the Great. Whatever had survived of classical tradition and artistic workmanship sought refuge in the quiet cloisters and was placed at the disposal of the Christian Church, on whom devolved the great task of educating the people.

Most opportune to this end was the accession of **Charlemagne** (768-814). His great military enterprises had placed him in a position of such power that he could aspire to resuscitate the splendour of the Roman Empire. It was his wish that his people should have access to Italy's intellectual treasures. By the invitation to his court of men like Alcuin of York (p. 8), Paul Warnefrid of Pavia (born c. 720), and Theodulph de Fleury (d. 821) he put the execution of his plan into capable hands. Every artistic undertaking was supervised by his secretary Eginhard (d. 840; p. 5).

Latin books were brought from Italy. Schools were founded and scribes kept incessantly occupied. The books were beautifully illuminated. Antique and Byzantine motives were blended with elaborate interlacements of Celtic or Germanic invention and enlivened by heads of fantastic monsters derived from barbaric legends. Every element that until this time had found its way into book ornament was welded with high artistic ability into an harmonious unity, destined in the course of another hundred years to become the most beautiful form of decoration so far accomplished. The handwriting was remodelled. The plain, bold, and legible Carlovingian calligraphy served as a foundation to our modern scripts (Cathedral Library of Cologne, p. 73, and Municipal Library of Trier, p. 207). Charlemagne had a truly regal taste for magnificent edifices; and Aachen, Ingelheim, and Nymwegen witnessed the erection of palaces in which the spoils of Ravenna, Milan, and Pavia were used to enrich the architecture. Roman architects sought employment under the great Frankish monarch. The palace chapel at Aachen (now the cathedral, p. 5) was designed after the Byzantine San Vitale at Ravenna. Here Charlemagne was laid to rest, and here the emperors were crowned from 813 to 1531. The building was famous throughout the middle ages and served as a model for later edifices. The octagonal ground-plan reappeared at Ottmarsheim (Alsace) and at Mettlach (p. 214), and the arrangement of columns in the interior of St. Maria im Capitol (p. 83) at Cologne and in the Minster at Essen (p. 48). Thus Charlemagne's reign inaugurated a Renaissance of learning and of arts. It was international in character and flourished at the court. Deterioration, however, set in with the passing of the great emperor. This new culture was like an exotic plant, grafted on an alien stem. Time had to elapse before the sap could penetrate.

Before the division of the great Carlovingian empire by the Treaty of Verdun in 843, a much more than political separation had already taken place. The vernacular speech of Austrasia on the Lotharingian side was already far on its progress towards High German, while the West was as distinctly tending towards the Langue d'oui. With these marked changes in speech naturally came changes in customs and artistic tastes. The national characteristics of mediæval Europe were becoming stereotyped. While the power of Imperial Rome seemed to have passed to the emperors, the Papacy's claim to spiritual supremacy insinuated itself. Otho the Great may be said to have inaugurated a revival in the arts, being himself a man of varied culture and magnificent tastes. Under his son Otho II., the husband of Theophano (p. 86), an army of Byzantine metalworkers and calligraphers arrived at the imperial court. The young Greek princess was a passionate admirer of Byzantine enamels, and a patron of literature in her new empire, and thus Byzantine influence once more touched the Rhineland. This time

it sank below the surface and was readily absorbed. The national Germanic art was maturing, and the Othonian revival of 972 went progressively onward to the brilliant era of the great Frederick II. (1215-50). The splendour of the **Romanesque** period was at hand. The new style was a work of monastic origin. The stone carvers, illuminators, metalworkers and goldsmiths were native craftsmen educated in the cloisters. They worked in the quiet seclusion of their monastery, inspired by religous fervour and sustained by prayer. Their arts were intimately related; but the favourite art of the Rhineland in mediæval times was that of the goldsmith. The various processes of enamelling, engraving, and setting of precious stones were developed in his workshop. He filled the treasury of the churches with crucifixes and the many appurtenances of a sumptuous church service. He enclosed the manuscripts in costly book covers and the relics of saints in shrines of gold. The monumental style which was created by these monastic artists reached its finest manifestation in the plastic figures ornamenting the Rhenish shrines. These works seem to reflect the spiritual inspiration in which they were conceived. It was an age when every church aspired after the possession of relics. When Frederick Barbarossa, after the defeat of Milan in 1162, moved the relics of the Magi from that city to *Cologne* (comp. p. 71) he bestowed a gift of priceless value which was enshrined in sculptured gold and kept in the cathedral (p. 72). Henceforth 'sacred Cologne' was the goal of pilgrims and crusaders to the Holy Land seeking the benediction of the Magi, who had journeyed to see the Infant Christ. Among the many shrines which are still kept in the treasuries of churches we must mention those of St. Andrew at Trier cathedral (about 980; p. 206), of St. Victor at Xanten (1129; p. 23), St. Heribert at Deutz (1147; p. 99), St. Anno at Siegburg (1183; p. 166), Charlemagne (1215) and St. Mary (1237), both at Aachen (p. 7), and St. Swithbert at Kaiserswerth (1264; p. 43).

Architecture was the leading art in Romanesque times. New churches were being built and old ones enlarged in every city. This work was encouraged by the powerful clergy. During the 11th century a cathedral was erected by Bishop Werner at *Strasbourg*. At *Cologne* the Archbishops Heribert (999-1021) and Anno (p. 65) were building churches, and at Trier the cathedral was enlarged by Poppo (p. 205). The grandest monuments of German mediæval art, however, are the three cathedrals of Speyer, Mainz, and Worms. That of *Speyer* (p. 395) was founded by Conrad II. in 1030 and enshrined the imperial crypt. In spite of its huge proportions the central nave was spanned by a stone vaulted roof soon after 1097. *Mainz* cathedral (p. 295) was rebuilt after a fire in 1081 and likewise received a stone vaulting. Germany's mediæval art culminated thus early in the Romanesque style. Let us briefly trace its develop-

ment. The plan of the early Christian basilica was retained: the long nave, flanked by aisles, was rounded off at its eastern end by the apse, while the western end formed the entrance. This theme was the basis of rich and varied compositions. Transepts were added, and a weighty central tower marked the intersection. Two steeples flanked the western entrance and enriched the façade. The flat timber roof was replaced by stone vaulting. Round arches joined columns and pillars, and crowned windows and doorways. The classical Corinthian capital was gradually replaced by the cubical capital and free and fantastic ornaments made their appearance in stone carvings. These features were common to all Romanesque churches. Yet Rhenish architecture developed an individuality of its own. The serious and ponderous style became alive and joyous on the Rhine. The heavy central tower flanked by slender steeples lent itself to picturesque grouping. Varied and distinctive silhouettes enriched the sky-line of every city. The effect was heightened by the addition of a second choir at the western end of the church. Two groups of towers and gables were now balanced in harmonious co-ordination. This was the theme of the three great cathedrals on the Middle Rhine. It was re-echoed in the Benedictine *Abbey of Laach* (p. 148). Then there were further variations. At *Neuss* (p. 29) and *Brauweiler* (p. 16) the weight of the western tower was balanced by greater variety of form in the eastern choir; while the Minster of *Bonn* (p. 107) was surmounted by a lofty central steeple, this central feature was entirely suppressed in St. Matthias' at Trier (p. 211), in St. Cunibert's at *Cologne* (p. 90), and in the parish church at *Andernach* (p. 142). Finally, the cathedral of *Limburg* (p. 163), rising boldly from a rock overlooking the Lahn, carried no less than seven towers into the sky and yet retained an impressive monumental unity. The decoration was conceived from the point of view of colour. The plain surface of the walls was everywhere enlivened. The variety of building material was deftly used for this purpose. The light brickwork of the arches stood out against the dark basalt. When the supply of bricks taken from Roman buildings ran short, the dark quarry stone was contrasted with light tufa. At *Cologne* slate and limestone added more notes to the colour scheme. Indeed the decorative effect was often the chief consideration. From a designer's point of view fan-shaped windows St. Quirinus at *Neuss*; p. 29) were a very effective means of relieving the monotony of the walls, but their shapes have little structural significance.

Towards the end of the 12th century *Cologne* was the centre of Rhenish art. The situation on the great thoroughfare of the Rhine contributed to the growth of its commerce, which extended to the Low Countries and to England. It had become the most brilliant city of Northern Germany. The enterprising citizens lavished their riches on the glorification of their churches. A rich and decorative

style developed. Architects did not aim at grandeur of dimensions but concentrated on perfecting the choir. They favoured a trefoil plan which had made its appearance a century before in St. Maria im Capitol (p. 83), and which was probably imported from Lombardy. The apse, in combination with the rounded transepts, was regarded as the nucleus of the church; other distinctive features were the gable of the choir, the dome, and the towers. The church of the Apostles at Cologne (p. 86) when viewed from the Neumarkt is a picturesque example of this arrangement. The gables, dome, and towers form an harmonious group. The rhythmic procession of arches breaks the monotony of the walls; and the small gallery running underneath the roof makes an effective frieze of light arches on a dark background. The interiors of the churches were lavishly decorated with symbolic paintings, and rich with gold. The art of Mural Painting was practised on the banks of the Rhine as early as the second half of the 12th century. The work of this kind which has survived reveals a fine sense for design (*Schwarz-Rheindorf*, p. 113, and *Brauweiler*, p. 16). These picturesque buildings have sometimes been described as belonging to the transition style, as if certain tendencies recurring therein were paving the way for the Gothic. Yet the term is misapplied, because they showed no trace of the constructive forms which were the making of the Gothic style. They were a fitting climax in their splendour and grace to the great Romanesque period.

Meanwhile France had progressed on the road of architectural construction and had evolved the **Gothic** style. However long the Rhineland adhered to its own beautiful traditions, it finally succumbed. Lofty vaulting, flying buttresses, and pointed arches appealed so strongly to the imagination and became so popular that posterity for centuries believed that the style originated in Germany. It was the art of a people closely related, and when once planted on German soil it felt at home, and became naturalized. As in France Gothic features first appeared grafted on Romanesque beginnings. Early in the 13th cent. flying buttresses were introduced, with a keen sense of their decorative effect, by the architect engaged in the transformation of the church of St. Gereon (p. 88). The Liebfrauen-Kirche at Trier (p. 206) was erected on a circular ground-plan, and recalled the abbey-church of Braine near Soissons (about 1250). The austere monastic brotherhoods affected the early and severe style which checked all imaginative invention (*Altenberg*, p. 53, *Marienstatt*, p. 168, and the Minorites at *Cologne*, p. 79). There was more scope for the development of national characteristics in the building of the great cathedrals. The façade of the Minster of *Freiburg* was surmounted by a lofty perforated steeple (1300). Erwin von Steinbach erected the western facade of the cathedral of *Strasbourg* (after 1277). In 1248, the rich and powerful city of

Cologne aspired to make its new cathedral (p. 68) the most gigantic and magnificent in Christendom. A beginning was made with the choir. Its lower story reflected the severe constructive qualities of its French prototype at Amiens, but in the superstructure the innate love of ornamentation blossomed forth and the buttresses were deeply carved and perforated, without regard to their sustaining function. The consecration of the choir took place in 1322 and was the occasion of great festivities. The example of Cologne was followed at *München-Gladbach* (p. 19). Then *Aachen* went further. The choir of its Minster (p. 5), begun c. 1355, reflected the climax of the Gothic style and was but one great hall of glass sustained on slender pillars. Other interesting Gothic churches are the cathedrals at *Xanten* (p. 22) and *Frankfurt* (p. 314), and St. Catherine's at *Oppenheim* (p. 369). Soon building activity slackened and the cathedral of Cologne was left uncompleted. The great age of architecture was passing away.

Meanwhile Secular Building developed architectural features of its own. In the middle ages every town and mansion was fortified. The Porta Nigra (p. 204) and other Roman remains served as models for a style which combined massiveness with grace and admirably expressed the idea of defence (walls of *Zons*, p. 30; gates of *Cologne*, pp. 91, 92, 98). Most of the castles on the Rhine date from the 11th to the 13th century. They consisted of a picturesque conglomeration of buildings, defiantly perched on impregnable rocks. The 'Bergfried' or keep, and the 'Palas' or dwelling-house, were protected by fortified walls; and in many cases the approach was further guarded by a stronghold called the 'Schildmauer'. Only very few castles have escaped destruction. In the Rhineland proper *Eltz* (p. 191), *Marksburg* (p. 243), and *Bürresheim* (p. 181) have survived almost intact. *Reichenberg* (p. 251) is perhaps the most interesting of the many ruins on the banks of the Rhine, adding to the charm of the landscape and recalling the days of mediæval knighthood. Extensive ruins mark the site of Barbarossa's imperial residence at *Gelnhausen;* but his castle at Hagenau was completely destroyed. He combined in his overpowering personality the ideals of German knighthood; Christian devotion was coupled with the old love of battle, which found a welcome outlet in the great adventure of the crusades. It was the time when knightly Minnesingers paid homage to the Holy Virgin and to the lady of their choice, and were received as honoured guests at every castle; when the Nibelungenlied was composed of the legends that had survived in the memory of the people on the Rhine and Danube from the time of the great migration.

During the 14th century the power of the towns grew rapidly. They secured their independence after strenuous fighting and combined in powerful leagues. Cologne was a member of the Hansa. Strasbourg and Bâle joined the league of Southern German towns.

Guilds were formed, which organized all artistic production. The Minnesingers gave place to the Meistersingers, whose famous schools at Strasbourg, Colmar, Mainz (Frauenlob, see p. 299), and Freiburg taught craftsmen the old traditions of poetry and song. Town halls, guildhalls, and places of entertainment were built to meet the requirements of a new age. The town hall of *Aachen* (p. 8) rose on the site of Charlemagne's palace. The Gürzenich at *Cologne* (p. 82), the town halls of *Wesel* (p. 31) and of *Cologne* (p. 81), and the Rotes Haus at *Trier* (p. 205) are fine examples of the late-Gothic style. Most dwelling-houses were constructed of timber, and the material determined their ornamentation. The black timber framework was skilfully fitted into decorative designs reminiscent of the runic script in the ancestral forests, and contrasted effectively with white walls and slate-grey roofs. Each district developed its own peculiarities of style. Up and down the countryside numerous houses still bear testimony to the strong individualism of the peasantry. In the district of Trier, where Roman traditions survived, many stone houses of the Gothic period still exist.

Sculpture developed in the service of architecture. With the passing of the Romanesque age, the monk-artist gave way to the guild-craftsman, and art descended from its lofty aspirations and became human. After having absorbed the older cultures, the northern people awoke to consciousness, and were ready to make their own contribution. A newly awakened love for, and reverent imitation of, external nature inspired the artist. The German sculptor differed from his French neighbour in outlook. The latter could never divest himself of classic traditions, and strove to combine beauty of form with expression of feeling. The German, on the other hand, concentrated on expression. The human face was the mirror of the soul and all its moods were reflected there. The movement of arms and hands helped to emphasize a sentiment. In the rendering of the story of Christ's Passion, the mystic idea of actual participation in the Lord's suffering seemed foremost. The development which took place during the 13th century can be traced in the work in the *Strasbourg* and *Freiburg* cathedrals and in the Liebfrauen-Kirche at *Trier* (p. 206). The graceful and highly coloured figures in the choir of *Cologne* (p. 71) were carved about 1325. Individual characteristics developed in different parts of the country. In the case of wood-carving, the nature and grain of the wood were factors in shaping the style. The angular forms on the Lower Rhine were dictated by the technique of oak-carving, which was practised with remarkable virtuosity at *Calcar* (p. 22) during the 15th century. On the Middle Rhine they worked in softer material and liked to colour their statues (Limburg, Mainz). In between lay the art of Cologne, combining the two and rejecting all exaggeration. The tombstones at Cologne, Altenberg, Laach, Mainz, Eberbach, Frank-

furt, and Strasbourg constitute a continuous series in which we can trace the gradual growth of individualistic portraiture. The Tombs of the mighty archbishops are also of historic interest. The superiority of spiritual over temporal power was stressed in the monuments of Siegfried von Eppstein (p. 298) and of Peter Aspelt (p. 298), who were portrayed in the act of crowning emperors of less than half their own size. The tombstone of Conrad von Hochstaden (p. 71) at *Cologne* is one of the finest Gothic bronzes in existence. The last phase of Gothic sculpture was represented by *Hans Backoffen* (d. 1519; p. 299), whose decorative and fluent style dominated the plastic production of the Middle Rhine.

There was no room in Gothic architecture for the large mural paintings of the preceding age. But the gigantic windows of the cathedrals afforded another opportunity for the display of large decorative designs and radiant colours. They were generally the work of painters, and the development which took place in the art of painting was reflected in the Stained Glass of the churches (Strasbourg, Cologne). Owing to its dependence on architecture, painting had acquired decorative qualities. The artistic spacing of the remarkably beautiful choir-screens of Cologne cathedral (p. 71) was, no doubt, the result of this training. For the Cologne School of Painting had old traditions behind it. Writing in the 13th century Wolfram von Eschenbach had sung its praises in Parsifal. It rose to eminence at the end of the 14th century. Easel pictures began to make their appearance. These panels of luminous colours on gold background might have emerged from the goldsmith's workshops, so much did they partake of the translucence of enamel. Their artists were inspired by religious devotion, which was fostered by the spirit of the age. At this time Cologne was the centre of the life of the 'mystic fellowship'. The followers of Meister Eckart (d. 1329) and Tauler (d. 1361) were preaching to large congregations up and down the Rhine valley. Heinrich Suso (d. 1366) advised his readers to cherish good pictures, which would draw them towards God; and artists responded by appealing to the fervour of the individual soul. These painters are not known to us by name, because they never signed their pictures; but posterity has named them by their works. There is an entry in the old Limburg chronicle, dated 1380, which stated that *Meister Wilhelm* (p. 66) of Cologne painted a man as though he were alive; and art critics have decided that he must be the founder of the Cologne school. The faded frescoes of the Hansa-Saal, now removed to the museum (p. 76), and the altar of St. Clara in the cathedral (p. 71), much tampered with, were ascribed to him. The famous painting of St. Veronica in Munich was also thought to be his work, but recent research has established a separate identity — the *Master of the Munich Veronica* (p. 76). The opening of the second period dating from 1430 to 1520 was

dominated by the work of *Stephan Lochner* (see p. 72), who came from the Lake of Constance. His style marked an advance towards naturalism and plasticity. His famous altarpiece of the Adoration of the Magi was viewed by Dürer on his journey through Cologne in 1521, and it is owing to an entry in his diary that Lochner's name is known to us. The picture brings before us the life of old Cologne. The most cherished patrons of the city, the three kings, the youthful warriors of St. Gereon's legion, and St. Ursula's faithful company of English maidens are gathered round the Virgin and the Child. They are life-like (they might all be portraits) and they are clothed in the costly dress of a 15th century court. What a wonderful opportunity for the display of armour, of rich brocades and jewellery on a background of diapered gold! He loved to represent the Virgin as a fair and gentle maiden seated in a rose garden with saints and angels playing music. This interpretation was reminiscent of the Minnesingers' worship, and was favoured by the Rhineland mystics. Meanwhile the Van Eycks were carrying everything before them in Flanders. Cologne stood in close relation to the Low Countries, and no conspicuous movement could stir them, without being felt in the Rhenish city. The naturalistic tendency in Lochner's art and his portrait-like individualization were reflections from abroad. The strong and masterful art of the Flemings was influencing pliant Cologne. After Lochner's death (1451) the *Master of the Life of the Virgin* (pp. 66, 77) took the lead. He had inherited the distinctive mystic qualities, the fine sense of composition, and the expressive line of the early-Cologne masters, and he combined therewith the sterner search for truth of Roger van der Weyden. His name was significant. The Virgin of his art differed from earlier interpretations. She was no longer the chosen bride, radiant with beauty, but the deeply afflicted mother. At this time mystery plays were being enacted by priests and members of the congregation in the churches, and brought before the eyes of the artists the very scenes which they were painting. The life of the Virgin Mary was therefore depicted as taking place in the family circle of Cologne citizens. The staging of the Passion was often an occasion for the display of the coarseness of the torturing villains, and it was conceived as such by the *Master of the Lyversberg Passion* (p. 77).

At the end of the 15th century the work of three anonymous artists stood out conspicuously. They were named after the altar of *St. Bartholomew*, the *Holy Kinship*, and the altar of *St. Severin* (comp. p. 77). Their compositions were often confused, and they tried to combine new ideas with their old traditions. They were patronized by numerous religious brotherhoods and by wealthy patricians, whose portraits appeared on their canvases in religious settings. It was as if these fine colour harmonies reflected the sunset glow, which enveloped the Catholic city on the Rhine, while the

Reformation was dawning over the rest of Germany. The Italian Renaissance was ushered into Cologne by *Joos van Cleve* (died c. 1540; p. 78), who belonged to the branch of the Antwerp school which had succumbed to Italian influences. His picture of the death of the Virgin made a sensation. After this the Cologne school lost its individuality, adopting Flemish and Italian traditions. The change was reflected in the portraits by *Bartholomæus Bruyn* (1493-1555; p. 78), who was the first Cologne artist to sign his name.

The centre of artistic life had meanwhile shifted to Southern Germany. The museums of Darmstadt and Frankfurt afford opportunity for the study of the art of painting on the Middle Rhine. About 1444 Gutenberg (p. 300) set up his printing press at Mainz. The intellectual development of the people created a popular demand for cheap works of art, and engraving and printing began to flourish everywhere in response. Books were illustrated with woodcuts. It is probable that the art of etching was invented in the workshops of Rhenish goldsmiths, where the engraving of metal for ornamental purposes had been practised for generations. Playing cards were artistically reproduced by an unknown master of the 15th century. But the master who initialled his plates E. S., and was working on the Upper Rhine between 1460 and 1480, was the first great artist-engraver. Then followed *Martin Schongauer* (b. 1445), whose fame as an etcher spread over Europe and induced young Dürer to travel to the Rhine in search of him. The delicate and transparent shading and the infinitely fine line of the etcher's needle was peculiarly adapted to the expression of intellectual and spiritual conceptions. Engraving became a power in his hand. By means of it he could appeal to the humbler public, and he was the first to address the individual all over Europe. Owing to the extensive practice of the graphic arts, a linear conception of form prevailed also in painting, which contrasted with that of the colourists of Cologne. The transition of the Gothic to the Renaissance was marked by two outstanding altarpieces. One was painted for the Minster of Freiburg by *Hans Baldung Grien* (c. 1515); the other was the work of *Matthias Grünewald* (died c. 1530) for the abbey of Isenheim near Colmar. The latter artist embodied all the mystic intensity of the passing age in this overpowering Calvary, and anticipated Rembrandt in the strange luminosity of his colour.

In Architecture, as in painting, the conceptions of the Italian **Renaissance** entered through the Netherlands. *Wilhelm Vernickel* gracefully combined Italian and northern ideas in the porch of the town hall of Cologne (p. 81). The castle of Rheydt (p. 18) by *Joist de la Cour* is typical of the Franco-Rhenish style. The Italian *Alessandro Pasqualini* designed the fortress of Jülich (p. 16). Unfortunately only ruins, though most impressive ones, remain of the fine Renaissance buildings of the castle of *Heidelberg* (p. 358),

destroyed by the French in 1693. The **Baroque** style made its appearance at the end of the 17th century. Italian architects were called to Rhenish courts to build palaces for the princely clergy. *Zuccali* (1643-1724) designed the long and severe façade of the palace at *Bonn* (p. 108), which was enlarged by *Robert de Cotte* in 1715. Native talent came again to the fore with the advent of the **Rococo** style, which gave abundant scope for the Rhinelander's love of colour and decorations, and art once more flowered on the Rhine during the 18th century. The chief impetus was given by *J. B. Neumann* (1687-1753), the famous architect of Würzburg palace. The interior of St. Paulinus at *Trier* (p. 211) and the magnificent staircase at *Brühl* (p. 114) are attributed to him. He enlisted the services of architecture, sculpture, and painting in the creation of sweeping space compositions. The walls and ceilings bent, as if modelled in pliable clay. Plastic ornamentations projected boldly, obliterating all definite outlines. Paintings on ceilings and walls completed the disintegration of all tectonic elements and opened vistas into unlimited space. All arts seemed to intermingle: designs of such complexity had never before been conceived. The German rococo style represented the climax of the artistic tendencies of the period. The chief exponent of Rhenish rococo was *Johannes Seitz* (1717-71), who designed the central building of the electoral palace at Trier (p. 207). The great stairway at *Bruchsal* is another very wonderful example of this style. A reversal of feeling, however, took place after 1750. People tired of artificiality and longed for simplicity and country life. *Schloss Benrath* (p. 36) is a charming example of the French 'maison de plaisance', in which society disported itself. The one-storied building is surrounded by artistically grouped plantations, and forms an integral part of the landscape. The appearance of classicist tendencies marked the passing of the glittering rococo. Henceforth, Paris assumed the leadership. The palace of Coblenz (p. 153) was erected from plans to which the French Academy had given its approval. At the close of the century princes and courts were swept away by the French Revolution.

During the wars of liberation from Napoleon's domination the Rhine became the symbol of Germany's safety and freedom. Patriotic poems and songs roused the people to defend the river. Then, when peace was re-established, enthusiasts, dreaming of a united fatherland, sought inspiration in the vanished glories of mediæval Germany. Again the Rhine was significant, because of its many associations with the great historic past. The Rhine valley seemed a realm of romance. Clemens Brentano (p. 253) revived old legends, and told fairy-tales of the water-nymphs and crystal castles at the bottom of the green stream. And, somewhat later, Wagner's music called up visions of the Nibelungen and the Rheingold. The art of the past was studied with renewed interest. Young Goethe's enthu-

siasm for the cathedral of Strasbourg made the name of Erwin von Steinbach revered throughout Germany. The Gothic style was revived. *Cologne Cathedral* (p. 68), which past ages had left unfinished, loomed large in the imagination of the people. It seemed to invite them to complete the task of their forefathers, and they reared the mighty colossus into the skies. The picture collections of the brothers Boisserée and of Canon Wallraf awakened interest in the early-Cologne school. Romanticists wished that Cologne should be made the new centre of art and science, and indeed no spot in Germany seemed better suited to become the home of the **Romantic** school. Bonn, however, was made the seat of a university in 1818, and Düsseldorf opened her academy in 1819. The little band of the Nazarenes returned from Rome to place their art at the service of the fatherland. *Peter Cornelius* (1783-1867) and later *Wilhelm Schadow* (1789-1862) were appointed heads of the Düsseldorf school of painting, which rapidly rose to popularity by appealing to the romantic sentiment of the time. The young and brilliant *Alfred Rethel* was commissioned to decorate the Kaisersaal at Aachen (p. 9) with frescoes celebrating the deeds of Charlemagne. Meanwhile other art centres were forming. *Philipp Veit* (1793-1877) taught at the Städel Institute in Frankfurt and *Eduard von Steinle* (1810-80) worked in the same city. Later Karlsruhe and more recently Darmstadt developed artistic groups of some importance. With improved means of communication, however, art had ceased to be of local growth. Artists looked beyond the frontiers of their native province and joined in national and international movements. To these the Rhineland contributed its quota: *Wilhelm Leibl* (b. 1844 at Cologne), *Wilhelm Trübner* (b. 1851 at Heidelberg), and *Hans Thoma* (b. 1839 at Bernau).

In conclusion we must mention some of the Artistic Crafts of the Rhineland. Cologne, Frechen, Raeren, Siegburg, and Westerwald were centres for the manufacture of its famous stoneware. The craft of pottery flourished on the clay soil of Crefeld. At Cologne fine glasses were blown to hold the Rhenish wine. Weaving and embroidery were widely practised in the country; and the artistic peasant costumes of former days were the work of Rhenish looms. Cologne was famous in the middle ages for its braiding of gold and coloured threads ('Borten'; p. 96). The craft of wood-carving had always been a home industry of the Rhineland and has survived among the peasantry of the Lower Rhine, whose solid oak chests are decorated with geometric and floral designs. Yet the days of home industries are numbered. The new suspension-bridge, which boldly spans the Rhine at Cologne, is symbolic of the change which science has wrought. The architect has turned into an engineer, and the great steel industry of the Ruhr supplies him with material.

I. NORTH PART OF RHENISH PRUSSIA.

Route		Page
1.	From Brussels to Aachen Aachen, 2. — Burtscheid, 12. — Schloss Frankenberg, Aachener Stadt-Wald, The Emmaburg, Cornelimünster, Monschau, 13. — Malmedy, 14.	2
2.	From Aachen to Cologne Stolberg, 14. — Eschweiler, Düren, Nideggen, 15. — Heimbach, Jülich, 16.	14
3.	From Aachen to Düsseldorf viâ München-Gladbach Rheydt, München-Gladbach, 18.	17
4.	From Rotterdam to Cologne viâ Nymwegen and Cleve Cleve, 20. — Calcar, Xanten, 22. — Rheinberg, Mörs, 23. — Kamp, Orsoy, Goch, 24. — Kevelaer, Geldern, Kempen, 25. — Crefeld, 26. — Neuss, 29. — Zons, 30.	20
5.	From Rotterdam to Cologne viâ Emmerich or Venlo	30
	A. Viâ Emmerich Emmerich, 30. — Wesel, 31. — Oberhausen, Duisburg, 32. — Homberg, Hamborn, 35. — Benrath, Köln-Mülheim, Bergisch-Gladbach, Bensberg, 36.	30
	B. Viâ Venlo	37
6.	Düsseldorf Grafenberg, Kaiserswerth 43.	37
7.	From Düsseldorf to Essen	44
	A. Viâ Kettwig Kettwig, Werden, 44.	44
	B. Viâ Speldorf and Mülheim-Eppinghofen	45
	C. Viâ Duisburg and Mülheim an der Ruhr Mülheim an der Ruhr, 45.	45
8.	Essen	46
9.	From München-Gladbach to Duisburg viâ Crefeld Viersen, Ürdingen, 52.	52
10.	From Cologne to Elberfeld Altenberg, Burg, 53.	53
11.	From Düsseldorf to Elberfeld and Barmen	54
	A. Viâ Vohwinkel Vohwinkel, 54.	54
	B. Viâ Solingen and Remscheid Solingen, Remscheid, Lennep, 55.	54
	C. Viâ Mettmann	56
12.	Elberfeld and Barmen	56
13.	Cologne Königs-Forst, 100.	59

1. From Brussels to Aachen.

96 M. Express Train in 3¾ hrs.; to *Cologne* (139 M.) in 5¼-6½ hrs. (comp. R. 2); to (152 M.) *Düsseldorf* in 6-8 hrs. (comp. R. 3). — Routes from England, see p. xiii. — Finest views between Louvain and Liége to the right. The district between Liége and Aachen is full of interest.

From Brussels to (77½ M.) *Verviers* (railway restaurant), see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland'.

82½ M. *Dolhain*, picturesquely situated in the valley of the *Vesdre* (German *Weser*), consists of the lower town (656 ft.) and of *Limburg*, the former capital of the duchy of that name, situated on a hill (900 ft.), with a modern château and the Gothic church of St. George. — The train ascends the valley of the Vesdre. — 86 M. *Welkenraedt* is the junction of a branch-line to Aachen-West (13¾ M.; see below) viâ (6¾ M.) *Plombières* (German *Bleyberg*).

86¾ M. *Herbesthal* (railway restaurant, very fair).

From Herbesthal a railway runs in 12 min. to (3¾ M.) **Eupen** (Hotel Reinartz), a town of 12,650 German-speaking inhab., picturesquely situated on the Vesdre, with manufactures of cloth and woollens. In 1920 Eupen and the surrounding district was ceded to Belgium in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles (comp. p. 13). A tramway runs hence to Aachen (comp. p. 3). The railway goes on to Raeren (p. 13).

Beyond (89½ M.) *Astenet* the train crosses the valley of the *Göhl* by a viaduct, 125 ft. in height. — 91 M. *Hergenrath*, the station for the formerly neutral district of *Moresnet*, which was assigned to Belgium by the Peace of Versailles. About 2 M. to the W. rises the Emmaburg (p. 13).

The train crosses the German frontier, reaches (94 M.) *Ronheide* (p. 13), and finally descends to (96 M.) Aachen.

Aachen.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 5; restaurant), for all lines except those mentioned below. — *Aachen-West* (Pl. A, 2), for the local line to Welkenraedt (see above) and the Belgian State Railway to Tongeren, and also stopped at by the Düsseldorf and Antwerp trains. — *Aachen-Nord* (Pl. F, 1), for the line to Jülich.

Hotels. Near the Kurhaus (p. 10): **Palast-Hotel der Quellenhof* (Pl. q; D, 1, 2), of the highest class, 200 R. (75 baths) at 7-9, D. 4, P. 12-20 ℳ. — In the Middle of the Town: **Hotel Nuellens* (Pl. b; C, 3, 4), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 6, opposite the Elisen-Brunnen, with garden, 75 R. from 5, P. from 12 ℳ; **Grosser Monarch* (Pl. a; C, 3), Büchel 51, with the Carlton Restaurant (p. 3), 60 R. at 5-7, D. 3, P. from 12 ℳ; *König von Spanien* (Pl. i; C, 4), Kleinmarschier-Str. 52, commercial, with restaurant, 75 R. from 5½ ℳ; *Vier Jahreszeiten*, Kapuzinergraben 18-22 (Pl. v; C, 4), 42 R., with beer-restaurant; *Werner* (Pl. r; C, 2), Seilgraben 2, 12 R.; *Klombert*, Templergraben 64-66 (Pl. A, B, 3), near the Technical Academy, 10 R. — Near the Main Station, all with restaurants: **Hoyer's Union-Hotel* (Pl. l; D, 5), Bahnhof-Platz 1, 80 R.; *Nord* (Pl. n; D, 5), Römer-Str. 3, 35 R. from 3 ℳ, good; *International* (Pl. o; D, 5), Römer Str. 11, 36 R.; *Berliner Hof* (Pl. h; D, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 4, 70 R. from 3½ ℳ; *Ewige Lampe*, Aurelius-Str. 13 (Pl. C, D, 4), 23 R.; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. d; D, 5), Bahnhof-Platz 4, 30 R., plainer; *Degens*, Wall-Str. 1-3, near the Marschier-Tor (Pl. C, 5), 15 beds, R. 3 ℳ; *Eisenbahn-Hotel*,

AACHEN
1:18.500
Meter
1. Erholung C4
2 Gymnasien DE4.B3
3. Hauptzollamt D5
Hospitäler:
4. St Vincenz - B3
5. Louisen - A5
Kirchen u. Klöster:
6. Alphons-K. E4
7. Augustiner-K. B3
8. Evangelische K. B4
9. St Foillan C3
10. St Jakob A4
11. Marien-K. D4.5
12. St Michael BC4
13. St Paul B3
14. Alexianer-Anst. B4
15. Lazarus-Kind. Jesu B3
16. Franzisk. Frauen-Kl. C4
17. St Leonhard-Inst. C5
18. Dresdner Bank C4
19. Reichsbank D4
20. Regierung C4
21. Archiv u. Bibliothek BC3
22. Krieger-denkmal D2
23. Franziskaner-manns B3
24. Landratsamt E5
25. Realgymnasium BC4
26.
27. Kunstgewerbe-Mus. B3
28. Post u. Telegr. C4.B3.F5
29. Oberrealschule B3
30. Suermondt-Mus. E4
31. Observatorium D1
32. Synagoge D3
33. Turnhallen D4.A5
Bäder v. AACHEN:
34. Comphaus-B C3
35. Cornelius-B. C3
36. Kaiser-B. C3
37. Königin v. Ungarn C3
38. Neu-B. C3
39. Quirinus-B. C3
40. Rosen-B. C3
Bäder v. BURTSCHEID:
41. Goldmühlen-B. D6
42. Prinzenbad D6
43. Karls-B. E6
44. Krebs-B D6
45. Neu-B D6
46. Rosen-B E6
47. Michaels-B. E6
48 Schwert-B. D6
Strassenbahn
Wilhelmshöhe
Lousberg
Salvator
Salvator Berg
Theresien-Berg
Wingertsberg
Kurpark
Kurhaus
Nord-Bahnhof
Im Pass
Neue Gasfabrik
Elfleckerei
Hammerschmidt Mühle
Tal
Panther
Ludwigs-Höhen
Kl. Seilen
Sauskaulton
Kapuzinerhalden
Westbahnhof
Tech. Hochsch.
St. Kreuz
Rochusstr.
Bergdriesch
Lazarett
Gewerbe-Sch.
Sandkaulbach
Steigraben
Tech. Hochschule
St. Nicolaus
St. Peter
Stadt Kaiserdus
Markt
Rathaus
Pl.
Münster
Münster-Pl.
Elisenbrunnen
Adalbertstr.
Adalbert
Kaiser-Adalbert
Adalbert-Str.
Stolberger Str.
Alexianergraben
Alexianerg.
Theater-Pl.
Theater
Eden-Theater
Redoutenstr.
Hochstr.
Westpark
Polizei-Präsid.
Webe-Schule
Marschiertor
Leonhard-Pl.
Jakobstor
Lavenstein
Bergrabe
Hauptbahnhof
Bismarckstr.
Bismarckplatz
Schloss Frankenberg
Frankenberger Viertel
Bierkeller
Kaserne
Kaiserstr.
Beverstr.
Justizgebäude
Strafanstalt
Oberlandesgericht
Sophienstr.
Papiermühle
Lousenstr.
Weisse M.
Steffen-Viertel
Alter Kathol. Friedhof
St. Joseph
Am Pauvenschopp
Gut Grünstrasse
Ringofenstr.
Scharnhorststr.
Silberg
Seidenstrasse
Eisenstr.
Dieppstr.
Ziethenstr.
Viertel
Burtscheid
Kurhaus
Kurgarten
Kinder Jesu
Evangel K.
St. Michael
Kochbrunnen
St. Johann-Abtei
Rathaus
Gillesbach
Grünthals-Mühle
Grünthals-M.
Hohenstaufenstr.
Gebrannte M.
Bergmannsschule
Bürgerschule
Städt. Krankenhaus
Lousberg
Lousbergallee
Lousbergstr.
Lousbergweg
Wingertsberg
Wingertsbergweg
Wingertsbergstr.
Kurhausstr.
Kurgartenstr.
Kurhausstr.
Trinkhallenstr.
Theaterstr.
Friedrichstr.
Friedrichsallee
Friedrichsplatz
Elisabethstr.
Elisabeth-Bauses Seif.
Blücherplatz
Blücherstr.
Templerstr.
Templerbend
Templerbendstr.
Templerbendweg
Templerbendallee
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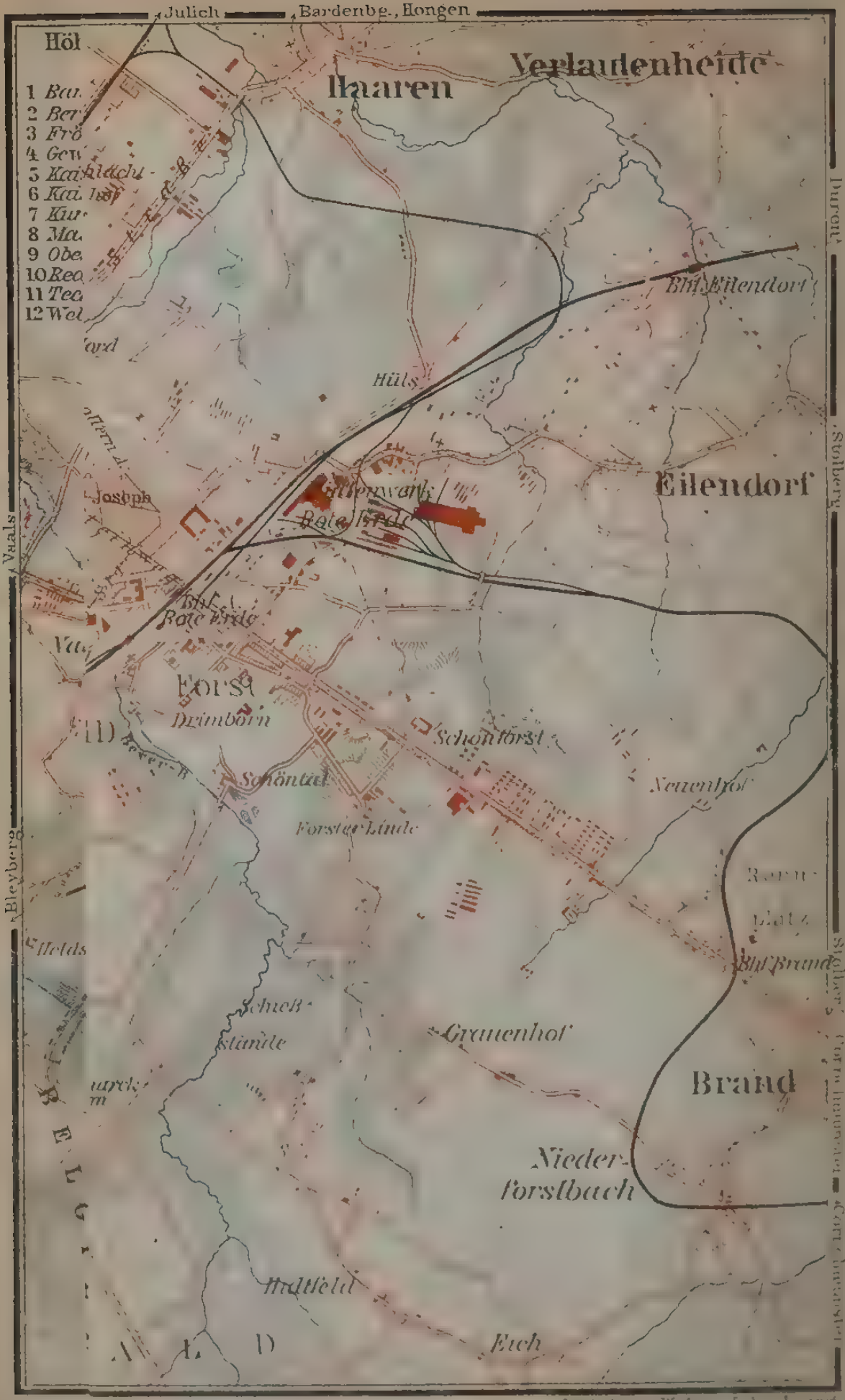
Templerbendallee


Julich
Bardenbg., Hongen
Höl
Verlautenheide
Ihauren
1 Bau
2 Ber
3 Frö
4 Gew
5 Kaiserlach
6 Kai
7 Kur
8 Ma
9 Obe
10 Reo
11 Tea
12 Wel
Bhf. Eilendorf
Hüls
Eilendorf
Josepha
Rote Erde
Bhf. Rote Erde
Forst
Drimborn
Schönforst
Schönthal
Neuenhof
Forster Linde
Bhf. Brand
Schieß-stände
Grauenhof
Brand
Nieder-forstbach
Mittfeld
Eich
Vaals
Bleyberg
Stolberg
Inden
Meter
Geogr. Inst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Römer-Str. 5 (Pl. D, 5), 12 R.; *Stadt Verviers*, Bahnhof-Platz 6. — In the Aachener Stadt-Wald (p. 13; tram in 20 min.): *Wald-Hotel*, near the Wald-Schlösschen (see the Map opposite), 22 R. at 3-5, P. 9-12 *M*, good.

Bath Establishments (also hotels, and open throughout the year). In the Town, in connection with the 'Upper Springs' (p. 10): **Thermal-Palast Kaiserbad* (Pl. 36; C, 3), Büchel 30, well fitted up, 43 R.; *Neubad* (Pl. 38; C, 3), Büchel 34, 23 R.; *Quirinusbad* (Pl. 39; C, 3), Hof 7, 25 R., cheaper; *Königin von Ungarn* (Pl. 37; C, 3), Edel-Str. 1. The following are supplied by the 'Lower Springs': *Rosenbad* (Pl. 40; C, 3); *Cornelius-bad* (Pl. 35; C, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 16-18, 100 R.; *Comphausbad* (Pl. 34; C, 3), Dahmengraben 23, 7 R. — At Burtscheid (p. 12): **Karlsbad* (Pl. 43; E, 6), Damm-Str. 34, 68 R. from 4, P. from 9 *M*; **Neubad* (Pl. 45; D, 6), Damm-Str. 2-4, 64 R.; **Rosenbad* (Pl. 46; E, 6), Damm-Str. 32, 80 R.; *Goldmühlenbad* (Pl. 41; D, 6), Burtscheider Markt 18-20, 30 R. from 3½, P. from 7½ *M*; *Krebsbad* (Pl. 44; D, 6), Damm-Str. 8, 20 R.; *Schwertbad* (Pl. 48; D, 6), Burtscheider Markt 22, 22 R.; *Michaelsbad* (Pl. 47; E, 6), Damm-Str. 14-16, 36 R.; *Prinzenbad* (Pl. 42; D, 6), Burtscheider Markt 14.

Restaurants. Wine. *Kurhaus* (p. 9); *Carlton*, in the Hotel Grosser Monarch (p. 2); *Lucullus*, Theater-Platz 5 (Pl. C, 4; 1st floor); *König von Spanien*, see p. 2; *Pütz*, Edel-Str. 12 (Pl. C, 3); *Friderichs*, Elisabeth-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 4); *Erholung* (Pl. 1; C, 4), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 7, with assembly-rooms. — Beer. *Elisen-Brunnen* (Pl. C, 3; p. 10), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz; *Städtisches Konzert-Haus* (Pl. D, 3; p. 10), Comphausbad-Str.; *Germania*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 8 and Wirichsbongard-Str. 5 (Pl. C, 4); *Spatenbräu*, Theater-Platz 1 (Pl. C, 4); *Vier Jahreszeiten* (p. 2); *Karlshaus* (Pl. k, C 4; p. 5), Kapuzinergraben 11; *Postwagen*, Krämer-Str. 1-2 (Pl. C, 3), a quaint little establishment adjoining the Rathaus.

Cafés. *Kurhaus* (see p. 10); *Elisen-Brunnen* (p. 10); *Kaiser-Café*, in the Hotel Nuellens (p. 2); *Bristol*, Theater-Platz 1 (Pl. C, 4); *Monopol-Palast*, Holzgraben, near Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. C, 3); *Graaff*, Hindenburg-Str. 62 (Pl. C, D, 4); and at the *Lousberg* (see p. 12). — Confectioners. *J. Reul*, Hartmann-Str. 12-14 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Sandmann*, Theater-Platz 15.

Cabs. Horse and motor cabs, with tariff posted up inside.

Tramways traverse Aachen and Burtscheid; comp. the Plan. Outside the town (comp. the Maps opposite and at p. 15): from the Markt (Pl. C, 3) S.W. viâ the *Waldschenke* (p. 13) to *Altenberg-Moresnet* in Belgium (7 M., in 55 min.); from *Ronheide* station (p. 2), passing the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 4), E. viâ *Aachen-Rothe Erde* (p. 14), *Eilendorf* (p. 14), *Eschweiler* (p. 15), *Nothberg* (p. 15), *Stolberg* (p. 14), and *Vicht* to *Zweifall* (15 M., in 1 hr. 50 min.); from Elsass-Str. (Pl. H, 4) S. viâ *Linzenshäuschen* (p. 13) and across the Belgian frontier to *Eupen* (p. 2) and *Herbesthal* (13½ M., in 1 hr. 20 min.); S. to *Forsthaus Siegel* (p. 13); from Hansemann-Platz (Pl. D, E, 2) N. viâ *Haaren* and *Würselen* (p. 14) to *Bardenberg* (Wilhelmstein, p. 17; 5¼ M., in 47 min.); from the Pont-Tor (Pl. A, B, 2) N. viâ *Richterich* (p. 17; branch to *Horbach*), *Kohlscheid* (p. 17), and *Herzogenrath* (p. 17) to *Merkstein* (8¼ M., in 62 min.); from Hansemann-Platz (Pl. D, E, 2) N. viâ *Haaren*, *Weiden*, and *Mariadorf* to *Höngen* (7¾ M., in 55 min.); S.E. viâ *Brand* (branch to Stolberg, see p. 14) and *Cornelimünster* (p. 13) to *Walheim* (p. 13; 11¾ M., in 1 hr. 20 min.); from *Aachen-Rothe Erde* (p. 14) W. through the town to *Vaals* in Holland (4½ M., in 40 min.); etc.

Post Office (Pl. 28; C, 4), Kapuzinergraben 17.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 4; p. 4); *Eden-Theater* (Pl. C, 4; operettas, etc.), Franz-Str. 43-45. — Band several times daily in the Kur-park or Kurhaus (p. 10) and near the Elisen-Brunnen (p. 10).

Baths. Municipal baths at Elisabeth-Str. 10 (Pl. C, 4) and in Kaiser-Platz (Pl. E, 3).

Inquiry Office, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 14, adjoining the Elisen-Brunnen (p. 10). — VISITORS' TAX.

British Vice-Consulate, Pontdrisch 16 (Pl. B, 2), open 10-1 & 3-5, Sat. 10-1.

Times of Admission.

Cathedral (p. 5), Sun. 12.15-1 (in summer also 4-6), week-days 11.30-1 and 4-6 (in winter 3-4), 1 *M.* Sacristan, Domhof 2, near the main entrance.
Historical Museum, in the Pont-Tor (p. 9), free on Sun. 11-1 and Wed. 2-5; on other days 10-12 & 2-5, 1 *M.*
Rathaus (p. 8), daily 9-1, on week-days also 2.30-6.30 (in winter till dusk); 50 pf.
Reiff Museum (p. 9), free on Sun 10-1; at other times 1 *M.*
Suermondt Museum (p. 11), closed on Mon., open on Sat. 10-1, on other days 10-1 & 3-5; free on Sun. morning and Wed. afternoon, at other times 1 *M.*

Chief Attractions (½ day). Walk from the station through Bahnhof-Str. and Hindenburg-Str., past the Theatre (p. 5) and the Elisen-Brunnen (p. 10), to the *Cathedral* (p. 5) and the *Rathaus* (p. 8); Kurpark and *Kurhaus* (p. 10); *Suermondt Museum* (p. 11). When time allows visit the *Lousberg* (p. 12) or the *Aachener Stadt-Wald* (p. 13).

Aachen (613 ft.), French *Aix-la-Chapelle*, a very ancient town of 155,300 inhab. (including the suburbs; 91 % Rom. Cath.), the *Aquae Granni* of the Carlovingian period, lies in a fertile basin surrounded by gently sloping, wooded hills. Cloth, glass, needles, and pins are manufactured at Aachen, and there are also iron-foundries and machine-shops, etc. The warm sulphur springs here have been famous from the earliest times.

Already frequented as a health resort by the Romans, as is proved by the remains of their Thermæ (p. 10), Aachen was often the residence of the Frankish kings, and it became a favourite abode of *Charlemagne*, who made it the capital of his dominions to the N. of the Alps, and died here in 814. From the days of Charlemagne's son, Louis the Debonair, down to the accession of Ferdinand I. (1531; comp. p. 308) Aachen witnessed the coronation of thirty-two German emperors and kings, and in the middle ages was the scene of many imperial diets and ecclesiastical convocations. From 1250 it was a free imperial city and was called 'par excellence' the royal seat of the Holy Roman Empire ('urbs Aquensis, urbs regalis, regni sedes principalis, prima regum curia'). Peace congresses, in which England took part, met here in 1668, 1748, and 1818. In 1794 the town was occupied by the French, and in 1815 it passed to Prussia. The famous news agency founded here in 1849 by Baron Paul Julius von Reuter (1818-99) was transferred to London in 1851. Aachen has been occupied by Belgian troops since Nov. 1918, in conformance with the Treaty of Versailles.

Externally this venerable city has retained few relics of her ancient history, and it is now practically a modern town. The cathedral, the Rathaus, the Archives, a few relics of the mediæval fortifications, long since converted into promenades, such as the massive *Marschier-Tor* (Pl. C, 5; c. 1300, restored in 1894), the *Langer Turm* (Pl. A, 3), and the *Pont-Tor* (p. 9), and the *Marienburg* (Pl. B, 1), of the 16th cent., are the only remains of the old town.

From the *Main Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. D, 5; 1906) we turn to the left along Mittel-Str., and passing the Gothic *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. 11; D, 4, 5), a red-brick edifice by Statz (1859-83), reach (right)

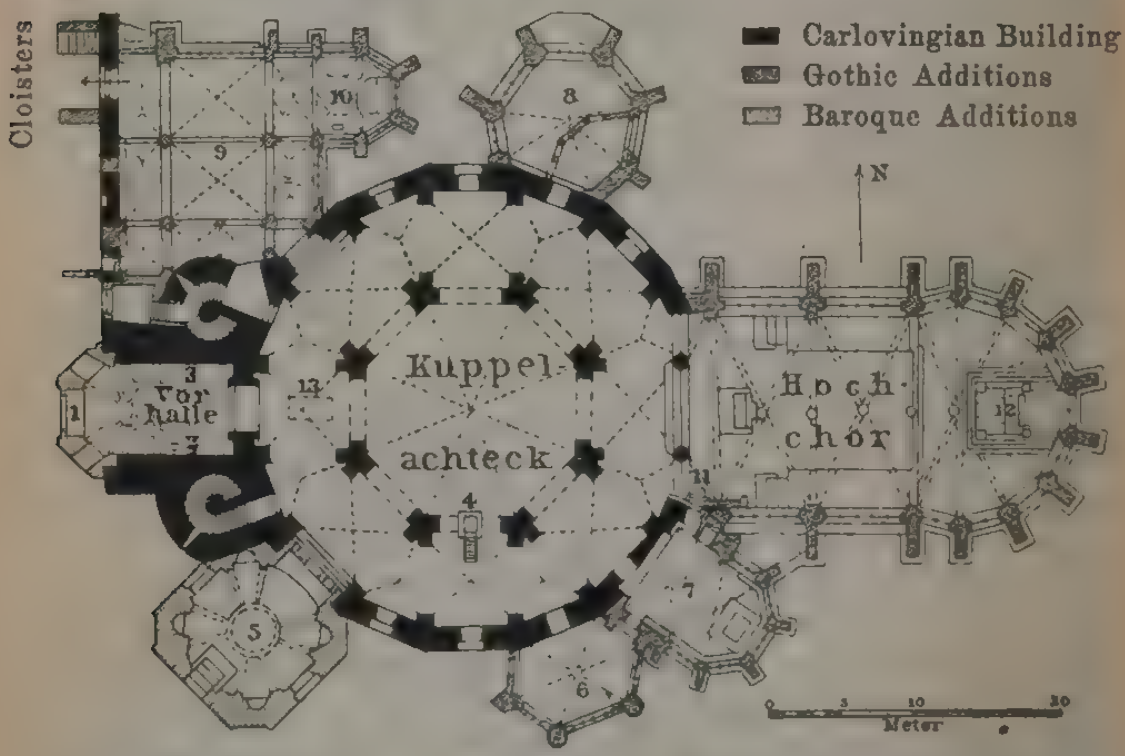
the broad Hindenburg-Strasse, which we follow, to the left, to Theater-Platz (Pl. C, 4). In the centre of this square stands the *Stadt-Theater*, erected in 1822-24 and enlarged in 1901. Opposite (to the S.) are the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 20). The Gothic *Karlshaus* (Pl. k, C 4; p. 3) serves as the meeting-place for various Roman Catholic societies. In front of the theatre, on the W., is an equestrian statue of *Emperor William I.*, by F. Schaper (1901). — Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz and Elisen-Brunnen, see p. 10. Passing the latter on the left, we proceed through Ursuliner-Str. to the cathedral, which rises nearly in the centre of the Altstadt.

The ***Cathedral,** or **Minster** (Pl. C, 3), consists of two distinct parts in different styles of architecture. The Romanesque *Octagon*, the finest extant structure of the Carlovingian period, begun by Master Odo of Metz c. 796, was erected under Charlemagne as the court and national church of his kingdom and consecrated by Pope Leo III. in 805. It is 48 ft. in diameter, is surrounded by a sixteen-sided ambulatory, and terminates in a cupola, 106 ft. high. The octagon is surrounded by several *Chapels*, built in the 14th and 15th cent., and afterwards partly altered. On the W. side is the *Vestibule*, flanked by two low staircase-towers and surmounted by a modern Gothic bell-tower (1879-84). Adjoining the octagon on the E. is the Gothic *Choir*, begun c. 1355 and consecrated in 1414. In 1881-1914 the cathedral underwent an internal decoration, the octagon being richly adorned with marble and mosaics.

The Main Entrance (adm., see p. 4) is in the baroque addition adjoining the vestibule. The bronze door (Pl. 1), which originally separated the octagon from the vestibule, is known as the *Wolfs-Tür* and was mentioned by Eginhard (Einhard), the biographer of Charlemagne (p. xxxi). In the Vestibule are two remarkable bronzes: a lifesize *She-Bear* (Pl. 2), dating from the Hellenistic period, and a *Pine Cone* (Pl. 3), a work of the 10th or 11th cent., both probably once used as fountain decorations.

The Interior of the Octagon is borne by eight massive pillars, which separate the central space from the surrounding two-storied ambulatory. The lofty, round-arched openings of the upper story, or 'Hochmünster' (p. 7), are enlivened with a double row of columns, brought from Rome, Trier, and Ravenna. In 1794 they were pulled down by the French and taken to Paris, but were recovered in 1815 with the exception of seven. In 1843 they were set up again in their original positions (the missing columns being replaced by copies) and the capitals were mostly reconstructed. The rich marble covering of the walls and the *Mosaics* are modern (comp. above). On the vault of the dome, on a gold ground, is Christ with the twenty-four Elders of the Apocalypse, executed in 1881 by Antonio Salviati of Venice from a 17th cent. copy of the old mosaic. On the walls below are figures of the twelve Apostles, the archangels Michael and

Gabriel, Mary and John the Baptist, and Charlemagne and Pope Leo III., all by H. Schaper. Only the inscription in the frieze below is original. The large copper-gilt *Corona*, or chandelier, 14 ft. in diameter, was presented by Frederick Barbarossa (c. 1165). The plain marble *Pulpit* (Pl. 4) is a gift of Emp. William II. (1913). The tradition that the burial-vault of Charlemagne was below the flooring has not been confirmed by recent investigations. — The *Ungarische Kapelle* (Pl. 5), adjoining the octagon on the S. (to the right of the W. entrance), was founded in 1367 for Hungarian pilgrims and was



1. Wolfs-Tür; 2. She-Bear; 3. Pine Cone; 4. Pulpit; 5. Ungarische Kapelle (treasury); 6. Anna-Kapelle (sacristy on the ground-floor); 7. Matthias-Kapelle (sacristy on the ground-floor); 8. Hubertus-Kapelle (below) and Karls-Kapelle (above); 9. Nikolai-Kapelle; 10. Michaels-Kapelle (in the gallery); 11. Henry II.'s Pulpit; 12. High Altar; 13. Coronation Chair (in the gallery).

rebuilt in 1748-67. It now contains the treasury (p. 7). — On the N. side of the octagon is the *Hubertus-Kapelle* (Pl. 8), built in 1456-74. The large *Nikolai-Kapelle* (Pl. 9) was completed c. 1487.

The W. egress leads to the late-Gothic Cloisters, which were restored in 1894; to the right is the late-Romanesque *Chapel of the Holy Souls*, erected by Philip of Swabia after 1200, with a rich façade; a part of the treasury (p. 7) is kept here; the garth contains a modern fountain by **G. Frentzen.**

The Choir (comp. p. 5) is remarkable for its light and elegant proportions. The thirteen windows (84 ft. high) are filled with modern stained glass (scenes from the life of the Virgin, Assumption, and the consecration of the cathedral, designed by Cornelius and

others). On the pillars between the windows are sandstone statues of Charlemagne, the Virgin and Child, and the twelve Apostles, of 1430, recently coloured. In the centre hangs a *Wood-Carving* (1488 and 1524) above the empty tomb of Emp. Otho III. (d. 1002). The Gothic *Eagle-Lectern* was cast in bronze in the 15th century. To the right and left are winged altars, with paintings of the Cologne School (15th cent.). The *Pulpit* (or ambo; Pl. 11), covered with copper-gilt plaques and adorned with six ivory carvings (dating from before the middle ages, some perhaps of Alexandrine origin), was a gift of Emp. Henry II. (d. 1024). The *High Altar* (Pl. 12) is a modern work, in which four old columns have been incorporated. The golden altarpiece, reconstructed in 1872, was a gift of Emp. Otho III.; it resembles the Pala d'Oro in St. Mark's, Venice, and is adorned with repoussé reliefs of scenes of the Passion.

The Hochmünster, or gallery of the octagon, is reached by either of the spiral staircases near the vestibule. On the W. side of the ambulatory is the so-called *Coronation Chair* (Pl. 13), composed of marble slabs, which was used during divine service by Charlemagne and his successors, and afterwards at the imperial coronations. The *Railings* between the columns were probably cast in Charlemagne's foundry, though some authorities hold that they came from the mausoleum of Theodoric at Ravenna. — By the S. wall of the *Michaels-Kapelle* (Pl. 10), which adjoins the gallery of the Nikolai-Kapelle (p. 6), stands the *Proserpine Sarcophagus*, with the Rape of Proserpine in relief, a marble coffin of the 2nd cent. A.D., brought by Charlemagne from Italy. According to tradition the body of the emperor rested herein until 1165 (comp. below); the sarcophagus was then placed in a niche on the outside of the octagon, with a monument of Charlemagne above it, until 1768. — The *Karls-Kapelle* (Pl. 8; above the Hubertus-Kapelle, p. 6) adjoins the Hochmünster on the N.; the fine *Anna-Kapelle* (Pl. 6), on the S., was consecrated in 1449. The *Matthias-Kapelle* (Pl. 7), also on the S., was consecrated c. 1420.

The rich ***Cathedral Treasury**, in the Ungarische Kapelle (Pl. 5; p. 6), contains a collection of costly mediæval work in precious metals. The *Karls-Schrein*, a magnificent goldsmith's work executed in the early 13th cent., has contained since 1215 the relics of Charlemagne, who was canonized in 1165. The sumptuous silver-gilt *Marien-Schrein*, completed in 1237, contains the four great relics (the 'robe of the Virgin, the swaddling-clothes of the infant Christ, the bloody cloth in which the body of John the Baptist was wrapped, and the waist-cloth with which the Saviour was girded on the Cross'). These relics are exhibited to the public every seven years (last exhibition in 1925). The *Bust of Charlemagne*, of beaten silver leaf (14th cent.), contains a part of the emperor's skull; the crown dates from the 13th century. The *Hunting Horn*, supposed to have belonged to Charlemagne, is an oriental ivory work of the 11th cent., the *Hunting Knife*, in a leather sheath, an Anglo-Saxon work (10-11th cent.). The so-called *Lothar-Kreuz* is a processional cross of the 10th cent., inset with precious stones, with a beautiful antique cameo of Emp. Augustus as a youth. The relics of the martyrs Corona and Leopardus, discov-

ered during excavations in the cathedral, are now in the costly *Corona-Leopardus-Schrein*, made at Aachen in 1911-12. There are also several admirable *Gothic Reliquaries* and numerous mediæval vessels, in gold and silver, monstrances, candelabra, etc. These objects are preserved in large glass cabinets, closed by doors, on the insides of which are paintings of the early-Flemish and early-Cologne schools (15-16th cent.). — The small Cathedral Museum, in the Chapel of the Holy Souls (p. 6), contains mediæval vestments, tapestries, textiles, etc.

To the S.W. of the cathedral, in the Fischmarkt, is the building for the **Archives** (Pl. 21; B, C, 3), erected in 1886-89 on the site of the earliest town-hall of Aachen (1267; since the 14th cent. called the 'Grashaus'), of which the façade has been retained; the statues of the seven electors are modern. A common staircase connects the Archives with the municipal *Library* (140,000 vols.), opened in 1897. — The *Church of St. Michael*, or *Jesuiten-Kirche* (Pl. 12; B, C, 4), built in 1618-28, contains a Descent from the Cross by Honthorst (1632; over the high altar).

To the E., behind the choir of the cathedral, is the *St. Foillans-Kirche* (Pl. 9; C, 3), the oldest parish church in the town. The present building, dating from the late-Gothic period, was rebuilt in the 17th cent. and restored in 1872-83. - A little to the N., in the Hühner-Markt, is the amusing *Poultry Thief Fountain*, by H. J. Pagels (1913).

To the N. of the cathedral is the Markt-Platz (Pl. C, 3), with a fountain and a statue of Charlemagne erected in 1620. Here is situated the ***Rathaus** (Pl. C, 3), a handsome Gothic edifice, begun about 1333 on the site, and partly with the fragments, of the ancient Carlovingian palace, and completed, with the exception of the ornamentation, about 1350. After a partial restoration, the building was injured by a fire in 1883, by which the two towers, the *Markt-Turm* to the W. and the *Granus-Turm* to the E., were almost entirely burned down. Both belonged in large part to the ancient palace, and the latter served as a storehouse for the imperial archives and treasures. The subsequent thorough restoration, by G. Frentzen, was completed in 1903. On the façade are 54 statues of German emperors, and over the windows of the first floor is a frieze with 28 reliefs representing sciences, arts, trades, and manufactures. Below are 20 coats-of-arms. The rear façade is embellished with statues of Alcuin or Albinus of York (735-804), the great scholar, Charlemagne's adviser, Eginhard (p. 5), St. Benedict of Aniane (comp. p. 13), Wibald of Stavelot (d. 1158), and the burgomasters Gerhard Chorus and Johann von Punt, besides various coats-of-arms.

A flight of steps, erected in 1878, leads from the market-place to the first floor. The reliefs on the Portal represent the coronation banquet of Rudolph I. and the burghers of Aachen taking the oath of allegiance after the revolt of 1428; above is the Majestas Domini, with Charlemagne and Leo III. The Vestibule is decorated with mottoes and the armorial bearings of the guilds (ring for the custodian; adm.,

see p. 4). To the left is the Council Hall (occupied by the Belgian authorities), containing portraits of Holy Roman emperors of the 18th and Prussian rulers of the 19th cent., also a portrait of Charlemagne by a Netherlandish Master of the 17th century. — The staircase, added in 1848, is adorned with mural paintings of scenes from local history, by *Prof. A. Baur*. The windows show the arms of various local families who have held municipal office.

The **Kaisersaal**, a hall 147 ft. long and 62 ft. wide, with vaulting borne by four massive piers, occupies the whole length of the upper floor. The walls are decorated with eight *Frescoes, the first four of which are by *Alfred Rethel* (b. 1816 at Aachen, d. 1859); the others, designed by him, were executed by *J. Kehren*: — 1. Emp. Otho III. opening the burial-vault of Charlemagne; 2. Overthrow of the 'Irminsäule'; 3. Battle with the Saracens at Cordova in 778; 4. Conquest of Pavia in 774; 5. Baptism of the Saxon leaders Wittekind and Albion; 6. Coronation of Charlemagne in St. Peter's at Rome (damaged by rifle-shots during the Separatist disturbances in the autumn of 1923); 7. Building of the Cathedral of Aachen; 8. Abdication of Charlemagne and Coronation of his son Louis the Debonair. The windows contain armorial bearings of the emperors; in the oriel (the old chapel) are small stained-glass paintings with scenes from the life of the Virgin and the apostles Philip and James the Less, by *Osterrath*. Fine echo.

The modern Gothic addition (1901-3) with the massive square tower on the W. side of the Rathaus, between the Katschhof and Klostergasse, accommodates the *Municipal Offices*.

In the N.W. part of the town is the **Technical Academy** (Pl. B, 2, 3), opened in 1870, for the study of chemistry, architecture, mining, electrical engineering, metallurgy, etc. The Architectural Building contains the *Reiff Museum* (adm., see p. 4). — In the **Pont-Tor** (Pl. B, 2), of the 14th cent., is the municipal *Historical Museum*, containing prehistoric, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities, including a good collection of Greek pottery; on the upper floor are views of Aachen, portraits, models, guild antiquities, weapons, and a large number of Aachen and German imperial coins (adm., see p. 4). — About $^1/_4$ hr. farther N. is the Lousberg (see p. 12).

In Jakob-Str., which leads S.W. from the market-place, are the 'Fountain of the Valiant Smith' (facing the Kloster zum armen Kinde Jesu; Pl. 15, B 3), suggested by a local tradition, by K. Burger (1909); the *St. Pauls-Kirche* (Pl. 13; B, 3), completed in the 15th cent., with modern stained glass and remains of old frescoes; and the modern Romanesque *St. Jakobs-Kirche* (Pl. 10; A, 4), with a handsome tower, built in 1877-86. Farther S., beyond the railway, are the *School of Engineering*, *School of Mining*, and *Hospitals* (Krankenhäuser; Pl. B, 6).

The celebrated warm Sulphur Springs of Aachen, which were known to the Romans, rise from the limestone rock, and there are also several chalybeate springs which have their source in the clay-slate. They are mainly used for gout and diseases of the nerves and skin. The chief spring is the *Kaiserquelle* (131° Fahr.), which rises on the 'Büchel' or slope of the market hill (Pl. C, 3), and

supplies the Kaiserbad, Neubad, 'Queen of Hungary' baths, and the Elisen-Brunnen. The *Quirinusquelle* (121°) rises in the bath-house of that name in the neighbouring 'Am Hof'. These two springs are called the 'Obere Quellen'. The 'Untere Quellen', as the *Rosenquelle* (117°) and *Corneliusquelle* (110°) are called, rise in Comphausbad-Str., a little to the N. of the others.

The **Elisen-Brunnen** (Pl. C, 3, 4), the drinking spring named after the consort of Frederick William IV., is in Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz. The colonnade was designed by Schinkel (1824). Inside is a café-restaurant; in the E. pavilion is the Inquiry Office (p. 4). At the back of the colonnade is the *Elisen-Garten*, with another Trinkhalle. — The garden opens on the other side on Ursuliner-Str., which is continued N. by Edel-Strasse and the Büchel, with several of the bath-houses mentioned on p. 3. The cellar of the *Königin von Ungarn* (Pl. 37; C, 3), Edel-Str. 1, contains remains of an ancient Roman bath, which was connected with a cold-water aqueduct coming from Burtscheid (p. 12). The discovery of tiles stamped with the mark of the famous 6th legion ('Victrix') refers the building to between A.D. 70 and 120, when that legion (at York from 120 to 409) was stationed on the Lower Rhine. The design of the *Bakauv Fountain*, by Krauss, erected in front of the Kaiserbad (Pl. 36; C, 3) in 1904, is based upon a local legend.

From Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz several busy streets lead N.E. to Comphausbad-Strasse, in which, opposite the bath-houses, stands the municipal *Konzert-Haus* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1782-86 as a Kurhaus and afterwards much enlarged; at the back is the *Kursaal*, in the Moorish style, built in 1863-64.

The ***Kurhaus** (Pl. D, 1, 2), reached by Alexander-Str. and Mariahilf-Str., is a two-storied building in the classical style, erected in 1914-16 (adm. 1 *M*). The central portion contains the large concert-hall; on the right are the restaurant and café, and, farther on, the reading, gaming, and other rooms; on the left is the 'Wandelhalle', which forms the connection between the Kurhaus and the *Palast-Hotel der Quellenhof* (p. 2). The N.W. wing is adjoined by the *Bath House*, with 33 thermal baths. The surrounding grounds extend to the *Wingertsberg*, on the summit of which stands the *Meteorological Observatory* (673 ft.; Pl. 31, D 1). On the E. of the Kurhaus is the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. E, 1, 2).

The *St. Adalberts-Kirche* (Pl. E, 3), at the E. end of Adalbert-Strasse, was founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1005 in honour of St. Adalbert, who was martyred in East Prussia in 997; the church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1873-76. — In Kaiser-Platz, near the church, is the *Kaiser-Brunnen*, a fountain erected in 1879. — A little to the N., in Heinrichs-Allee, is the *Emperor Frederick Monument* (Pl. K. Fr.-D.), by Hugo Lederer (1911); to the S., in

Richard-Str., is the Protestant *Christus-Kirche* (Pl. D, E, 4), erected in 1886. Farther E. are the *Courts of Justice* (Justiz-Gebäude), built in 1887 and enlarged in 1918, and the turreted *Prison* (Straf-Anstalt; Pl. F, 4).

The municipal ***Suermondt Museum** (Pl. 30; E, 4), at Wilhelm-Str. 18, contains a collection of wooden sculptures (mostly mediæval), a picture-gallery, presented by Barthold Suermondt, the connoisseur of art (d. 1887), and since much enlarged, and numerous objects of industrial art, distributed throughout the building. Adm., see p. 4.

Ground Floor. Room I: Graphic collection and reading-room. — Room II: Lower Rhenish sculptures (15-16th cent.), mostly from Cologne, Aachen, and Calcar (p. 22), including a large altar of St. Peter by *Jan van Haldern*. — Room III: Sculptures and ecclesiastical art (17-18th cent.). — Room IV: Westphalian sculptures (15-16th cent.). *Osnabrück Master* (c. 1520), St. Ursula; Virgin and Child; St. Catherine (c. 1530). — Cabinet V. Flemish, French, and English sculptures (15-16th cent.): St. Dorothy (Antwerp, c. 1520); kneeling Madonna (French, c. 1520); small altar with the Adoration of the Magi (Flemish, 16th cent.); in the glass-case are alabaster statuettes of the Nottingham School (14-15th cent.). — Cabinet VI. Italian and Spanish sculptures and paintings: Madonna and Child (N. Italian, c. 1200); Adoration of the Child (a round Florentine picture; 15th cent.); Spanish chest and writing-tables. — Cabinet VII contains a comparative collection of crucifixes and figures of Christ and of angels. — Passage VIII, in the rear staircase: two S. German 'Palmesel', or figures of Christ on an ass, used in Palm Sunday processions; Tyrolese Christmas crib (early 18th cent.); in the glass-case, smaller sculptures from S. Germany. — The S. hall is divided into five chapels, which contain sculptures from S. and Central Germany. Chapel IX: Christ and the doubting Thomas (Thuringian, 15th cent.); Beheading of John the Baptist (Franconian, early 16th cent.). — Chapel X: Parts of an altar from Cronach (early 16th cent.); St. Jerome (Nuremberg, late 15th cent.); St. Elizabeth, by *Veit Stoss* (early 16th cent.) — Chapel XI: St. Balthasar, by *Erasmus Grasser* (c. 1520); Mother of Mercy (Swabian, c. 1420). — Chapel XII: Carved altar (Swabian, c. 1490); St. Mary of Egypt (15th cent.). — Chapel XIII: Salvator Mundi, by *Stephan Rottaler* (?; c. 1520). — We return to the entrance-hall and ascend the stairs.

First Floor. Ante-Room XIV: German, French, and Netherlandish miniatures (14-15th cent.); tapestries from a patrician's house at Aachen. — Room XV: Paintings by various schools. — Room XVI: Spanish School; works in iron, bronze, and pewter. — Room XVII: Paintings by various schools and objects in precious metals and ivory. — Room XVIII: Ceramics (especially Rhenish stoneware); brass; paintings by various schools. — Room XIX contains early-Netherlandish paintings: *Lucas van Leyden*, Healing of the blind; *A. Bouts*, Jesus and Mary, Annunciation; *Master of Utrecht* (c. 1530), Adoration of the Magi; *J. Cornelisz*, Temptation of Christ; *C. Engebrechtsz*, Mary Magdalene and John the Baptist; *Sir Anthony More*, Margret Halseber. — Room XX contains early-German paintings: in the centre, *Joos van Cleve*, Altar; Westphalian altar-panel (early 15th cent.); *Matthias Grünewald*, Allegory (?); *V. Duenwegge*, Triptych; *Nuremberg Master of the Tucher Altar* (c. 1450), Circumcision. — Room XXI: Varying exhibitions. — Room XXII: *O. Achenbach*, Via San Giovanni in Laterano; *Constable*, Landscape; *P. Meyerheim*, Savages; *Lenbach*, Bismarck; *W. Trübner*, Landscape. — Room XXIII (in the rear staircase, lighted from above): *A. Kampf*, Relief of Aachen in 1794; *A. von Brandis*, Entombment. — The small staircase ascends to the 2nd floor.

Second Floor. Room XXIV: Paintings, studies, etc., by *Alfred Rethel* (p. 9); his bust, by *J. Meurisse*. Collection of knives, forks, and spoons. — Room XXV. Flemish painters (17th cent.): *P. de Vos* and *T. van Thulden*, Boar-hunt; *Jordaens*, Pan and the youthful Bacchus; *Rubens*, Fall of the Damned; *Snyders*, Cock and jewel; *Van Dyck*, Pietà. — Rooms XXVI-XXIX. Dutch Masters (17th cent.): *P. Moreelse*, Portrait of a child; *W. du Bois*, Dune landscape; *E. Boursse*, Boys blowing bubbles; *A. Palamedesz*, Young cavalier; *G. Flinck*, Portrait of a lady; *G. van den Eeckhout*, Rabbi; *F. Bol*, C. de Witt and family; *Frans Hals*, Small portrait of a scholar. — Room XXX. Flemish painters of the 17th century: *D. Teniers*, *P. Brueghel*, *D. Vinckboons*, etc. — Rooms XXXI and XXXII: Wood-carvings, painted wall-paper, and furniture of the rococo, Louis XVI., and Biedermeier periods (all from Aachen houses'.

Room XXXIII: Collection of objects from the Far East.

Ornamental gardens extend from Kaiser-Platz to the Pont-Tor. In Hansemann-Platz (Pl. D, E, 2) is a monument to *D. J. L. Hansemann* (1790-1864), the Prussian minister (1848), who established the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Co. Farther on, in Monheims-Allee, are the Kurhaus and Kurpark (see p. 10), in front of which is a *War Monument* (Pl. 22; D, 2), by F. Drake (1874). In Ludwigs-Allee (Pl. B, C, 1) is a monument (1911) to the historian *A. von Reumont*, a native of Aachen (1808-87). — The pilgrimage-church on the *Salvatorberg* (Pl. C, 1), to the N., was rebuilt in 1883-85.

The **Lousberg** (860 ft.; Pl. B, 1), a wooded eminence to the N.W. of the town, is ascended in $^1/_4$ hr. from the Pont-Tor (p. 9). The summit, on which rises an obelisk, commands a fine survey of the town and the wooded, undulating environs, as far as the outliers of the Eifel Mts.; to the E. lies the pretty *Soerstal*, with its numerous country-residences. Below the summit are the *Belvedere* (restaurant, with concerts) and a garden-pavilion of the 18th cent., transferred from Aachen to this point and adorned with painting and carving (key at the restaurant).

Contiguous to Aachen on the S.E. side, but for the most part beyond the railway viaduct (see p. 14), lies **Burtscheid** (Pl. C-E, 6; baths, see p. 3), incorporated with Aachen in 1897. It has old-established manufactures of cloth and needles, and also contains frequented thermal springs. The *Schwertbad-Quelle* (Pl. 48; D, 6) is the warmest spring in Germany (171° Fahr.). The *Victoria-Brunnen* (Pl. E, 6; 140° Fahr.), surrounded by pleasure grounds, contains the greatest percentage of sulphur. Near by is the *Kurhaus* (good restaurant). On an eminence in the centre of the town rises the church of *St. John the Baptist* (Pl. D, E, 6), which formerly belonged to a Benedictine abbey founded by Emp. Otho III. (p. 7), but was rebuilt in 1736. The *Church of St. Michael*, with a lofty tower, also on the hill, was erected in 1748-51. In the N.E. quarter of Burtscheid, in Zollern-Str., are the *District Offices* (Pl. 24; E, 5), containing wall-frescoes by A. Kampf (open daily, 10-12.30), and the *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche* (Trinity Church; 1899).

Schloss Frankenberg (Pl. F, 5) was once, according to tradition, a hunting-seat of Charlemagne. The present building dates from 1637-53. — About 1/4 hr. farther E., beyond the railway, is the *Drimborner Wäldchen* (also reached by the tramway to Forst), with a children's convalescent home. The artificial ruin at the entrance is constructed of Gothic fragments.

Pretty walks may be taken in the **Aachener Stadt-Wald** (tramway, see p. 3; Ronheide railway-station, see p. 2). On the margin of the woods is the *Waldschenke* (932 ft.; tramway-station), whence we may proceed W. viâ the Kronprinzen-Rast in 10 min. to the *Karlshöhe* (good restaurant). About 10 min. of the Waldschenke are the *Wald-Schlösschen* and the *Wald-Hotel* (p. 3); 20 min. farther S.E. is the *Aussichts-Turm* (view-tower; 1175 ft.; restaurant). Thence we may proceed to the forester's houses of *Linzenshäuschen* (3/4 hr.; restaurant) and *Siegel* (restaurant), whence we take the tramway back to Aachen. About 10 min. S.E. of Siegel is a Bismarck Tower (1907).

About 6 M. to the S.W. of Aachen, on the hillside, stands the **Emmaburg**, an ancient (13th cent.) but lately restored castle, which is supposed to stand on the spot where, according to the legend, Charlemagne found his daughter Emma, whom he had banished from court along with Eginhard (p. 5). It may be reached either from *Hergenrath*, the second railway-station towards Liége (p. 2), or by the tramway (p. 3) to *Moresnet*, which is about 1 M. from the Emmaburg.

From Aachen to Malmedy (51 1/2 M., in 3 1/4-3 3/4 hrs.; fares 6 *M* 30, 4 *M* 20 pf.) and to St. Vith (57 M., in 3 1/2-3 3/4 hrs.; fares 7 *M*, 4 *M* 60 pf.). German Reichsbahn as far as (10 M.) Walheim, thence Belgian State Railway. This line (see Map, p. 172) traverses the *Hohes Venn*, a hilly moorland forming the N.W. part of the Eifel (p. 172). Monschau formerly belonged to the Duchy of Jülich, Malmedy to the 'immediate' Benedictine abbey of Stavelot-Malmedy (founded in 648), half of whose territory fell to Prussia in 1815. In consequence of the Treaty of Versailles this portion, together with Eupen (p. 2), was ceded to Belgium after a plebiscite in 1920, the fairness of which has been impugned (415 sq. M., with 60,000 inhab., five-sixths of whom are German-speaking). — 1 1/4 M. *Aachen-Rothe Erde*, see p. 14. — Near (5 M.) *Brand* are the Aachen waterworks, with a reservoir. — 7 1/2 M. **Cornelimünster** (738 ft.; Hotel Post; 4730 inhab.), with the late-Gothic buildings of a suppressed abbey (now a Roman Catholic seminary), in the picturesque valley of the *Inde*. The interesting abbey-church possesses relics said to have been presented by Louis the Debonair, who built the abbey for St. Benedict of Aniane (d. 821). The W. tower of the Stephans-Kirche is a relic of a Carlovingian building, in which material from the Roman colony of Varnenum was used. — 10 M. *Walheim* (920 ft.) is the junction of a branch-line to Stolberg (8 M.; p. 14). — From (13 1/2 M.) *Raeren* (1190 ft.; customs examination), in Belgium, famous for its stoneware in the 16-17th cent., a branch-line runs to Eupen and Herbesthal (see p. 2). — We re-enter Germany. — 18 1/2 M. *Roetgen* (1345 ft.). — 24 M. *Lammersdorf* (1740 ft.; see below). — 27 1/2 M. *Conzen* (1805 ft.).

30 M. **Monschau**, formerly *Montjoie* (1325 ft.; Horchem, 18 R.; Post, 14 R. from 4, P. from 6 *M*; Stern, 14 R.), a town with 1900 inhab., lies about 1 1/2 M. from the station, in a magnificent situation on both sides of the *Roer* (p. 15), overlooked by a ruined *Castle* and an old watch-tower (the so-called *Haller*). The castle, known to have existed in 1217, was strengthened by the Dukes of Jülich at the beginning of the 16th cent. and again in 1543, after the storming by the Spanish troops of Charles V. Motor posts run from Monschau viâ Gemünd (p. 174) to Call (p. 174; 22 1/2 M., in 2 1/4 hrs.); viâ Nideggen (p. 15) to Kreuzau (p. 15; 24 1/4 M., in 2 hrs.); and viâ (9 1/2 M.) Lammersdorf (see above) to Düren (p. 15; 28 M., in 3 hrs.). — Beyond Monschau the railway commands a picturesque view of the town and the deep valley of the Roer, and then of the former convent of

Reichenstein. — At (34 M.) *Kalterherberg* (1840 ft.; Hotel Post; customs examination) the line re-enters Belgium. A road leads hence through the pretty valley of the Schwalmbach to (1¼ hr.) Monschau. — 39 M. *Surbrodt* (1840 ft.), on a barren moor. — At (43½ M.) *Wévercé* (1860 ft.; German *Weywertz*), the highest point of the line, we join the railway from Lissendorf (p. 175). — At (46½ M.) *Waismes* (1666 ft.; German *Weismes*) the line forks, the left branch leading to St. Vith (see below), the right to Malmedy.

51½ M. **Malmedy** (1083 ft.; Cheval Blanc, 12 R.; Grand Cerf, 10 R.), a town with 5100 inhab., in a picturesque valley at the confluence of the *Warchenne* and *Warche*, has belonged to Belgium since 1920 (comp. p. 13). The large parish church (18th cent.), formerly an abbey-church, lies at the foot of the Mont de Calvaire, to the N. of the town. The abbey, subject to the Archbishop of Cologne, was founded in 648 and suppressed by the French in 1794. From Malmedy a branch-line runs in 25 min. to (6¼ M.) **Stavelot** (950 ft.; Hotel d'Orange; Hotel du Commerce), a Belgian town of 5000 inhab., the parish church of which contains the valuable reliquary (13th cent.) of St. Remaclus, the Apostle of the Ardennes (d. 664).

The stations beyond Waismes (see above) on the St. Vith branch are (51 M.) *Montenau* and (53½ M.) *Born*. — 57 M. **St. Vith** (1510 ft.; Hotel Post; Stern; Bahnhofs-Hotel) is a town of 2100 inhab., belonging to Belgium since 1920. **To Gerolstein, see p. 176.**

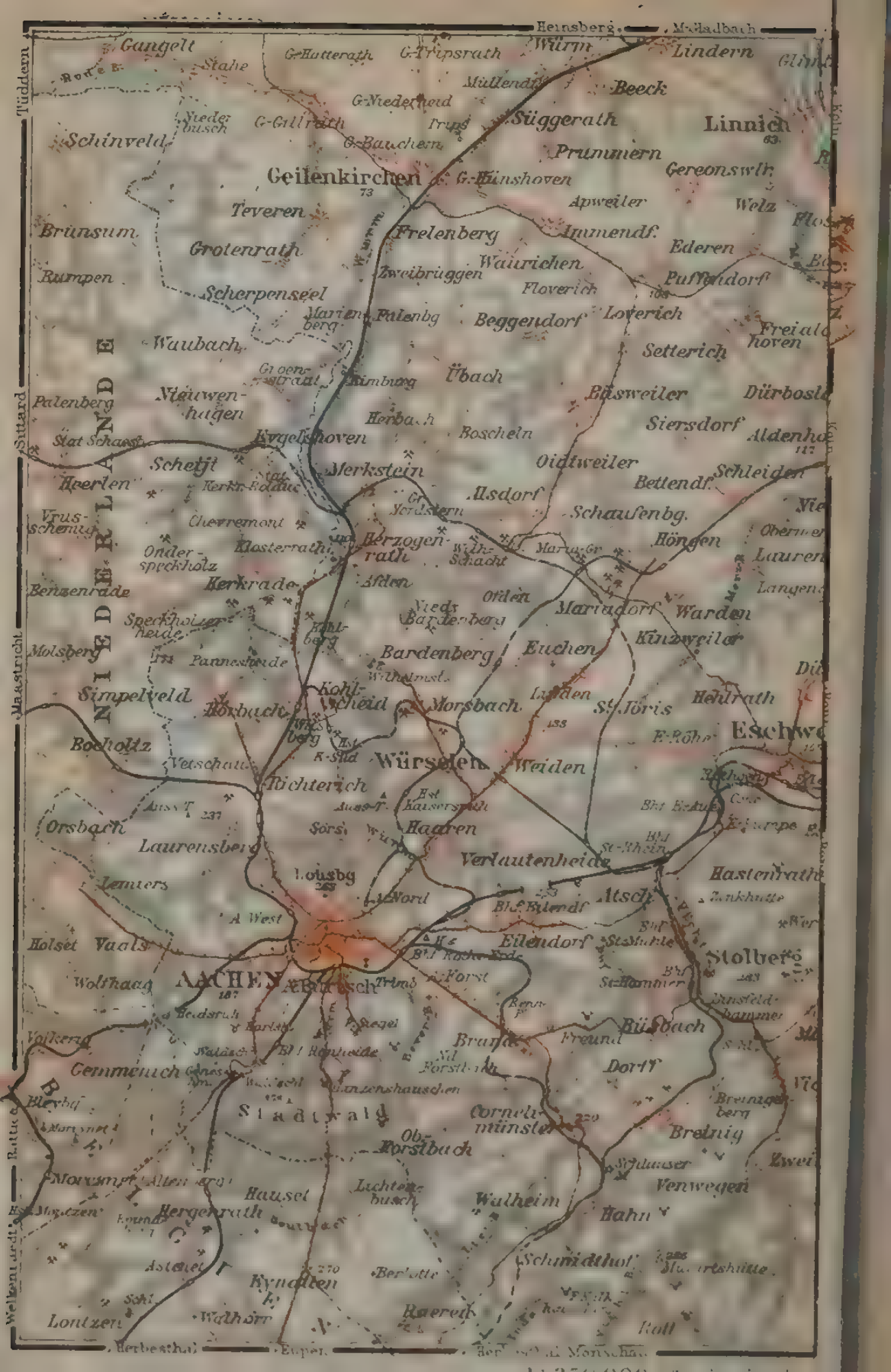
From Aachen a railway (starting from the Nord-Bahnhof; Pl. F, 1) runs in 1-1¼ hr. to *Jülich* (17 M.; p. 16) viâ (3¾ M.) *Würselen* and (12¼ M.) *Aldenhoven*.

Railway from Aachen to *Cologne*, see R. 2; to *Düsseldorf*, see R. 3; to *Welkenraedt*, see p. 2.

2. From Aachen to Cologne.

43 M. Railway in 1-2¼ hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ 50 pf.; express fares 9 ℳ 50, 6 ℳ 20, 4 ℳ). This line, opened in 1841, is one of the oldest in Germany.

Aachen, see p. 2. The train crosses a viaduct 306 yds. in length, and passes the castle of *Frankenberg* (to the left; see p. 13). — At (1¼ M.) *Aachen-Rothe Erde*, with large ironworks, the Malmedy line diverges to the S. (see p. 13). — 3 M. *Eilendorf*. — The train then passes through the *Nirmer Tunnel* (½ M.) and stops at (6 M.) *Stolberg Station*, near which is the large chemical factory known as *Rhenania*. A short branch-railway and an electric tramway run hence to **Stolberg** (614 ft.; Hotels Scheufen, Römer), a prosperous town with 17,000 inhabitants. Stolberg is the centre of an important manufacturing district, the numerous products of which are sent to every part of the world. The principal articles are zinc and lead; there are also cable factories, rolling-mills, iron foundries, copper-works, and manufactories of pins, needles, mirror-glass, etc. For the foundation of its prosperity it was indebted to Protestant refugees, who established brass-foundries here in the 16th century. The château, built in the 15-16th cent. and traditionally said to have once been a hunting-seat of Charlemagne, was restored in 1887 and now belongs to the town. Branch-railways run from Stolberg to several busy little towns.


Heinsberg
M-Gladbach
Gangelt
Stahe
G-Hatterath
G-Tripsrath
Würm
Lindern
Müllendf.
Beeck
G-Niederheid
Süggerath
Linnich
Schinveld
G-Gillrath
G-Bauchem
Prummern
Gereonswlr.
Geilenkirchen
G-Hünshoven
Teveren
Apweiler
Welz
Brunsum
Frelenberg
Immendf.
Ederen
Grotenrath
Waurichen
Zweibrüggen
Puffendorf
Floverich
Scherpenseel
Palenbg
Beggendorf
Loverich
Waubach
Setterich
Übach
Palenberg
Bösweiler
Dürbosch
Siersdorf
Aldenhof
Boscheln
Scheifl
Merkstein
Oidtweiler
Schleiden
Herlen
Ilsdorf
Bettendf.
Schauseubg.
Herzogenrath
Höngen
Laurens
Kerkrade
Bardenberg
Euchen
Warden
Simpelveld
Morsbach
St. Jöris
Hehlrath
Eschweiler
Würselen
Weiden
Richterich
Orsbach
Laurensberg
Haaren
Verlautenheide
Lousbg
Hastenrath
Aachen
Ellendorf
Stolberg
Holset
Vaals
Wolfhaag
Büsbach
Gemmenich
Dorff
Stadtwald
Cornelimünster
Breinig
Walheim
Hahn
Venwegen
Hergenrath
Kynrath
Raeren
Lontzen
Walhorn
Herbesthal
Eupen
Montzen
Niederlande
Belgien
Deutschland
Gangelt
Rode E.
Tüddern
Sittard
Maastricht
Weltenlandt
Battice

The train now traverses one of the most important coal-mining and industrial districts in Germany. In every direction we see blast-furnaces, coke-ovens, ironworks, coal-mines, etc. On the right of the line are the blast-furnaces called the *Concordia*, belonging to the 'Eschweiler Bergwerksverein' (founded in 1834). Near Eschweiler we cross the *Inde* and pass through a tunnel.

8 M. **Eschweiler** (525 ft.; Hotels Kaiserhof, Wantzen; Rheinischer Hof, at the station), a busy town of 26,100 inhab., picturesquely situated in a valley, with a castellated hospital. It was the birthplace of August Thyssen in 1842 (comp. pp. 44, 46).

Farther on, to the left, is the *Röthgener Burg*, and still farther on, also to the left, near (10 M.) *Nothberg*, rises a castle with two towers. Among the hills to the right are several villages, including *Gressenich*, the ancient royal residence of Crasciniacum, near which are extensive mines of cadmium, iron, and lead-ore, once worked by the Romans, as is proved by the coins found in them.

13 M. *Langerwehe* (Hotel Schützenhof, 5 R.), with 2050 inhab., near which are several needle-factories.

The spurs of the *Eifel* are seen on the right. At the base of the wooded heights of the *Hochwald* on the right lies the village of *Merode*, $^1/_2$ hr. from Langerwehe and 1 hr. from Düren, with an old turreted château, dating in part from the 13th cent., the property of a wealthy family of Belgian counts. The train crosses the *Roer*.

19 M. **Düren.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. *Kaiserkrone*, Eisenbahn-Str., near the station; *Drei Kaiser*, Kaiser-Platz 17, 10 R.; *Post*, Eisenbahn-Str. 28; *Union*, Weier-Str. 82. — *Café Corso*, Köln-Str. 8. — MOTOR POST to Monschau, see p. 13.

Düren (426 ft.), a busy town of 36,900 inhab., with manufactories of cloth, paper, iron, etc., is situated on the *Roer* (pron. 'roor') in a fertile plain. The most conspicuous object in the town is the Gothic tower of the church of *St. Anna*. Part of the mediæval town-wall, with its towers, still stands in the S.W. part of the Altstadt. To the W., in Hoesch-Platz, are the handsome *Theatre*, by K. Moritz (1906), and the *Leopold Hoesch Museum*, by G. Frentzen (1905). The latter contains the municipal library and natural history collections, antiquities, and paintings. To the left of the railway are the provincial *Lunatic* and *Blind Asylums*.

FROM DÜREN TO HEIMBACH, $18^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. (fares 2 ℳ 30, 1 ℳ 50 pf.). The railway ascends the valley of the *Roer*, passing several factories. — Beyond (3 M.) *Lendersdorf* the castle of *Burgau* (now a convalescent home) appears on the left, the paper-factory of Friedenau on the right. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Kreuzau* (p. 13). — $7^1/_2$ M. *Untermaubach* (Strepp, 15 R.), with a castle of the Counts Spee, built in the 14-15th centuries. — $12^1/_2$ M. **Nideggen** (1066 ft.; Heiliger, 33 R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, P. from $6^1/_2$ ℳ, with garden and view; Heinen, 32 R. from $4^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$-3, P. 6-8 ℳ; motor post to Monschau, see p. 13), one of the finest points in the Eifel, with well-preserved town-walls and gates, is situated on a rock rising precipitously from the Roer, and is a favourite summer resort. The station (590 ft.) is at *Brück* (Hotel Nideggener Hof), $1^1/_2$ M. from the village. The

Romanesque parish church (13th cent.) was restored in 1898 and contains some old mural paintings. The rock is crowned with a castle, built in 1180, enlarged in the 14th cent., and destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, which was once a residence of the Counts and Dukes of Jülich. The vast keep has been restored; in the early-Gothic 'Palas' is the spacious Rittersaal (rfmts.; fine view). Good views from the Zülpicher Tor and the Eifelslei. — 15½ M. *Blens.* — 18½ M. **Heimbach** (705 ft.; Zur Talsperre, 9 R.; Kölner Hof, 10 R. at 3¼, D. 1¾, P. 6 *M*; Eifeler Hof), prettily situated on the right bank of the Roer, with the ruined castle of *Hengebach*. About 1 M. higher up, on the left bank, is the mouth of the discharge from the Urfttal reservoir (p. 174), which is here utilized by means of a power-house to generate electric current for the industrial districts of Aachen, Düren, and Schleiden. — The finest view of Heimbach is obtained from the Gemünd road (motor post to Gemünd, 13 M., in ¾ hr.), ascending to the S. in wide curves, past the (1½ M.) Trappist convent of *Mariawald*, and thence leading viâ *Wolfgarten* to (2 hrs.) Gemünd (p. 174).

From Düren to Neuss, 30½ M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. — 9¼ M. *Elsdorf* (see below). — 13½ M. *Bedburg* (230 ft.; Schwinges, well spoken of), a town of 5770 inhab., on the *Erft*, with an aristocratic school. Railway to Horrem, see below. — We continue to follow the valley of the Erft. — At (16 M.) *Harff* is a picturesque castle with an eight-storied keep. The library contains the oldest extant MS. (1295) of the 'Sachsenspiegel', the most important mediæval German law-book. — 21 M. *Grevenbroich* (p. 37). — 24¼ M. *Kapellen-Wevelinghoven*, 3 M. to the E. of Schloss Dyck (p. 18). — 30½ M. *Neuss*, see p. 29.

From Düren to Dalheim, 31 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (also motor post as far as Jülich, 13½ M., in 1¼ hr.). — 9½ M. **Jülich** (256 ft.; Hotels Kaiserhof, Meller), a town of 8700 inhab., with manufactures of leather, paper, sugar, etc. It was the capital of the ancient duchy of that name in the 11-16th cent., but has belonged to Prussia since 1814. In the 'Hexen-Turm' is the municipal museum. The citadel and Schloss, on the N. side of the town, were built in 1549 by A. Pasqualini. From Julich a motor post runs to Cologne (p. 59; 27½ M., in 2 hrs.) viâ (9½ M.; see above) Elsdorf, (12½ M.; see below) Bergheim, and (21¾ M.) Weiden (p. 17). Railway from Julich to Aachen, see p. 14; to Hochneukirch, see p. 37. — 19¾ M. *Baal* (p. 18). — 27¼ M. *Wassenberg* (164 ft.; Wald-Hotel, 10 R.; motor post to Erkelenz, see p. 18) is a summer resort on the edge of the *Birgeler Wald*. — 31 M. *Dalheim* (p. 19), on the Dutch frontier.

From Düren to *Euskirchen*, see p. 173.

25 M. *Buir*. — We cross the *Erft Canal* (p. 29) and the Erft. — 32 M. *Horrem* lies in the luxuriant vale of the *Erft*, which abounds with seats of the Rhenish noblesse. To the left are the châteaux of *Frenz* and *Hemmersbach* or *Horremer Burg*.

From Horrem to Bedburg, 9 M., railway in ¾ hr. — The line follows the course of the Erft. — 1¾ M. *Ichendorf* (hotel), with extensive brown-coal mines. — 2½ M. *Quadrath*, with *Schloss Schlenderhan* (Baron von Oppenheim) on the right. — 4¼ M. *Bergheim* (262 ft.; Hotel Treppchen, Bahn-Hotel), a town on the Erft, with 2170 inhab., remains of the fortifications (14th cent.), and a Romanesque parish church, rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 14th century. Branch-lines to Elsdorf (3¾ M.; see above) and Rommerskirchen (8 M.; p. 37; motor post to Julich, see above). — 6¼ M. *Paffendorf*, also with an old Schloss. — 8¾ M. *Bedburg*, see above.

Another railway runs from Horrem in ¾ hr. to *Liblar* (9½ M.; p. 172) viâ *Mödrath* (2 M.; p. 62).

The Erft-Tal is quitted by the Königsdorf tunnel, 1 M. long. — To the left, beyond (34¼ M.) *Gross-Königsdorf*, in the distance, is the village of *Brauweiler*, with a Benedictine abbey (1024), now a

lunatic asylum and reformatory. The abbey-church, an imposing late-Romanesque edifice with three towers, rebuilt in the 13th cent., contains a crypt of the 11th cent. and some interesting Romanesque sculptures. The frescoes on the vaulting of the chapter-house (scenes from St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews) date from the 12th century. The cloisters are late-Romanesque.

The hills to the right are spurs of the *Vorgebirge* or the *Ville*, a low range, rich in brown coal, which begins on the left bank of the Rhine between Cologne and Bonn. — 38 M. *Lövenich*.

Close to the line, on the right, is the village of *Weiden*, with the best-preserved Roman tomb on this side of the Alps (3rd-4th cent. A.D.), discovered in 1843. It contains a sarcophagus, three busts, and two marble chairs (fee).

42 M. *Köln-Ehrenfeld* (Bahnhofs-Hotel), with several factories, including the 'Rheinische Glashütte' (glass-works). The line to München-Gladbach (p. 37) diverges here on the left.

43 M. *Cologne*, see R. 13.

3. From Aachen to Düsseldorf viâ München-Gladbach.

56 M. Railway in 2-3 hrs. (fares 9 ℳ 80, 6 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 50 pf.; express fares 13 ℳ 80, 8 ℳ 70, 5 ℳ 50 pf.). — As far as Neuss (p. 19) the line traverses a flat, arable, and partly wooded tract, interrupted only by the industrial districts of Rheydt and München-Gladbach.

Aachen, see p. 2. — The trains start at the Haupt-Bahnhof and call at (1 3/4 M.) *Aachen-West* (comp. p. 2). — At (4 1/2 M.) *Richterich* the line to Maastricht diverges on the left (see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland'). — The tall chimneys near (6 M.) *Kohlscheid* belong to coal-mines. About 1/2 hr. N.E. of Kohlscheid station is the much-frequented ruin of *Wilhelmstein* (restaurant). Branch-line to Stolberg (9 1/4 M.; p. 14) viâ Würselen (5 M.; p. 14). — The train now descends into the pleasing and partly wooded valley of the *Wurm*.

8 1/2 M. **Herzogenrath** (361 ft.; Hotel Prinz zu Schaumburg-Lippe; Bahnhofs-Hotel), French *Rolduc*, a town of 6375 inhab., with glass-works and an old castle. The suppressed abbey of *Klosterrath* (founded in 1104; now a boys' school) crowns a height on the left. Branch-lines run hence to Stolberg (12 1/4 M.; p. 14) and to (17 3/4 M.) *Sittard* in Holland (see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland').

The line now skirts the Wurm, which here forms the Dutch frontier. On the left is *Schloss Rimburg* (12-14th cent.). — 13 M. *Palenberg*, with a Carlovingian chapel; to the left rises *Schloss Zweibrüggen*. — 16 M. *Geilenkirchen* (Hotel Harst), a town with 5300 inhab. and potteries. Tramways run hence to *Alsdorf* (10 1/4 M.) and to (14 M.) *Tüddern*, on the Dutch frontier. To the left is

Schloss Trips (15-17th cent.). — From (20½ M.) *Lindern* a branch line runs to (7½ M.) *Heinsberg* (Herfs, 15 R.; Bahnhofs-Hotel, 12 R.) with basket-work factories, a parish church (15th cent.), and a ruined castle. — Between (21¾ M.) *Brachelen* and (24¾ M.) *Baal* (p. 16) the train crosses the *Roer* (p. 15).

28 M. **Erkelenz** (325 ft.; Hotel Schwarzer Adler) is a weaving and plush-making town with 6600 inhab., the picturesque ruins of a castle destroyed in 1674, and a late-Gothic Rathaus. The 14th cent. church has an imposing tower. Motor post to Wassenberg (p. 16), 7½ M., in 40 min.; to Cologne, see p. 62. — 33½ M. *Wickrath*, with a government stud-farm.

36 M. **Rheydt.** — Hotels. *Palast*, Markt-Str. 1c, 40 beds, R. from 5 *M*, with restaurant, good; *Reichshof*, at the station; *Monopol*, Haupt-Strasse. — Restaurants. *Central*, Haupt-Str.; *Waldhof*, near the Stadt-Wald (see below).

Rheydt (220 ft.), a busy town of 44,800 inhab., on the *Niers*, manufactures silk, velvet, cotton, and machinery. To the W. of the station is the large Stadt-Wald (restaurant, see above). To the N.E., outside the town, 50 min. from the station, lies *Schloss Rheydt*, a Renaissance building of the 16th century (open daily 8 or 9-12 and, except Mon. and Thurs., 2-5 or 7; 15 pf.), containing the *Municipal Museum*, with Roman and local antiquities (open 8.30 or 9.30-11.30 and 2.30 or 3.30-4.30 or 6.30; closed on Mon. and Thurs.; 20 pf.). Rheydt is also a station on the lines from München-Gladbach to Dalheim (for Antwerp; see p. 19) and from Rotterdam to Cologne viâ Venlo (see p. 37), and is connected by tramway with several neighbouring towns.

About 6 M. to the E. of Rheydt, reached viâ *Giesenkirchen* (tramway; motor post to Neuss, see p. 29), is situated *Schloss Dyck*, the property of Prince Salm-Reifferscheidt-Dyck, with a collection of weapons and beautiful grounds. — *Schloss Liedberg* lies ¾ hr. N. of Dyck.

38½ M. **München-Gladbach.** — Air Service, comp. pp. xviii, xix. Hotels (all near the station, with beer-restaurants): *Europäischer Hof*, Hindenburg Str. 112, 25 R. from 4, B. 1½, P. 5 *M*; *Rheinischer Hof*, Hindenburg-Str. 146; *Leunartz*, plain but good. *Erholung Club*, with well-shaded garden (introduction needed). — Tramways run through the town to various suburbs. Post Office in Hindenburg-Strasse.

Gladbach (164 ft.), known, to distinguish it from other places of the same name, as *München-Gladbach* (the epithet München, i.e. 'Mönchen' or monks, being derived from a Benedictine abbey, founded in 972 and suppressed in 1802), a town of 114,800 inhab., with iron-foundries and machine-shops, is the centre of the Rhenish cotton industry. Several important insurance companies also have their headquarters here.

Hindenburg-Strasse, which leads S.W. (left) from the station to the Markt, is the main street. In Königs-Platz, a little to the S. of the intersection of Hindenburg-Str. and Bismarck-Str., is a *Bismarck Monument*, by F. Schaper. The *Municipal Museum*

(open on Sun. 11-1, Wed. and Fri. 3-4; 50 pf.), at Bismarck-Str. 97, contains local antiquities, objects of industrial art, and an historical textile collection. At the W. end of Hindenburg-Str., 12 min. from the station, is the Markt. We here take Rathaus-Str. to the left and in a few paces reach the former abbey-buildings (1663), now the *Rathaus*, with old cloisters; in front is a statue (1912), by E. Hollweg, of the Frankish *Count Balderich*, the traditional founder of the first church (795). The early-Gothic choir of the *Abbey Church*, or *Münster-Kirche*, consecrated in 1275, is supposed to have been built by Meister Gerard (p. 68). The central window of the choir (2nd half of 13th cent.) is a fine specimen of Rhenish stained glass. The Romanesque crypt and the basement of the tower are of the 11th cent., the nave of the beginning of the 13th century. The treasury contains a fine late-Romanesque portable altar and other interesting objects.

Abtei-Str. runs E. from the abbey towards the street known as the Fliescherberg. In the latter is (left) the Erholung Club (p. 18).

In the N. part of the town, in Kaiser-Platz, is an equestrian statue of *Emperor William I.*, by G. Eberlein (1897). The *Kaiser-Friedrich-Halle* (restaurant), for concerts and theatrical entertainments, at the N. end of Bismarck-Str., in the Kaiser-Park, contains a statue of Emp. Frederick III., by G. Rutz, and some mural paintings (staircase). — In the Markt-Halle, near the station, is a *Collection of Natural Science and Ethnography* (Sun. 11-1; 50 pf.). — To the E. of the town is the large *Volks-Park* (restaurant).

Light Railways. To the N.E. viâ *Neuwerk* (see below) to (3½ M.) *Neersen* (see below) and (5¼ M.) *Schiefbahn* (Hotel Schwan; p. 29). — To the S. viâ *Rheydt* (p. 18) to (5 M.) *Odenkirchen* (p. 37). — To the S.W. to *Rheindahlen* (6¼ M.; see below). — To the W. viâ *Hardt* (½ hr. S. of which is a home for female consumptives) to (8¼ M.) *Waldniel* (p. 37). — To the N. viâ *Viersen* (p. 52) to (8¾ M.) *Dülken* (p. 37) and to (7¼ M.) *Süchteln* (Fortmann, 4 R.; ¼ hr. N.W. the large provincial lunatic asylum of *Johannistal;* light railways to Crefeld, see p. 52).

From München-Gladbach to Dalheim, 15 M., railway in ¾ hr. — 2½ M. *Rheydt* (p. 18). — 6¾ M. *Rheindahlen* (see above). — 11¾ M. *Wegberg* (Post, 4 R.). — 15 M. *Dalheim* (p. 16) is the frontier-station (German customs examination). Thence to Antwerp, see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland'.

From München-Gladbach to Crefeld viâ Neersen (comp. R. 9), 11½ M., railway in ¾ hr. — 1¾ M. *Neuwerk* (see above). — 4½ M. *Neersen*, junction for the line from Neuss to Viersen (see p. 29). — 6¾ M. *Willich*, with the large steel-works of the Becker Co.; tram to Crefeld, see p. 26. — 11½ M. *Crefeld*, see p. 26.

From München-Gladbach to *Cologne* or *Rotterdam*, see R. 5b.

41½ M. *Korschenbroich.* — 43½ M. *Kleinenbroich.* — 49 M. *Neuss* (p. 29), junction of the Cologne-Crefeld line. The train crosses the *Rhine* by an iron bridge of four arches, beyond which, to the left, opens a fine view of Düsseldorf. — 54½ M. *Düsseldorf-Bilk*, 56 M. *Düsseldorf* (Main Station), see p. 37.

4. From Rotterdam to Cologne viâ Nymwegen and Cleve.

165½ M. Express in 4½-6¾ hrs. (fares 17 florins 20 cents, 13 fl. 10 c., 8 fl. 55 c.). [The Dutch florin, or gulden, worth 1*s.* 8*d.*, is divided into 100 cents.] — From London to Cologne viâ Harwich and the Hook of Holland, see p. xiii. — From Rotterdam to Cologne viâ *Emmerich* or *Venlo*, see R. 5.

From *Rotterdam* (Delftsche Poort Station) to (73½ M.) *Nymwegen*, see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland'. — The Dutch frontier-station is (80½ M.) *Groesbeek*. — 83½ M. *Cranenburg*, with a brick church of the 14-15th cent. (restored in 1875-91), is the German frontier-station, where luggage is examined. — 87½ M. *Donsbrüggen* (see p. 21).

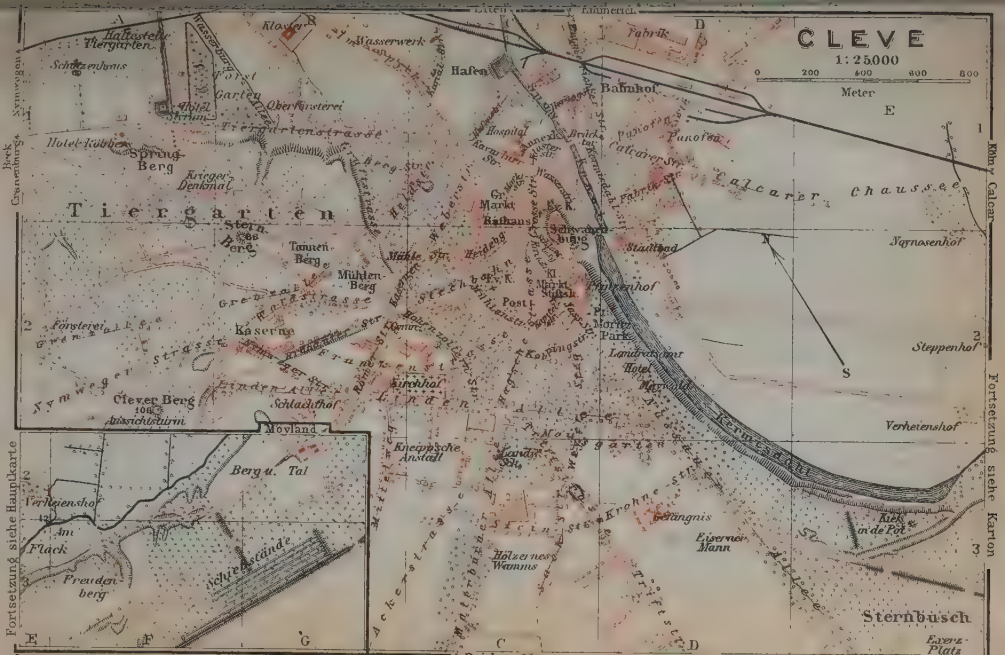
90 M. **Cleve.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels (all with gardens). In the town: *Maywald* (Pl. D, 2), Nassauer Allee 36, 20 min. from the station, prettily situated, 60 R. at 5, D. 2½, P. from 8 *M*, good; *Loock*, Hagsche Str. 43 (Pl. C, 2), opposite the post office, 20 R. at 5½, D. 2-3 *M*, well spoken of; *Feldmann*, Hagsche Str. 45 (Pl. C, 2), 12 R.; *Verweyen*, at the Brück-Tor (Pl. C, 1), 15 R.; *Rheinischer Hof*, Grosser Markt 21 (Pl. C, 1); *König von Preussen*, Emmericher Str. 15 (Pl. C, 1), 6 R., *Europäischer Hof*, Herzog-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 1), *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, these three near the station (Pl. D, 1); *Oranienbaum*, Hagsche Str. 7 (Pl. C, 2). Near the Tiergarten (p. 21), to the W. of the town: *Park-Hotel Robbers* (Pl. A, 1), 50 R. at 4¾, D. from 2, P. 7-8 *M*, good, *Hof von Holland*, 30 R., both in Tiergarten-Strasse (Pl. B, 1); *Bollinger*, Kavariner Str. 26 (Pl. C, 1), 15 R. at 5¼, D. 2, P. 7 *M*; *Haus Waldeck*, Nymweger Strasse (Pl. A, 2); *Montebello*, on the Clever Berg (Pl. A, 2; p. 21), 4 R. — Near the Sternbusch (p. 21), 30-40 min. S.E. of the town: *Freudenberg* (Pl. F, 3), 65 R.; *Berg und Tal* (Pl. G, 2), 15 R. — *Kneipp Institute* (Pl. C, 3; Dr. Bergmann), to the S.W. of the town.

Restaurants. *Altdeutsche Weinstube* (Peters), Grosse Str. 96 (Pl. C, 1, 2); *Grosser Kurfürst*, Kleiner Markt 4 (Pl. C, 2; fine plaster ceiling of 1677); *Kaiserhof*, Grosse Str. 68 (Pl. C, 1, 2); *Letzter Stüber*, *Bresserberg*, and others in the Tiergarten (Pl. A, B, 1, 2; p. 21). — Cafes. *Röhrig*, Herzog-Str. 10 (Pl. C, 1); *Lenkewitz*, Hagsche Str. 74 (Pl. C, 2); *Baumann*, Herzog-Str. 7 (Pl. C, 1); *Daenzer*, Hagsche Str. 26 (Pl. C, 2).

Post Office (Pl. C, 2) in Hagsche Strasse. — Municipal Baths (Pl. D, 2), to the E. of the Schwanenburg. — Inquiry Office in the Rathaus (Pl. C, 1).

Tramways. From the station through the town, viâ the Sternbusch (p. 21), S.E. to *Bedburg-Hau* (p. 24), 4 M., in 22 min.; from the station N.W. past the Tiergarten (p. 21) and viâ *Donsbrüggen* (p. 21) and *Cranenburg* (see above) to *Beek* in Holland (connection with Nymwegen, see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland'), 11 M., in 52 min.; N.E. to *Emmerich* (left bank of the Rhine; ferry to the town, see p. 31), 5 M., in 22 minutes.

Cleve or *Kleve* (151 ft.; pop. 20,500), Dutch *Kleef*, sometimes known in English as *Cleves*, once the capital of the duchy of that name, is beautifully situated on the slope of a wooded hill, which at an early period formed the bank of the Rhine. The town is connected with that river, which now flows 3¾ M. to the N., by the *Spoy Canal*, constructed as early as the 11th century. Its manufactures include margarine, shoes, and machinery. Cleve is much frequented


CLEVE
1:25000
0 200 400 600 800
Meter
Tiergarten
Hafen
Bahnhof
Fabrik
Hospital
Calcarer Chaussee
Calcarer Str.
Gr. Markt
Rathaus
Schwanenburg
Stadthaus
Nymwegen Str.
Tauben-Berg
Mühlen-Berg
Mühle
Heidberg
Post
Kaserne
Forsterei
Grenzstrasse
Nymweger Strasse
Clever Berg
106
Aussichtsturm
Schlachthof
Lindenallee
Kirchhof
Moyland
Berg u. Tal
Freudenberg
Schiessstände
Kriegerdenkmal
Hotel Kurhaus
Sprung
Berg
Schwanenhaus
Hallestelle
Tiergarten
Kloster
Wasserwerk
Wasserberg
Forst Garten
Oberförsterei
Hotel Sturm
Fürstengartenstrasse
Hasenberg
Hasenberg Str.
Kammer Str.
Kammer Berg
Kammer Berg Str.
Brückenstr.
Wasserstr.
Fabrikstr.
Panofen
Nymosenhof
Steppenhof
Verheienshof
Landratsamt
Hotel Marienhof
Mörtel Park
Ehrenhof
Kermisdahl
Kermisdahl Str.
Kermisdahl Park
Kleyenbusch
Kleyenbusch Str.
Kleyenbusch Anstalt
Leyden Str.
Gefängnis
Eiserner Mann
Kirche in der Pot
Sternbusch
Sternbusch Str.
Sternbusch Platz
Hölzerness Wammes
Hölzernessstrasse
Achterstrasse
Achterstrasse Str.
Fortsetzung siehe Hauptkarte
Fortsetzung siehe Karton
Kühn Calcar
Verheienshof
Im Flack
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
1
2
3

by Dutch families in summer; its chalybeate spring, rising near the Tiergarten (see below), is of little importance.

Anne of Cleves (b. 1515), fourth wife of Henry VIII. of England, was the daughter of Duke John of Cleves and Mary, only daughter of Duke William of Jülich. She was married in 1540, divorced a few months later, and buried in Westminster Abbey in 1557.

In Emmericher Str. is a monument, by Custodis (1882), commemorating the legend of the 'Knight of the Swan', so widely known from Wagner's 'Lohengrin', which has been localized at Cleve. — On an eminence in the middle of the town rises the former ducal palace, generally called the *Schwanenburg* (Pl. C, 1, 2; now a law-court), rebuilt in the 15th and enlarged in the 16th and 17th centuries. In front is a statue, by J. Bayerle (1861), of *John Sigismund*, Elector of Brandenburg in 1608-19. The lofty *Schwanen-Turm* was erected by Duke Adolph I. in 1439, on the site of a Roman tower. Some Romanesque portals have been immured in the courtyard. Good views of the plain of the Rhine are afforded by the tower and from the terrace in front of the palace. — The *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 1) contains some portraits of the Counts and Dukes of Cleve. In the Kleiner Markt (Pl. C, 2) is a monument to the *Great Elector* (1640-88), erected in 1909 to commemorate the tercentenary of Cleve's union with Prussia.

The Gothic *Stifts-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2), an imposing brick edifice of 1341-1426, contains monuments of Counts and Dukes of Cleve, the finest those of Count Adolph I. (d. 1394) and his wife Margareta von Berg (d. 1425). — To the S.W., at the corner of Hagsche Strasse and Linden-Allee, is the *Museum of the Antiquarian Society* (Sun. 11-1; Roman bronzes, coins, etc.).

The Nassauer Allee, with its old lime-trees, extends S.E. along the hill-slope, past the *Prinz Moritz Park* (Pl. C, D, 2), to the *Sternbusch* (Pl. E, 3), whence a road leads to the left to the Hotel Freudenberg (Pl. F, 3; see p. 20; $^1/_2$ hr. from Cleve), formerly a hunting-lodge of Prince Maurice of Orange (d. 1679), Governor of Cleve (appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg). The road continues thence to *'Berg und Tal'* (Pl. G, 2; hotel, see p. 20), with the cast-iron tomb of Prince Maurice.

Towards the W. lie the hills known as the *Tiergarten* (Pl. A, B, 1, 2), laid out with pleasant park-like grounds (1654). The *Clever Berg* (345 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr.), to the S. of the Tiergarten, commands one of the most beautiful views on the Lower Rhine. In the foreground lies Cleve, and farther off the villages of Qualburg and Bedburg, Schloss Moyland, and the towns of Calcar, Xanten, Wesel, Rees, and Emmerich. At the N.W. end of the Tiergarten lies *Donsbrüggen* (Restaurants Waldschlösschen, Koekkoek; railway, see p. 20; tramway, see p. 20); *Schloss Gnadental* ($^1/_4$ hr. N.E.), built in 1670, contains a collection of early-Netherlandish pictures.

The *Reichswald*, to the S.W. of Cleve, a forest 17,000 acres in extent, also affords pleasant walks.

From Cleve a branch-line runs in 1/4 hr. to (3 M.) *Spyck* (ferry to Elten; p. 30), 25 min. W. of which is the village of *Brienen*, with a monument erected in 1811 to Johanna Sebus, whom Goethe celebrated for her heroism during an inundation of the Rhine.

From Cleve to Duisburg viâ Mörs, 44 M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ 60 pf.). — At (5½ M.) *Till-Moyland* is *Schloss Moyland*, an imposing brick building of the 15th cent., restored by Zwirner in 1854 and owned since 1750 by the Barons of Steengracht; it contains a good collection of early-Netherlandish paintings. At the entrance to the park is a restaurant.

7½ M. **Calcar** (66 ft.; Hotel Seydlitz), with 2000 inhab., was in 1490-1540 the seat of a school of wood-carvers, who derived their inspiration from Holland. It was also the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian General Seydlitz (1721-73), the conqueror at Rossbach, a statue of whom, by Bayerle (1861), stands in the market-place. The *Church of St. Nicholas*, a fine Gothic structure of the 15th cent., the tower of which was badly damaged by fire in 1918, is a veritable museum of *Wood-carving, with its seven large altars, choir-stalls, and chandeliers. Its chief glory is the high altar (1498-1500), with wings painted by Jan Joest of Haarlem, who worked at Calcar in 1505-8. By St. George's altar is a predella by Heinrich Dünwegge, and over St. Anne's altar is a Death of the Virgin by a Westphalian master of about 1460. The *Rathaus* (1436-45) and several brick houses with crow-stepped gables deserve notice.

10½ M. *Appeldorn*.—12½ M. *Marienbaum*, with a pilgrimage-church.

16 M. **Xanten** (79 ft.; Hövelmann, 20 R. at 4½, D. 1¾, P. 6 ℳ; Niederrheinischer Hof, 12 R.; Schwert, 7 R.), which has ranked as a town since 1228, with 4775 inhab., is mentioned in the 'Nibelungenlied' as the birthplace of Siegfried. The town originally lay on the Rhine, which now flows 1¼ M. to the E.; its name is derived from the Latin 'ad sanctos'. - Turning to the right from the station, then to the left, we pass the *Pest-Häuschen*, a plague hospital of 1591, and reach the (10 min.) market-place, in the centre of the Altstadt. Here are the *Rathaus* (right; 1786) and a Gothic house (left) of the second half of the 15th century. The *Chapel of St. Michael* (15th cent.), in the form of a powerful gateway, bars the entrance to the cathedral close. In front of the S. portal of the cathedral are large Stations of the Cross, dating from 1525-36.

The *Cathedral, or *Collegiate Church of St. Victor*, erected in 1263-1519, with double aisles, is a gem of Gothic architecture, illustrating the entire development of the style. The two Romanesque towers belonged to an earlier structure.

The interior of St. Victor's is practically in its original state. The choir is enclosed by a screen of 1400. By the piers are lifesize statues of the 14-16th centuries. The choir-stalls date from c. 1300. In front of the high altar is a copper parclose-screen from Maastricht, with candelabra and statues of the Virgin and SS. Victor and Helena (1501). The high altar, painted by *Bartholomæus Bruyn* (1534; p. 78), contains a reliquary of 1129. Five other altars are adorned with wood-carving (the Marien-Altar, by H. Douvermann, c. 1536, is particularly elaborate). The valuable tapestry and stained glass are of the 14-17th centuries. — The sacristy contains some costly ecclesiastical vestments, including the so-called chasuble of St. Bernard (11th cent.). The treasury possesses an ivory box of the 5th, reliquaries of the 12-15th, an enamelled portable altar of the 12th cent., chalices, etc. — In the picturesque cloisters are good late-Gothic and Renaissance tombstones; the cross in the centre is a copy (comp. p. 112).

The *Clever Tor* (1393), a picturesque gateway at the N.W. angle of the town, contains Roman antiquities (1 *M*; extensive collection of gems). — A fine view is afforded by the *Fürstenberg*, 20 min. S.E., on the slope of which, near the village of Birten (p. 24), lay the *Castra Vetera* of the Romans. It was founded between 16 and 13 B.C., and was the headquarters of Roman operations on the Lower Rhine until its destruction by the Batavian Claudius Civilis (excavated since 1905; an amphitheatre is recognizable in the S.E. corner).

The landing-stage of the Rhine steamers (comp. p. 30) lies $^1/_2$ hr. E. of the town. — Railway to *Wesel* or *Goch*, see p. 24.

$21^3/_4$ M. *Menzelen-West* is the junction for the Wesel and Venlo line (p. 25).

23 M. *Alpen* (72 ft.; Hotel zum Bahnhof, 5 R.), a small summer resort bordering on the straggling forest known as the *Leucht*. — 25 M. *Millingen*. — On the left of the line is the German branch of the Solvay soda-works. — $26^1/_2$ M. **Rheinberg** (82 ft.; Börgmann, 20 R.; Post), an ancient place connected with the Rhine by a canal $1^3/_4$ M. long, with 4390 inhab., is well-known for its 'Boonekamp' bitters. It was besieged fifteen times between 1583 and 1703. The Rom. Cath. church contains a carved altarpiece of the Calcar School (c. 1520). The Rathaus dates from 1449. Light railway to Mörs or Lintfort, see p. 24. — $29^3/_4$ M. *Rheinkamp*.

$33^1/_2$ M. **Mörs** (95 ft.; Hotel Königlicher Hof; Hopfenhaus-Reichskrone, unpretending; Café Bongert), a town of 26,500 inhab., is the centre of the Lower Rhenish coal and salt mines and the capital of the County of Mörs, which passed to Prussia in 1702. — Homberger Strasse leads from the station to the Altstadt, which is still encircled by the rampart and moat constructed in 1601-20; the walls were razed in the 18th century. In the Neumarkt is a bronze statue, by H. Baucke (1902), of *Frederick I.* (Elector of Brandenburg 1688, crowned as the first king of Prussia in 1701). On the S. side of the Schloss is a monument, also by Baucke (1902), of *Electress Louisa Henrietta of Brandenburg* (Princess of Orange

by birth), mother of Frederick I. The *Schloss* of the Counts of Mörs dates from the 14-15th cent. (now occupied by the municipality); on the ground-floor is the *County Museum*, with prehistoric and Roman antiquities, historical souvenirs, and objects illustrating peasants' life in the county (open daily 9-7; 50 pf.). Behind the Schloss is the pretty *Stadt-Park*. In the N. part of the town, in front of the former normal school in Wilhelm-Strasse, is a monument commemorating the educationalist *Adolf Diesterweg*, the founder and first director of the institute (1820-32). A pleasant walk may be taken on the ramparts surrounding the Altstadt.

From Mörs to Kamp, 7¾ M., light railway in 50 min., viâ *Repelen* (Jungborn, 18 R.) and *Lintfort*, with coal-mines (branch to Rheinberg, 3¾ M., p. 23). — The Cistercian abbey at **Kamp** (hotel), the first in Germany, was founded in 1122 by Archbishop Frederick I. of Cologne and dissolved in 1802. The church is of the 15th and 17th centuries.

From Mörs to Rheinberg, 10 M., light railway in ¾ hr. — 3 M. *Baerl*; tramway to Homberg, see p. 35. — 6¼ M. **Orsoy** (79 ft.; Hotels Jennes, Germania), an old town of 2590 inhab., on the Rhine, was once a fortress belonging to the Duchy of Cleve. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1614 and 1632 and razed by the French in 1672. In the Rom. Cath. church is a good early-Netherlandish carved altar, with painted wings (c. 1480-90). Steamer to Duisburg-Ruhrort, see p. 33. On the E. bank of the Rhine, opposite Orsoy (ferry), lies *Walsum* (p. 33). — 10 M. *Rheinberg* (see p. 23).

Railway from Mörs viâ Hüls to *Crefeld-Süd*, see p. 28; to *Duisburg-Ruhrort*, see p. 33; viâ Urdingen to *Düsseldorf*, see p. 38.

On the right of the line is the suburb of *Asberg*, occupying the site of *Asciburgium*, a Roman colony founded in 18-17 B.C. and mentioned by Tacitus. — 36½ M. *Trompet* (p. 28). — 39¾ M. *Friemersheim*, and thence to (44 M.) *Duisburg*, see p. 52.

Continuation of Main Line from Cleve (p. 20). On the left of (92½ M.) *Bedburg-Hau* is a provincial lunatic asylum. — 96¼ M. *Pfalzdorf*, with 2900 inhab., founded along with the neighbouring villages of *Louisendorf* and *Neu-Louisendorf* under Frederick the Great by Protestant emigrants from the Palatinate (Pfalz) in 1741.

98 M. **Goch** (52 ft.; Hotel Rademaker, near the station, fair; Gisberts, in the town), a town of 11,830 inhab., with margarine and other factories, is the junction for (40½ M.) Boxtel in Holland. The former importance of the place, which was fortified in 1291, is testified by some noteworthy brick buildings, such as the Rom. Cath. church of the 14-15th cent. (with a fine chandelier of the 16th cent.), the 'Steintor' of the end of the 14th cent., and the 'Haus zu den Fünf Ringen' of the 15th cent. (now a brewery).

From Goch to Wesel, 24 M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 5 M. *Udem*, a large village of 5550 inhab., in a fertile district. — 13 M. *Xanten* (see p. 22). — 16¼ M. *Birten* (p. 23). — 17¼ M. *Menzelen-Ginderich*. — 19 M. *Büderich*. Thence to (24 M.) *Wesel*, see p. 25.

The train crosses the *Niers*. — 102½ M. *Weeze*. — 106 M. **Kevelaer** (75 ft.; railway restaurant: Hotels Kölner Hof, Hof von Holland), a market-town with 11,220 inhab., is annually visited by numerous pilgrims to a small miracle-working figure of the Virgin (1642), exhibited in the hexagonal Gnaden-Kapelle (1654). The *Pilgrimage Church*, in front of which the chapel stands, is a modern Gothic edifice by Vincent Statz (1858-70), but it contains several old carved altars of the Franconian and Upper Saxon schools (15-16th cent.). The Gothic *Parish Church* contains a statuette of the Virgin of the Lower Rhenish school (15th cent.). Adjoining the vestibule are a Crucifixion, of the early 16th cent., and other groups from the Passion, of the 18th century. Near the Klarissen-Kloster is a local museum. Light railway to Kempen, see p. 26.

To the left lies *Wissen*, with the Schloss of Baron von Loë, and on the same side, farther on, is *Schloss Haag*, belonging to Count Hoensbroech. We again cross the Niers.

111¾ M. **Geldern** (82 ft.; Hotels Dahlhausen, Voss-Schmitz, Rheinischer Hof), with 6500 inhab., once the capital of the Duchy of Guelders, has belonged to Prussia since 1713. In front of the Rathaus (1724) is a monument, by F. Schaper (1913), to Emp. William I. The district museum, on the upper floor of the Städtische Sparkasse (municipal savings-bank), contains prehistoric and Roman objects, furniture, stoneware, etc. (adm. on application to the custodian). In the Rom. Cath. parish church, rebuilt in 1709-11, is the brass of Duchess Katharina, Regent of Guelders (15th cent.).

Our line here intersects the railway from *Venlo* in Holland (p. 37) viâ (6¾ M.) *Straelen* (p. 26; customs examination) to Wesel (31¾ M., in 2-3 hrs.). Stations between Geldern and Wesel: 5 M. *Issum* (p. 26); 8 M. *Bönninghardt*: 10½ M. *Menzelen-West* (p. 23); 13½ M. *Büderich*, with a branch of the Gervais cheese-factory (headquarters in Paris). 18½ M. *Wesel*, see p. 31. — A railway from Geldern to Mörs (p. 23) is under construction.

116 M. *Nieukerk*. — 118½ M. *Aldekerk*.

123½ M. **Kempen** (115 ft.; railway restaurant; Hotel Kellersohn; Bahnhofs-Hotel), first mentioned in 890 and incorporated as a town in 1294, contains 8210 inhabitants. The Rom. Cath. *Parish Church*, founded c. 1200, rebuilt in the 13-14th cent., and completed in 1464, is a Gothic edifice, with a Romanesque W. tower and an ambulatory. It contains some old altars (including that of St. Anthony in the N. aisle, with paintings and carvings of the Antwerp school of the 16th cent.). The fine choir-stalls (1493) and the sedilia (1486) were carved by J. Gruter. The organ-case dates from 1541. The *Castle*, with its three towers, which now contains the Gymnasium (school), was built in 1396-1400 by Frederick III. of Saarwerden, Archbishop of Cologne. The *Kramer Museum* (so called from its founder, d. 1917), now housed in the old Franciscan convent, contains cabinets and wood-carvings of the 15-17th cent.,

Rhenish stoneware, Roman and Frankish antiquities, etc. (adm. 20 pf.). *Thomas à Kempis* (Thomas Hamerken; b. 1380 at Kempen, d. 1471 near Zwolle in Holland), reputed author of the 'Imitation of Christ', is commemorated by a bronze statue (by Piedbœuf; 1901) in Kirch-Platz. The *Kuh-Tor*, built c. 1370, at the N. exit of the town, is a relic of the fortifications.

From Kempen to Kaldenkirchen, 11¼ M., railway in ½ hr. — Beyond (3¾ M.) *Mülhausen-Ödt* we cross the Niers. — 4½ M. *Grefrath.* — 8 M. *Lobberich* (Bahn-Hotel), with 7400 inhab. and velvet factories. — 11 M. *Kaldenkirchen*, on the line from Venlo to Cologne (see p. 37).

From Kempen to Kevelaer, 20¾ M., light railway in 2¼ hrs. — 4½ M. *Wachtendonk* (Hotel Delbeck), on the Niers, with a parish church, partly dating from the 14th cent., and scanty remains of a castle destroyed in 1588. — 10 M. *Straelen* (Hotel van Lom), a market-town of 6520 inhab., with orchards and market-gardens and a parish church of 1387, partly rebuilt in 1498 (several fine carved altars of the 15-16th cent.). To Wesel or Venlo, see p. 25. — 20½ M. *Kevelaer*, see p. 25.

Light railway from Kempen to *Hüls* and *Süchteln*, see p. 52.

130½ M. Crefeld. - Air Service, comp. pp. xviii, xix. — Hotels. **Crefelder Hof* (Pl. b; C, 3), Ost-Wall, corner of St. Anton-Str., 80 R. from 5 *M*, *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. f; C, 4, 5), Kanal-Str. 115, near the main station, 38 R. from 4³/₄ *M*, *Stadt München* (Pl. e; C, 4), Hoch-Str. 41-45, 42 R., these three with wine and beer restaurants; *Bongartz* (Pl. d; C, 4), Hoch-Str. 8, 23 R. from 1½ *M*, with beer-restaurant; *Gompertz* (Pl. r; C, 4), Ost-Wall 81, corner of Dreikönigen-Strasse (Pl. C, 3), 24 R., *Spiero* (Pl. s; B, 3), König-Str. 156, 10 R. from 4 *M*, both with wine-restaurants.

Restaurants. *Crefelder Hof*, *Europäischer Hof*, *Stadt München*, see above; *Kracker*, Ost-Wall 64 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Ewige Lampe*, Süd-Wall 2, corner of Ost-Wall (Pl. C, 4); *Hansahaus*, near the main station (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. C, D, 5). — Cafés. *Rheinland* (Pl. a; B, 3), Rhein-Strasse, corner of Friedrich-Strasse; *Continental*, Hoch-Strasse (Pl. B, 3); *Palast-Café*, Friedrich-Str. 4 (Pl. B, 2, 3); *Schmitz*, Rhein Str. 119 (Pl. B, C, 3).

Cabs. Horse and motor cabs with tariff posted up inside.

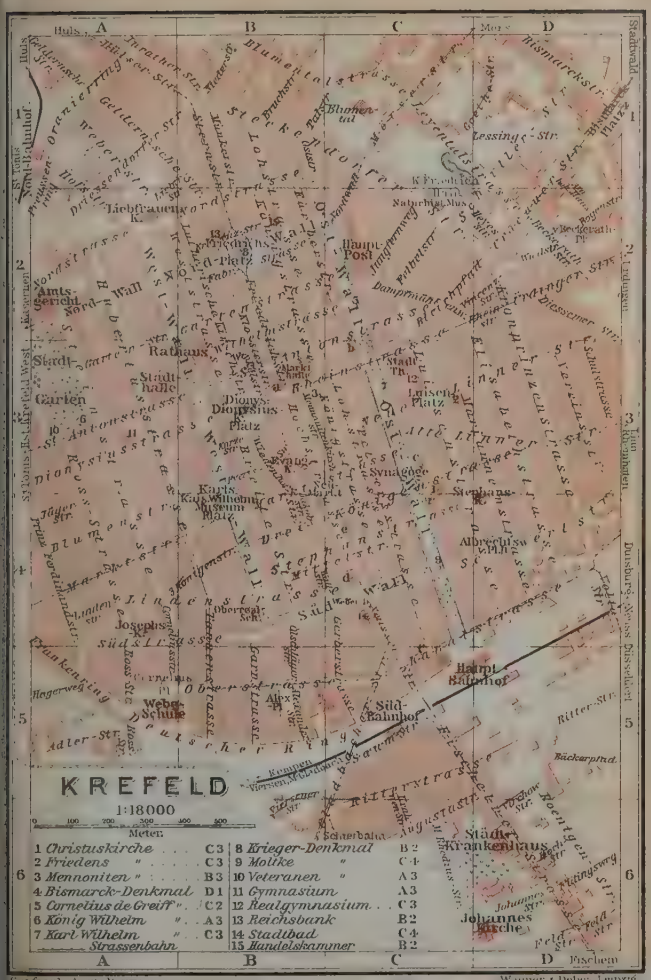
Tramways and Light Railways through the town and into the environs. From Ost-Wall E. viâ *Crefeld-Oppum* (p. 28) and *Crefeld-Linn* to the *Rhein-Hafen* (p. 28), 5¾ M.; from Rhein-Strasse N.E. to *Ürdingen* (p. 52), 1 M.; from Rhein-Strasse N. viâ *Mörs* (p. 23; 10¾ M.) to *Duisburg-Ruhrort* (Friedrich-Platz; Pl. B, 1; p. 33), 15¼ M.; from Rhein-Strasse N.W. to *Hüls* (p. 28), 4 M.; from the main station S.E. to *Fischeln*, 2 M.; from the Deutscher Ring S. viâ *Willich* (p. 19) and *Schiefbahn* (p. 19; 7 M.) to *München-Gladbach* (p. 18), 12½ M.; from Rhein-Strasse W. to *St. Tönis* (p. 52), 3 M.; from Rhein-Strasse S.E. to *Düsseldorf*, 13½ M., see p. 38.

Motor Post from Crefeld to *Wesel* (p. 31), viâ Hüls (p. 28), Issum (p. 25), and Büderich (p. 25), 33 M., in 2½ hrs.

Post Office (Pl. C, 2), in Ost-Wall. — Theatre (Pl. C, 3), Rhein-Str. 66. Municipal Baths (Pl. 14; C, 1), Neusser Str. 58, with swimming-pool. Inquiry Office, Friedrich-Str. 23 (Pl. B, 2, 3).

Times of Admission. *Kaiser Wilhelm Museum* (p. 27), daily, except Mon., 10-1 & 2-4 or 5; free on Sun., Wed., and Sat., on other days 1 *M*. *Natural History Museum* (p. 28), Sun. 11-12 & 2-4, Wed. and Fri. 3-5 free; Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10-12 & 2-4, 50 pf. — *Textile Museum* (p. 27), Sun. 10-1, Mon.-Fri. 9-12 & 3-5; free.

Crefeld or *Krefeld* (131 ft.), a town of 130,000 inhab. (37,000 in 1850, 73,000 in 1880), not far from the Rhine, is the seat of


KREFELD
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Meter:
1 Christuskirche C 3
2 Friedens " C 3
3 Mennoniten " B 3
4 Bismarck-Denkmal D 1
5 Cornelius de Greiff " C 2
6 König Wilhelm " A 3
7 Karl Wilhelm " C 3
Strassenbahn
8 Krieger-Denkmal B 2
9 Moltke " C 4
10 Veteranen " A 3
11 Gymnasium A 3
12 Realgymnasium C 3
13 Reichsbank B 2
14 Stadtbad C 4
15 Handelskammer B 2
Hauptpost
Rathaus
Amtsgericht
Stadtgarten
Stadthalle
Dionysius Platz
Synagoge
Stephanus
Albrechtsw
Josephus
Oberrealsch.
Webers Schule
Alex
Hauptbahnhof
Süd-Bahnhof
Städt. Krankenhaus
Johannes Kirche
Lessing-Str.
Bismarckstr.
Stadtwald
Uerdingen
Duisburg-Meiss. Düsseldorf
Fischeln

the German silk and velvet industries; the manufacture of steel and artistic metalware is also considerable. Crefeld obtained municipal privileges in 1373 under Emp. Charles IV. On the extinction of the Counts of Mörs in 1600 it came into the hands of the Princes of Nassau and Orange, and in 1702 it fell by inheritance to the crown of Prussia. The foundation of its future prosperity was laid by Calvinists and Mennonites (named after Simons Menno, 1492-1559) from neighbouring states who found shelter here in the 17th century.

The Altstadt, in the form of a regular rectangle, is bounded by four broad thoroughfares known as the Ost-Wall, Süd-Wall, West-Wall, and Nord-Wall. The Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. C, D, 5) is at the S. end of the Ost-Wall, in which, a few min. N. of the station, is a bronze statue, by W. Albermann (1897), of *Moltke* (Pl. 9; C, 4). To the left, in the Süd-Wall, is the *Weber-Denkmal* (Pl. C, 4), a bronze figure of an old-time weaver, by J. Stiegemann (1911). Hoch-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), which here turns to the right and intersects the Altstadt, is the chief business-street. To the S.W., in Ober-Str., is the *Textile School* (Webe-Schule; Pl. A, B, 5), founded in 1855, which contains an interesting collection of textiles of every period, also six mural paintings, by A. Bauer, illustrating the development of the silk industry (adm., see p. 26).

In the West-Wall is the **Kaiser Wilhelm Museum** (Pl. B, 4; adm., see p. 26), built in 1897 and enlarged in 1912.

In the staircase is a statue of Emp. William I., by *G. Eberlein*. — Basement: Prehistoric and Roman objects found in the vicinity; plaster casts; Lower Rhenish Folk Art, especially pottery of the 17-19th centuries. — Ground Floor: Lower Rhenish Industrial Art. Room IX: Gothic carvings and furniture. Room X: Early Renaissance (cabinets, stoneware). Room XI: High Renaissance (cabinets, Nassau stoneware, armour, weapons). Room XII: Dutch furniture. Room XIII: Rococo room from Eupen (1744). Room XIV (so-called Prinzen-Zimmer): Panelling from a house in Saarbrücken (c. 1780). Room XV: Porcelain. Room XVI: Louis XVI. plaster ceiling from an old house at Crefeld. Room XVII: Modern arts and crafts (bookbindings, plaquettes, porcelain, stoneware, glass). Room XVIII: Asiatic art (notably Chinese and Japanese). — The Upper Floor contains the Picture Gallery. Works by *A. Achenbach, O. Achenbach, W. Camphausen, Count Kalckreuth, F. A. Kaulbach, W. Leistikow, F. von Lenbach* (Emp. William I., Bismarck, Pope Leo XIII.), *Schönleber, Hans Thoma* (Luna and Endymion), *H. von Volkmann, C. Larsson, Gilsoul, T. van Rysselberghe, C. Monet*, etc. In the Marmor-Saal are four large mural paintings by *J. Thorn-Prikker* (1923). Sculptures: *L. Tuaillon*, Bull-drivers in the Roman Campagna (bronze relief); *Schwegerle*, Weaving; *C. Meunier*, Blacksmith; works by *Bartholomé, Rodin, R. Maison, F. von Stuck*, etc. Italian Renaissance: *Luca della Robbia*, Worship of the Infant Jesus; *Andrea della Robbia*, John the Baptist; Madonna reliefs by *Donatello, Iacopo Sansovino*, and *Settignano;* also furniture, majolica, and bronzes.

A few min. E. of the museum, in the heart of the Altstadt, is the *Protestant Church* (Evangelische Kirche; Pl. B, 3), rebuilt in 1842; the tower is a survival of the old building (1472) and is the

only mediæval monument in the town. The Rom. Cath. *Dionysius-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3) was erected in 1754-68. — Continuing along the West-Wall, we cross St. Anton-Strasse, which leads S.W. (left) past the *Stadt-Halle* (Pl. A, 3), with a concert-hall, restaurant, and garden, to the *Stadt-Garten* (rfmts.). On the right, facing West-Strasse, is the *Rathaus*, originally a Schloss built in 1795, enlarged for its present purpose in 1860; in the council-hall are eight frescoes by P. Janssen (Battle of Arminius, and other scenes from the life of the Cheruscan chief).

The Nord-Wall (Pl. B, 2) is interrupted by Friedrichs-Platz, in which is a *War Monument* (Pl. 8, B 2; 1875). In the N.W. corner of the square is the *Reichs-Bank* (Pl. 13, B 2; 1906). Farther on, in the Nord-Wall, are the *Chamber of Commerce* (Pl. 15; B, 2) and the commercial school. — In the Ost-Wall are monuments to the philanthropists L. F. Scyffardt (corner of the Nord-Wall) and Cornelius de Greiff (Pl. 5; C, 2) and to *Karl Wilhelm* (Pl. 7; C, 3), composer of the music for the 'Wacht am Rhein' (1854), who worked at Crefeld for many years. The Jungfern-Weg leads N.E. to the *Kaiser-Friedrich-Hain* (Pl. C, 1, 2), the fore-part of which contains the *Natural History Museum* (adm., see p. 26); beyond, in a little temple on the lake, is a bust of *Emperor Frederick III.*, by P. Stammer (1915). Farther N.E., in Bismarck-Platz, rises a bronze statue of *Bismarck* (Pl. 4; D, 1), by G. Eberlein (1895). — The broad Hohenzollern-Strasse leads to the *Stadt-Wald* (restaurant), on the E. margin of which is a racecourse.

About 3 M. to the E. of Crefeld lies *Linn* (railway-station, see p. 52; tramway, see p. 26), with the ruins of an important lowland castle, built in the 14th cent. and once belonging to the Archbishops of Cologne. The tramway goes on to the **Crefelder Rhein-Hafen** (Restaurant Rheingold, at the tram terminus), a river-port constructed in 1903-5, in the centre of a large industrial quarter. It is adjoined on the N. by Urdingen (p. 52), also connected with Crefeld by tramway (comp. p. 26). — On the München-Gladbach road, 3 M. to the S. of Crefeld, is a memorial of the battle of Crefeld, in which Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, one of Frederick the Great's generals, defeated the French on June 23rd, 1758.

From Crefeld-Süd (Pl. C, 5) to Mörs, 15 M., railway in 1 hr. — 6¼ M. *Hüls* (railway restaurant; to Süchteln, see p. 52; tram, see p. 26). The Hülserberg is reached hence in ¾ hr. — 8¾ M. *Hülserberg* is a favourite resort of excursionists, with pretty grounds, a view-tower, etc. — **15 M. *Mörs*, see p. 23.**

From Crefeld a railway runs in ¾ hr. to *Homberg* (12¼ M.; p. 35) viâ *Crefeld-Oppum* (1¾ M.; see below), *Crefeld-Linn* (3 M.; p. 52), *Urdingen* (4½ M.; p. 52), *Kaldenhausen* (6¾ M.), and *Trompet* (8¾ M.; p. 24).

From Crefeld to *München-Gladbach* or *Duisburg*, see R. 9; to ***München-Gladbach* viâ Neersen, see p. 19.**

132¼ M. *Crefeld-Oppum*, junction for München-Gladbach or Duisburg (p. 52). — 136½ M. *Osterath*.

142¼ M. **Neuss.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. *Berghaus*, at the station; *Rheinischer Hof*, Nieder-Str.; *Pelzer*, Nieder-Str. 52; *Industrie-Hotel*, near the racecourse, ¼ hr. from the station. — TRAMWAYS from the Alexianer-Kloster in the S.E. through the town to *Neusserfurth* and *Kaarst* in the N.W.; to Düsseldorf (No. 16), see p. 38. — MOTOR POST from Neuss to Giesenkirchen (p. 18), 11 M., in 1 hr.

Neuss (131 ft.), with 45,080 inhab. (mostly Rom. Cath.), a considerable trade in grain, and important industries, mentioned as the Roman fortress of *Novaesium* in the annals of the Batavian war, is one of the oldest towns in Germany. In 1474 it was in vain besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and in 1586 it was conquered and treated with great severity by Alexander Farnese. Near the station is the new *Marien-Kirche*. The *Rathaus* (1634-38), on the right of the market-place, was remodelled in the Empire style at the end of the 18th century. The Rom. Cath. **Quirinus-Kirche* or *Münster-Kirche*, dedicated to St. Quirinus, a Roman soldier who was converted to Christianity and became patron-saint of the town, is the best example of the transitional style N. of Cologne. Begun in 1209 by Master Wolbero, it is a basilica with nave and aisles, and with towers over the crossing and over the massive and richly decorated W. portion. Above the aisles run galleries, and the windows of the nave and aisles are peculiarly shaped. The extensive crypt dates mainly from the 12th century. The E. tower, which was re-erected after its destruction by fire in 1741, is crowned with a statue of St. Quirinus. The W. tower was badly damaged by fire in 1914. To the E. of the church, in the market-place, is the *Museum* (open daily 10-1; 1 *M*), with Roman objects found in the vicinity, ecclesiastical and municipal antiquities, and a collection of objects of industrial art and early and modern paintings. The *Zeughaus*, with a rich Renaissance portal, behind the museum, on the E. side of the Markt, was erected in 1639 as a monastery-church, later used as an arsenal, and rebuilt in 1923-24 as a municipal theatre and concert-hall. In Promenaden-Strasse, to the W. of the Rathaus, is a monument to *Theodor Schwann*, the physiologist (b. 1810 at Neuss, d. 1882 at Cologne). The *Obertor*, a large gatehouse at the S. end of the town (restored in 1906), with two towers, dates from the 13th and 14th centuries. The new *Dreikönigen-Kirche* (Church of the Magi) contains fine stained glass by J. Thorn-Prikker (1911). The large *Harbour* (constructed in 1903-12, enlarged in 1920-22), to the E. of the town, is connected with the (1¾ M.) Rhine, on which Neuss once directly lay, by the *Erft Canal* (p. 16). To the S. of the harbour is a *Racecourse*.

Railway from Neuss to *Aachen* or *Düsseldorf*, see R. 3; to *Düren*, see p. 16. — Another line runs from Neuss in ¾ hr. to *Viersen* (14 M.; p. 52) viâ (7½ M.) *Schiefbahn* (light railway to München-Gladbach, see p. 19) and *Neersen* (10 M.; p. 19).

146 M. *Norf.* — 151½ M. *Dormagen*, the Roman *Durnomagus*.

About 1 hr. S.W. of Dormagen is the former Premonstratensian abbey of *Knechtsteden* (now a missionary training college), with a 12th cent. Romanesque church *(Gilbacher Dom)*. — About ¾ hr. N.E. of Dormagen, on the Rhine, lies **Zons** (Hotels Nussbaum, Mones zur Rotenburg), the Roman *Sontium*, a small town with numerous towers, which once belonged to Cologne. It is one of the best Rhenish examples of a mediæval fortified town. Ferry to Benrath, see p. 36.

155¼ M. *Köln-Worringen*, perhaps the *Burungum* of the Romans, where the citizens of Cologne and the Brabanters under the Duke of Berg defeated the Archbishop of Cologne and the Duke of Guelders in 1288 (comp. p. 66).

159½ M. *Köln-Longerich*. — 163½ M. *Köln-Nippes*.

165½ M. *Cologne* (Main Station), see p. 59.

5. From Rotterdam to Cologne viâ Emmerich or Venlo.

A. Viâ Emmerich.

169 M. Express Train in 4¾-5¾ hrs. (fares 17 fl. 50, 13 fl. 25, 8 fl. 70 c.). — From London to Cologne viâ Harwich and the Hook of Holland, see p. xiii. — Through-trains run from *Amsterdam* to Cologne (161½ M.) by this route in 5-5½ hrs. (fares 16 fl. 85, 12 fl. 85, 8 fl. 40 c.). Comp. Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland'. — From Rotterdam to Cologne viâ *Nymwegen* and *Cleve*, see R. 4.

The Steamer route on the Rhine from Rotterdam to Cologne viâ Nymwegen (Netherlands Steamship Co.; up-stream in 35 hrs., stopping overnight at Wesel, down-stream in 30 hrs., stopping at Nymwegen) or from Emmerich to Cologne (Cologne & Düsseldorf Co.: to Düsseldorf in 8 or 8½ hrs., thence to Cologne in 4½ hrs.), though offering some features of interest, is on the whole tedious. Comp. p. xviii.

From *Rotterdam* (Maas Station) to (76½ M.) *Zevenaar*, the Dutch frontier-station, see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland'. — The German frontier-station is (81¼ M.) *Elten*, with an abbey-church of the 12th cent., rebuilt in 1677. To Cleve, see p. 22.

Our line remains on the right bank of the Rhine.

87 M. **Emmerich** (62 ft.; Rheinischer Hof, 24 R.; Bahnhofs-Hotel, 24 R.; Royal, 10 R., the first German town on the Rhine, with 13,600 inhab., is important as a customs station for river traffic. At the upper end of the town rises the Gothic spire of the *Aldegundis-Kirche*, which is said to occupy the site of a church founded in 697 by St. Willibrord (Wilbrord), a missionary of Northumbrian birth (comp. p. 43). At the lower end of the town is the *Münster-Kirche*, in the Romanesque style of the 11th and 12th centuries. The tower is of the 15th cent., while below the choir is a crypt of the 11th century. The choir-stalls date from 1486. Among the treasures of the sacristy is the 'Willibrordi Arche', a golden reliquary of the 8th century. The *Rathaus*, erected in 1417, was completely rebuilt in 1821. To

the S.E. of the Rathaus, at No. 6 in the street called 'Hinter dem Engel', are the *Municipal Library* and the *Local Museum* (week-days 10-6, Sun. 11.30-1), with prehistoric, ecclesiastical, and other antiquities, and an old Emmerich kitchen. — A motor-ferry here crosses to the left bank of the Rhine, whence a tramway plies to Cleve (see p. 20). Light railways run from Emmerich viâ Rees to Wesel (see p. 32) and to (11¼ M.) *Doetinchem* in Holland. Steamer to Düsseldorf and Cologne, comp. p. 30.

90¾ M. *Praest* (p. 32). — From (94½ M. *Empel* railways run to Rees (3 M.; p. 32) and viâ (3¾ M.) *Isselburg* to Bocholt (11½ M.; p. 32).

108 M. **Wesel.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Dornbusch*, 40 R., good; *Escherhaus*, 30 R. from 4 ℳ, *Kaiserhof*, 24 R., *Germania*, these three near the station. — Restaurant. *Treppchen*, Hindenburg-Str. 45 (also R.). — Motor Post to Crefeld, see p. 26.

Wesel (88ft.), a town of 24,150 inhab., with manufactures of stoneware, cables, pianos, etc., is situated at the confluence of the *Lippe* and Rhine, over which the Rheinbaben-Brücke (completed in 1917) leads to the left bank. Since 1921 a commercial fair, known as the 'Niederrheinische Messe', has been held here every spring.

Wesel, which belonged to the Counts of Cleve in the 13th cent., obtained municipal privileges in 1241 and became a member of the Hanseatic League in 1350. The walls round the Altstadt were commenced in 1385, after which date the fortifications were frequently strengthened and extended. In 1667 the town fell to Brandenburg, in 1806 to the Grand Duchy of Berg, and in 1814, after the withdrawal of the French, it was occupied by the Prussians. The inner fortifications were demolished in 1891, the outer in 1921. Wesel was occupied by Belgian troops from Feb. 1923 till Oct. 1924 (comp. p. 48).

Near the station is a marble monument to *Emperor William I.*, by Reinhold Begas (1907). The *Berliner Tor*, a relic of the fortifications, erected in 1718-22, is adorned with sculptures and inscriptions. The *Matena-Kirche*, named after a former suburb, was built in 1429-1508. The handsome *Rathaus*, with seven modern statues on the façade, dates from 1390-96. **St. Willibrord's Church*, in the market-place, is the finest Gothic edifice on the Lower Rhine after St. Victor's at Xanten (p. 22). It was begun in 1424 and completed as far as the choir in 1526. The nave and the slender iron flèche were added in 1882-96. The large window in the W. façade and the ornamentation of both gables deserve attention. The interior, with its double aisles, is adorned with partly modern and partly ancient ceiling-paintings, while the vaulting of the choir is very striking. A marble tablet records that Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, son of Richard Bertie and Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk, was born here in 1555. The exiles were Protestants, who had fled from the persecutions of Queen Mary, and were permitted by the magistrates of Wesel to take up their quarters in the church, then unused. — The Rom. Cath. *Martini-*

Kirche, begun in 1521, has a fine carved altar of 1510. — In the Schillwiese, 10 min. from the station, a monument, by Schinkel (1835), marks the spot where eleven Prussian officers of Von Schill's corps, captured by the French in Stralsund, were shot in 1809.

From Wesel to Emmerich, 24¾ M., electric railway in 2 hrs. — 15 M. **Rees** (S.; 62 ft.; Deymann, 12 R.), a small town of 4510 inhab., on the Rhine, with remains of old walls, a pretty Rathaus (c. 1450), and a Rom. Cath. parish church rebuilt in 1828. Railway to Empel, see p. 31. — 19¾ M. *Praest* (p. 31). — 24¾ M. *Emmerich*, see p. 30.

A branch-line runs from Wesel in ½ hr. to (12¾ M.) *Bocholt* (Gerbaulet, 30 R.), on the Aa, the capital of the mediatized territory of the Princes of Salm-Salm, with 30,240 inhabitants. Railway to Empel, see p. 31.

From Wesel to *Venlo*, see p. 25; to *Goch*, see p. 24; to *Münster* viâ Haltern, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

The train crosses the Lippe. — 110 M. *Friedrichsfeld*. — 116 M. *Dinslaken* (98 ft.; Hotel zum Bahnhof), a town of 24,900 inhab., with rolling-works owned by the Thyssen company (p. 35). Tram to Duisburg-Meiderich, see p. 33. — 122 M. *Sterkrade* (135 ft.; Hotels Preussischer Hof, Bahnhofs-Hotel), with 50,300 inhab., coal-mines, and ironworks. The first German steam-engine was constructed here in 1819 at the Gutehoffnungs-Hütte (comp. below), which originated in an iron-foundry established in the 17th century. Branch-line to Ruhrort (6½ M.; p. 33). — The line now crosses the *Emscher Canal* and the Rhine & Herne Canal (p. 35).

124½ M. **Oberhausen** (121 ft.; railway restaurant; Berliner Hof, 25 R. from 4, B. 1¼ *M*, Park Hotel, 30 beds, R. from 4, B. 1 *M*, Bahnhofs-Hotel, all near the station), a town laid out in 1862, with 104,700 inhab., is the administrative headquarters of the Gutehoffnungs-Hütte, one of the oldest and largest iron and steel works in the Ruhr district (comp. above), and of other important industrial concerns. Tramways to Mülheim (see p. 45), Essen (see p. 47), and Sterkrade. Railway to Hanover, Berlin, etc., see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'. Local railways run hence to Ruhrort (5½ M.; p. 33), Altenessen (7 M.; p. 51), and viâ Hamborn (p. 35) to Wesel (18 M.; p. 31).

The train now crosses the *Ruhr*.

130 M. Duisburg. — *Plan*, see p. 46. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. In Duisburg: **Prinzregent*, Universitäts-Str. 1-3 (Pl. D, 4), 100 R.; *Berliner Hof*, König Str. 103 (Pl. D, 4), near the main station, 50 R., with garden, good; *Palast-Hotel*, corner of the Kuh-Tor and Sonnen-Wall (Pl. D, 4), 25 R., with café-restaurant; *Schapitz*, König-Str. 67 (Pl. D, 4), 40 R.; *Reichskrone*, Kuh-Str. 2, near the Kuh-Tor (Pl. D, 4), 8 R.; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, at the main station (Pl. D, 4); *Christliches Hospiz zum Blauen Kreuz*, Gutenberg-Str. 7-9 (Pl. D, 3), 22 R. — In Ruhrort: *Kaiserhof*, Friedrich-Platz 4 (Pl. B, 1), 17 R.; *Rheinischer Hof*, Fabrik-Str. 52 (Pl. B, 1), 18 R.; *Deutscher Hof*, near the station (Pl. B, 1). — In Meiderich: *Rheinischer Hof*, near the station; *Evangelisches Vereinshaus*, Ritter-Str. 20.

Restaurants. Beer: *Bürgerbräu*, König-Str. 67 (Pl. D, 4); *Duisburger Hof*, König-Strasse, near the Kuh-Tor (Pl. D, 4); *Tonhalle* (Pl. 18, D 4; p. 34), König-Str. 39. — Wine: *Retze*, Marien-Strasse (Pl. D, 4).

Cafés. *Rheingold*, König-Str. 64 (Pl. D, 4); *Kronprinz*, Kuh-Tor (Pl. D, 4); *Palast-Café*, see p. 32; *Fürstenhof*, Kuh-Str. 11.

Cabs. Horse and motor cabs with tariff posted up inside.

Tramways and Light Railways. From the main station N. to *Ruhrort* (Fabrik-Strasse; Pl. B, 1), 3 M., in ½ hr.; from Schiffer-Strasse (near the Inner Harbour; Pl. C, D, 3) W. to *Essenberg Ferry* (Pl. A, 3), 2 M., in 20 min.; from Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz (at the W. end of Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse; Pl. D, 4) E. viâ the Kaiserberg (p. 34) and Müllheim-Speldorf to *Mülheim-Broich* (Schloss-Brücke, p. 46), 5 M., in 38 min.; from Kultur-Strasse, near Hochfeld-Süd station (beyond Pl. C, 5), S. to *Angerhausen*, 3 M., in 20 min.; from König-Strasse (Pl. D, 4) S. viâ Huckingen and Kaiserswerth (p. 43) to *Düsseldorf*, comp. p. 38; from Karls-Platz in Ruhrort (Pl. B, 1) N. viâ Meiderich, Beeck, and Bruckhausen to *Marxloh* (see below), 4¼ M., in 40 min.; from Ruhrort viâ Homberg (p. 35) to *Mörs* (p. 23), 5 M., in 35 min.; from Ruhrort to *Crefeld*, see p. 26; from Meiderich N. to *Hamborn* (p. 35), 1 M., in 8 min.; from Meiderich N. viâ Hamborn-Neumühl, Marxloh (see above), and Aldenrade (branch-line to Walsum, p. 24, 2 M.) to *Dinslaken* (p. 32), 8½ M., in 1 hr. 7 minutes.

Motor Post from Duisburg (main station) to Hamborn station, viâ (9½ M.) Meiderich or (7½ M.) Ruhrort, in 40 minutes.

Steamers from Ruhrort viâ *Alsum* (p. 35) to *Orsoy* (p. 24), down-stream in 35 min., up-stream in 1 hr. — The landing-stage of the steamers from Düsseldorf to Emmerich (p. 30) lies near the Werthausen Ferry (Pl. B, 5).

Post Offices. At Duisburg (Pl. 13; D, 3), Post-Str. 26; at Ruhrort (Pl. 6; B, 1), in Karls-Platz.

Baths. In the Rhine near the Werthausen Ferry (Pl. B, 5) and near the Rhein-Brücke (Pl. A, B, 1). — *Municipal Baths* (Stadt-Bad; Pl. C, 4), Heer-Str. 16, with swimming-pool. — *Strandbad Wedau*, a bathing beach a little to the S. of the town.

Inquiry Office, König-Str. 79 (Pl. D, 4). — Travel Agency. *Lloyd-Reisebureau*, König-Str. 40.

Duisburg (pron. 'düsburg'; 108 ft.), combined in 1905 with *Ruhrort* and *Meiderich* to form one community (joint population 272,200), lies on the right bank of the Lower Rhine (¼ M. broad). Its extraordinary progress since the middle of the 19th cent. (in 1860 Duisburg had 15,000, Ruhrort 7000 inhab.) is due to the vicinity of the Ruhr coal-field, for which it has become the chief place of exportation and which have favoured the growth of important iron and machine-building industries. The chemical, tobacco, and textile industries are also represented. The combined harbours now form the largest river-port in Europe, if not in the world (water area 460 acres, 27 M. of quays). The chief exports are coal, coke, and wrought iron of every kind. The imports include iron-ore, chiefly from Sweden and Spain; also grain and timber.

There is reason to suppose that as early as the Roman period goods were shipped on the Rhine at a place near *Duisburg* called Deuso. Later, it was mentioned as the Deusoburg, a Merovingian castle, which afforded protection to Frisian traders who settled here in the Carlovingian period. In the 11th and 12th cent. it was a favourite royal residence and busy river-port. The town was pledged to the Counts of Cleve in 1290 and remained subject to them until the district fell to Brandenburg in 1609. *Ruhrort* was built in 1373 by Count Engelbert von der Mark as a stronghold to protect the custom-house on the Rhine, and received municipal rights in 1587. The university of Duisburg, founded by the Great Elector in 1655, subsisted down to 1818. Practically all traces of their past

history have now disappeared from both places. The town was occupied by French troops from March 1921 till Aug. 1925 (comp. p. 39).

From the Haupt-Bahnhof in Duisburg (Pl. D, E, 4) we follow the wide König-Str., passing, on the right, the *Tonhalle* (Pl. 18) and the *District Courts* (Pl. 11). In Düsseldorfer Str., on the left, is the *Corn Exchange*. The *Stadt-Theater* (1912; Pl. D, 3) is a little to the N., beyond the District Courts. Near the end of König-Str., on the left, is a bronze statue of *Bismarck*, by J. F. Reusch (1905). In Burg-Platz (Pl. 10; D, 3) a fountain commemorates the famous geographer *Mercator* (Gerhard Kremer), who lived in Duisburg from 1559 to his death in 1594 as the mapmaker to the Duke of Jülich. The *Salvator-Kirche* (Pl. 17, D 3; verger, Georg-Str. 14, a little to the S.E.), a late-Gothic church of the 15th cent., with a tower 315 ft. high, contains some mural paintings of the early 16th century (Christus Salvator, St. Christopher, Angels) and the tombstone of Mercator. The Rom. Cath. *Liebfrauen-Kirche* or *Minoriten-Kirche*, a little to the N., dates in part from the 13th century. The *Rathaus* (Pl. 14; D, 3), built in 1897-1902, with a tower 220 ft. high, has a large council-chamber adorned with mural paintings by Claus Meyer and Willy Spatz; the municipal *Museum* on the top story (daily 11-1, 5 pf.) contains works by Mercator, including his atlas of 1595 and his terrestrial and celestial globes of 1541 and 1551, also Germanic funerary urns, earthenware, a peasant's room, etc. The aula of the *Real-Gymnasium* (Pl. 15; D, 4) contains a wall-painting by Ludwig Keller, representing the reception of Blücher by the citizens of Duisburg on his return from Paris in May 1814 with the quadriga of Victory (which was restored to its original position on the Brandenburg Gate at Berlin). — About 25 min. N.E. of the main station (tram, see p. 33) are the *Botanic Gardens* and, a little higher up, the *Kaiserberg* (245 ft.; Pl. F, 3), commanding a beautiful view and surmounted by a water-tower and an equestrian statue of Emperor William I. (Pl. 19) by Reusch (1898). In the *Ehren-Friedhof*, a cemetery situated on the E. slope of the hill, is the bronze figure of a youth, by W. Lehmbruck (b. 1881 at Meiderich, d. 1919). The adjacent Stadt-Wald is joined by the woods of Broich and Speldorf (Raffelberg, see p. 46).

The ***Harbour** of Duisburg and Ruhrort extends from Wanheim, to the S. of the Hochfeld Railway Bridge (p. 52), to Hamborn on the N., while the harbours of Rheinhausen (p. 52) and Homberg (p. 35) practically form part of the same system. The whole district, 3 sq. M. in area, is thickly covered with industrial establishments.

The Duisburg section includes the *Hochfeld Harbour*, to the S. of the railway-bridge (p. 52), built in 1867-74; the *'Duisburger Rheinufer'*, with the wharves of various large steel and iron factories; and the three *Duisburg Harbours*, adjoined by the premises of the German-American Petroleum Company (Pl. A, B, 4).

The oldest of the Ruhrort harbours is the 'Alter Hafen', built in 1820-25 and now called the *Vincke Canal* (Pl. B, C, 2), at the entrance to which is a monument (Pl. 9), by G. Eberlein (1896), to Emp. William I. and Bismarck. Adjacent is the *Shipping Exchange* (Pl. 8; B, 2), erected in 1901. The Vincke Canal is adjoined by the *North* and *South Harbours* (1860-68). These in turn are enclosed by the *Kaiser Harbour* (1872-90) and the *Harbour Canal*, debouching at the confluence of the Rhine and the Ruhr. To the E. are the *Basins A, B, C* (Pl. C, D, 1, 2; 1903-8; Rhine & Herne Canal, see below). To the N. of the *Rhein-Brücke* (1907), connecting Ruhrort with Homberg (see below), is the *Railway Harbour* ('Eisenbahn-Hafen'). On all sides are large granaries, blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, machine-shops, and the foundries of the Phönix Company (p. 41). At *Duisburg-Meiderich* (Pl. C, D, 1; hotels, see p. 32) are the steel-works of the Rhine Co. — At the entrance to Basin C (see above) begins the *Rhine & Herne Canal* (Pl. D, 2), constructed in 1907-14, which connects the Rhine with the Ems and Weser by way of the Dortmund & Ems Canal and the Mittelland Canal. It is 23½ M. long, 112 ft. broad, and 11 ft. deep, has seven locks, and passes Oberhausen (p. 32) and the N. margin of Essen (p. 46).

Railway from Duisburg to *Mülheim* and *Essen*, see R. 7c; to *Crefeld*, *München-Gladbach*, and *Aachen*, see R. 9 & 3; viâ *Mörs* to *Cleve*, see p. 22; to *Wedau* (for Düsseldorf), see R. 7b. — From Duisburg-Ruhrort to *Mülheim*, see p. 46; to *Oberhausen*, see p. 32; to *Sterkrade*, see p. 32.

On the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Ruhrort (bridge, see above), lies the town of **Homberg** (Pl. A, 1, 2; Hotel Homberger Hof; Hotel-Restaurant Rheingarten, König-Str. 78, with a pretty view of the river from the terrace), with 26,600 inhab., iron-foundries, chemical and fire-clay factories, and the shafts of the most important coal-mine on the left bank of the Rhine ('Rheinpreussen'; opened up in 1857). The harbour was built in 1907. Homberg is the terminus of the line from Crefeld (p. 28) and a stopping-place of the steamers from Emmerich to Düsseldorf (p. 30).

Tramways and Light Railways from Homberg to *Ruhrort* and *Mörs*, see p. 33. — From Moltke-Platz (Pl. A, 1) S. viâ *Rheinhausen* to *Friemersheim* (p. 52; 6¼ M., in 50 min.). — From Bismarck-Platz N. to (4½ M., in 25 min.) *Baerl*, which, with *Repelen*, forms a community of 14,200 inhab.; railway to Mörs, Orsoy, and Rheinberg, see p. 24. A little to the S. of Baerl the Rhine is crossed by a railway bridge, built in 1910-12, one of the largest wrought-iron bridges in Germany (over ½ M. long).

The town of **Hamborn** (108 ft.; Hotels Zentralhof, Marxloher Hof, Franziskaner), adjoining Ruhrort and Meiderich on the N. bank of the *Emscher*, arose out of a combination of several communities in 1911 and now numbers 125,800 inhab. (1396 in 1871). The shafts, blast-furnaces, steel-works, and rolling-mills, belonging to the August Thyssen foundry (p. 46) and the Friedrich Thyssen mining company, are a predominating feature of the town. Large harbour-works have been constructed near *Alsum*, at the confluence of the Emscher with

the Rhine, and near *Schwelgern*, farther N. The *Abbey Church*, built in 1139 and restored in 1912, possesses remains of Romanesque cloisters. Local railway to Oberhausen or Wesel, see p. 32. Motor post to Duisburg, see p. 33.

Near (134 M.) *Grossenbaum* is *Schloss Heltorf*, the property of Count Spee, rebuilt in 1822-27. — 136½ M. *Angermund*. — 140 M. *Düsseldorf-Unterrath*. — 142½ M. *Düsseldorf-Derendorf* (p. 44).

144 M. **Düsseldorf**, see R. 6.

Beyond (148¼ M.) *Düsseldorf-Reisholz*, to the left, rises *Schloss Eller*.

At (150 M.) **Benrath** (steamer-pier; 141 ft.; Hotel Hesse; Park Hotel; Schloss Restaurant; tram No. 18 to Düsseldorf, see p. 38), with 25,900 inhab., is *Schloss Benrath*, erected in 1756-71 by Elector Palatine Charles Theodore, with graceful rococo decoration in the interior (comp. p. xli; castellan in the right wing; open daily 8-12 & 1.30-6, 50 pf.) and a large park (open free). About 40 min. S.W., past *Urdenbach*, is the ferry to Zons (see p. 30). — Beyond (155 M.) *Langenfeld* the train passes *Schloss Reuschenberg* (left) and crosses the *Wupper*. — Beyond (159½ M.) *Küppersteg* the *Dhünn* is crossed. — At (161¼ M.) *Wiesdorf-Leverkusen* are extensive dye-factories (Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedrich Bayer & Co.) stretching down to the river. — The Rhine is approached near *Schloss Stammheim*, a château of Count Fürstenberg.

166 M. **Köln-Mülheim** (steamer-pier; 154 ft.; comp. the Plan, p. 90; Dreesen, 15 R.; Brüsseler Hof; tramways and light railways, see pp. 61, 62), with machine-shops, cable-factories, etc., was incorporated with Cologne in 1913. The town owes its prosperity to the Protestants who migrated hither from Cologne in 1714. On the Rhine, near the pontoon-bridge (p. 99), leading to the left bank, is an equestrian statue of Emp. William I., by C. Buscher (1898). In the Clevischer Ring is the St. Genevieve fountain, by E. Herter (1914), and in the Bergischer Ring is a monument to Elector Palatine John William (p. 39), by E. Schmitz (1914).

From Köln-Mülheim to Lindlar, 28 M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. — 3 M. *Köln-Dellbrück* (comp. p. 62). — 5½ M. **Bergisch-Gladbach** (Bergischer Löwe, 7 R.), a straggling town with 18,230 inhab. and manufactures of fire-clay, paper, etc. The *Strundertals-Höhe*, to the E. of the town, is a popular resort. Local railway to Cologne, see p. 62. — 7½ M. **Bensberg** (Hotel Rheinischer Hof), a place of 12,610 inhab., with lead, zinc, and other mines. The Schloss, built by Elector Palatine John William (p. 39) in 1706-10, was used as a military school from 1840 to 1919. Local railway to Cologne, see p. 62. — 28 M. *Lindlar*.

From Köln-Mülheim to *Elberfeld* and *Barmen*, see R. 10.

168 M. *Köln-Deutz* (p. 99). — We pass the fair-buildings (p. 99; right) and cross the Hohenzollern Bridge to (169 M.) *Cologne* (p. 59).

B. Viâ Venlo.

153 M. Railway in 6¾-8 hrs. (fares 15 fl. 35, 11 fl. 55, 7 fl. 70 c.; express fares 16 fl. 25, 12 fl. 45, 8 fl. 10 c.). This line is joined at *Breda* by the boat-trains from Flushing (comp. p. xiii).

From *Rotterdam* (Delftsche Poort Station) to (99½ M.) *Venlo*, see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland'. — We cross the Dutch frontier and enter Germany. — 102 M. *Kaldenkirchen* (Hotels Kaiserhof, Holländischer Hof; German and Dutch customs examination), a town of 4930 inhabitants. To Kempen, see p. 26; branch-line to Brüggen (7½ M.; see below). — 110 M. *Dülken* (Post, R. from 3½ ℳ; Hotel Bürgergesellschaft; light railway to München-Gladbach, see p. 19), a town of 11,400 inhab., with textile factories. Branch-line viâ Waldniel (p. 19) to (9¼ M.) *Brüggen* (Post, 9 R.). — 113½ M. *Viersen*, see p. 52. — 118¼ M. *München-Gladbach*, see p. 18. — 120½ M. *Rheydt* (p. 18). — 123½ M. *Odenkirchen* (Hotel Rademacher), with 20,100 inhabitants; light railway to München-Gladbach, see p. 19. — 125½ M. *Hochneukirch*, junction for Jülich (14¼ M.; p. 16). — 131¾ M. *Grevenbroich* (Hotel Traube), a manufacturing town on the *Erft*, junction for Neuss or Düren (see p. 16). — 139 M. *Rommerskirchen*, junction for Bergheim (see p. 16). — 148 M. *Köln-Bocklemünd* (tram No. 17, see p. 62). — 151¼ M. *Köln-Ehrenfeld* (p. 17). — 153 M. *Cologne* (Main Station), see p. 59.

6. Düsseldorf.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 6; restaurant). *Düsseldorf-Derendorf* (Pl. E, 2, 3; pp. 36, 44), to the N., *Düsseldorf-Bilk* (Pl. B, 8; p. 19), to the S., and certain other stations are not stopped at by the fast trains. — **Steamer Pier,** near the Rhine Bridge (Pl. B, 4).

Air Service, comp. pp. xviii, xix.

Hotels. **Palast-Hotel Breidenbacher Hof* (Pl. a; C, 5), Hindenburg-Wall 34-36, 120 R. from 6, D. 4-6 ℳ, **Park Hotel* (Pl. o; C, 4), pleasantly situated in Cornelius-Platz, 100 R. from 8, D. 4 ℳ, two high-class hotels, with good restaurants. — **Fürstenhof-Royal* (Pl. f; D, 6), Bismarck-Str. 102, near the main station, with wine-restaurant, 70 R. from 5½, D 13¾-31½ ℳ; **Monopol-Métropole* (Pl. h; D, 5), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 2-6, with a wine and beer restaurant, 100 R. from 5 ℳ; *Heck* (Pl. e; C, 5), Blumen-Str. 16-18, with wine-restaurant, 60 R. from 5½ ℳ; *Germania* (Pl. g; D, 6), Bismarck-Str. 99-103, near the main station, with beer-restaurant, 70 R. at 4-6, D. 3½ ℳ, well spoken of; *Hansa* (Pl. m; D, 6), Wilhelms-Platz 13, near the main station, with a wine and beer restaurant, 70 R. at 4-7, D. 2 ℳ; *Römischer Kaiser* (Pl. c; D, 6), Stein-Str., at the corner of Ost-Str., with a wine and beer restaurant, 60 R.; *Bahnhofs-Hotel* (Pl. l; D, 6), Wilhelms-Platz 11, opposite the main station, with restaurant, 110 R. at 3½-9, D. 2-4 ℳ; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. b; B, 6), Friedrich-Str. 1, with wine-restaurant, 40 R. — *Schloss Burg* (Pl. r; D, 6), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 47, corner of Karl-Str., 54 R.; *Lennartz*, Benrather Str. 36, corner of Königs-Allee (Pl. C, 5), 20 R. from 4 ℳ; *Kaletsch* (Pl. t; C, 5), Königs-Allee 66, with beer-restaurant, 26 R. from 4, D. 2-5 ℳ; *Artushof* (Pl. u; C, 6), Jahn-Str. 1a, 30 R.; *Wittelsbacher Hof* (Pl. w; C, 6), Königs-Allee 94, corner of Bahn-Strasse; *Hof von Holland* (Pl. v; D, 5), Immermann-Str. 51-53,

25 R.; *Weidenhof* (Pl. q; D, 5), Ost-Str. 87, corner of Marien-Str., with beer-restaurant; *Kurfürst* (Pl. x; E, 5, 6), Kurfürsten-Str. 57; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. d; D, 5, 6), Bismarck-Str. 80. — **Hospices** (comp. p. xx). *Neanderhaus* (Pl. n; D, 6), Scheuren-Str. 8-10; *Kronenhaus* (Pl. k; B, 7), Kronen-Str. 10, 70 R.; *Pilgerheim* (Pl. p; D, 6), Stein-Str. 100, 37 R.

Pensions. *Müller*, Victoria-Str. 34 (Pl. C, 4); *Moeller-Marcus*, Achenbach-Str. 78 (Pl. F, 2, 3).

Restaurants. Wine. **Thürnagel*, Elberfelder-Str. 11 (Pl. C, 4, 5); *Rebstock*, Grün-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 6); *Rumpelmeyer*, Königs-Allee 58 (Pl. C, 5, 6). — Beer. *Kaletsch*, *Germania*, *Wittelsbacher Hof*, etc., see p. 37; *Cornelius*, Königs-Allee 18 (Pl. C, 5); *Tonhalle* (Pl. D, 4), Schadow-Str. 89, with garden (frequent concerts in summer); *Löwenbräu*, *Pschorrbräu*, Graf-Adolf-Str. 44 and 46 (Pl. C, D, 6).

Cafés. *Corso*, Königs-Allee 98 (Pl. C, 6, 5); *Bierhoff*, Breite Str. 4 (Pl. B, C, 5), with a room for ladies; *Cornelius* (see above), first floor; *Bittner*, Kasernen-Str. 10 (Pl. B, 6, 5); *Wittelsbach*, Königs-Allee 94 (Pl. C, 5), first floor; *Ananasberg* (Pl. C, 4), in the Hof-Garten (p. 42).

Cabs. Horse and motor cabs with tariff posted up inside.

Tramways. 1. From *Rath Station* (beyond Pl. E, 1) viâ Königs-Allee (Pl. C, 5, 6) to the *Hospitals* (beyond Pl. C, 8). — **2.** From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 6) viâ the Tonhalle (Pl. D, 4) to the *Nord-Friedhof* (beyond Pl. C, 1). — **6.** From the *Zoological Gardens* (Pl. F, 2) viâ the Rathaus (Pl. B, 5) and Graf-Adolf-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 6) to *Oberbilk* (Pl. E, F, 7). — **7.** From *Unter-Rath* (beyond Pl. C, 1) viâ Blücher-Strasse (Pl. C, 2), Duisburger Strasse (Pl. C, D, 3), Ost-Strasse (Pl. D, 5, 6), and Bilker Allee (Pl. A, B, 8) to the *Harbour* (beyond Pl. A, 7). — **8.** From the *Zoological Gardens* (Pl. F, 2) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 6), Harold-Strasse (Pl. B, 6), and the Hafenamt to *Hamm* (beyond Pl. A, 6, 7). — **9.** From the *Rhine Metalware & Machine Factory* (p. 43) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 6) and Graf-Adolf-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 6) to the *Süd-Friedhof* (beyond Pl. A, 8). — **12.** From *Schadow-Platz* (Pl. C, 4, 5) viâ Grafenberger Allee (Pl. F, 4) to *Ratingen* (p. 44; 5½ M.). — **14.** From *Karolinger-Platz* (beyond Pl. C, 8) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 6) to *Grafenberg* (beyond Pl. F, 3, 4; p. 43). — **16.** From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 6, viâ Oberkassel (beyond Pl. A, 3, 1; p. 40) and Heerdt to *Neuss* (p. 29). **17.** From *Graf-Adolf-Platz* (Pl. C, 6) viâ Oberkassel (beyond Pl. A, 3, 4; p. 40) to *Lörick*. - **18.** From the *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 5) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 6) to *Benrath* (p. 36; 7 M.).

Long Distance Lines run from *Graf-Adolf-Platz* (Pl. C, 6) to *Crefeld* (p. 26; 13½ M.) and viâ Urdingen (p. 52) to *Mörs* (p. 23; 11½ M.). — Local Railway from *Stern-Strasse* (Pl. C, 3) viâ Kaiserswerth (p. 43) to *Duisburg* (p. 32), 15 M., in 1½ hr.

Local Steamers ply in summer to *Oberkassel* (comp. Pl. B, A, 5, 4; p. 40), *Kaiserswerth* (p. 43), *Urdingen* (p. 52), *Benrath* (p. 36), and *Zons* (p. 30).

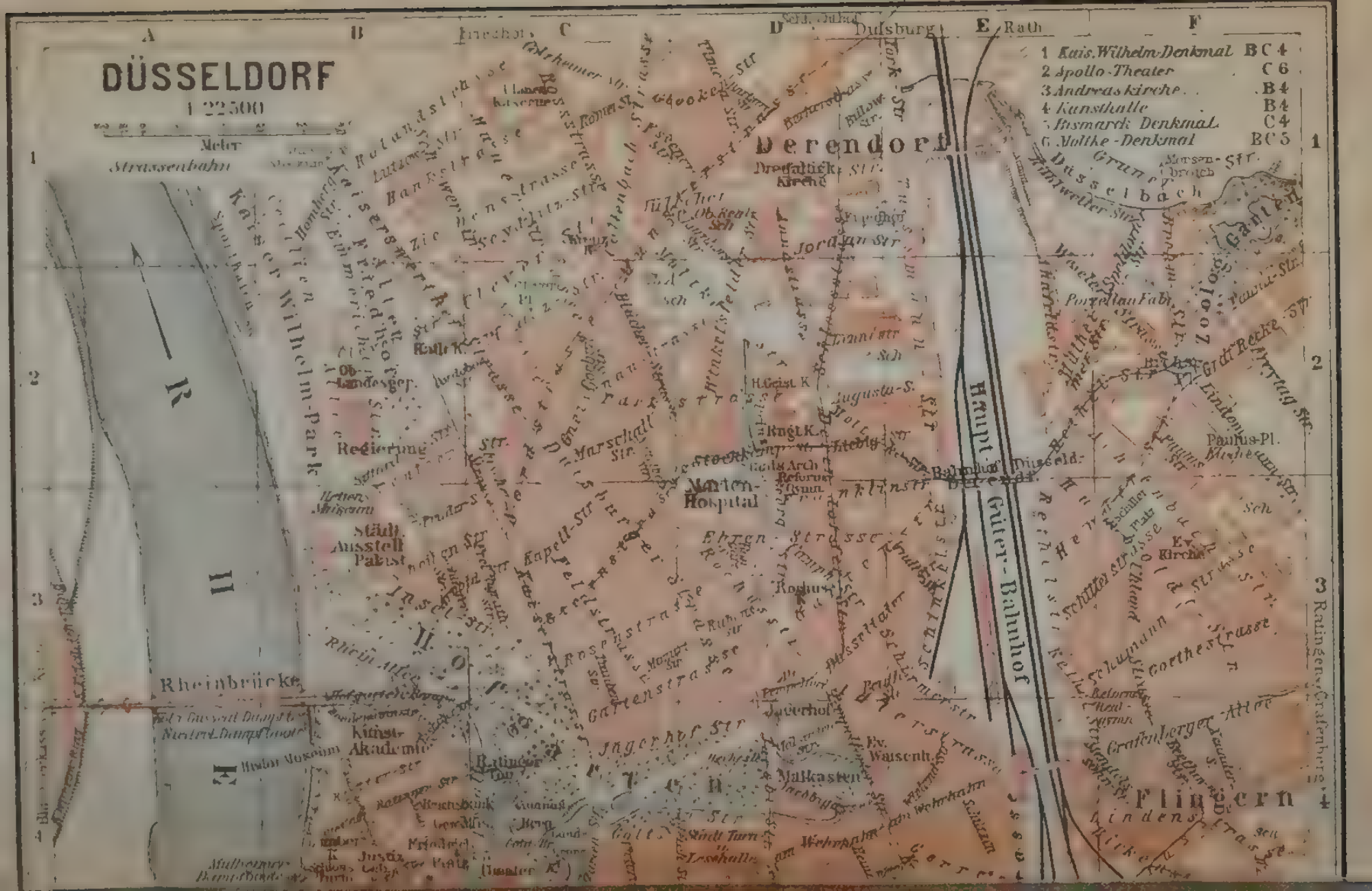
Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 4; p. 42), Hindenburg-Wall, for operas and dramas (closed in summer); *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. B, 6; p. 42), corner of Kasernen-Str. and Karl-Theodor-Str.; *Apollo-Theater* (Pl. 2; C, 6), Königs-Allee 106, for operettas. — Conservatorium of Music, Wagner-Str. 21 (Pl. D, 4, 5).

Baths. *Municipal Baths* (Pl. C, 6), entered either from Grun-Strasse or Bahn-Strasse. *River Baths* in the Rhine, below the Rhine Bridge.

Post Office (Pl. E, 5, 6), Wilhelms-Platz. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, 6), Harold Str. 36, corner of Breite Strasse.

Travel Agencies. *E. Hess*, *E. Meyer* (Norddeutscher Lloyd), Wilhelms Platz 9 and 10 (Pl. E, 6); *J. Hartmann* (Holland-America Line), Königs-Allee 38-40 (Pl. C, 6, 5). — *Inquiry Office*, Harkort-Str. 2-4 (Pl. D, 6).

English Church, Prinz Georg-Str. 60 (Pl. D, 2).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1:22500
Meter
Strassenbahn
1 Kais. Wilhelm-Denkmal BC 4
2 Apollo-Theater C 6
3 Andreaskirche B 4
4 Kunsthalle B 4
5 Bismarck-Denkmal C 4
6 Moltke-Denkmal BC 5
Derendorf
Hauptbahnhof
Hauptbahnhof Düsseldorf
Güter-Bahnhof
Rathhaus
Rheinbrücke
Kaiser Wilhelm-Park
Kunst-Akademie
Malkasten
Flingern
Paulus-Pl.
Jordan Str
Jägerhof Str
Gartenstrasse
Duisburg
Rath
Eller
Lierenhof

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Times of Admission.

Academy of Art (p. 40), picture-gallery, Sun. 12-1, week-days 9-6 (in winter 9-5); 50 pf.

Art Exhibitions. *Kunstausstellungs-Palast* (p. 43). — *Kunstverein für die Rheinlande und Westfalen*, Hindenburg-Wall 42 (Pl. C, 4, 5), daily 10-5, 50 pf.; *Galerie Flechtheim*, Hindenburg-Wall (Pl. B, C, 4, 5). — *Paffrath*, Königs-Allee 46a (Pl. C, 6, 5). — *Vollmer*, Königs-Allee 44.

Friedens-Kirche (p. 42), 1 *M* on week-days 9-5 (free on Mon., Wed., and Fri. 12-1) and on Sun. mornings after the service.

Hetjens Museum (p. 43), Sun. 10-1, week-days, except Mon., 10-1 & 3-6 (in winter 10-2); Sun. 25, week-days 50 pf.

Historical Museum (p. 40), daily, except Mon., 10-5 (in winter 10-4), 50 pf.; free on Sun. 10-1, Wed. and Sat. 2-5 (in winter 2-4).

Industrial Art Museum (p. 41), Sun. 10-1, week-days 10-5 (in winter 10-4); Sun., Wed., and Sat. free, on other days 50 pf.

Kunst-Halle (p. 41), Sun. 10-2, week-days 10-1 & 3-6 (in winter daily 10-3); free.

Landes- und Stadt-Bibliothek (p. 42), week-days 10-1 and, except Sat., 3-7; free.

Löbbecke Museum (p. 40), open at the same times as the Historical Museum.

Rathaus (Council Chamber; p. 40), free on Sun. 11-12.30; on other days apply to the steward.

Zoological Gardens (p. 43), daily 9-1 and from 3 till sunset; 1 *M*.

Chief Attractions (1 day). Kunst-Halle, Industrial Art Museum, Academy of Art; Hof-Garten, Rhine Bridge, Kaiser Wilhelm Park.

Düsseldorf (128 ft.), with 429,000 inhab. (including suburbs; 14,000 in 1816), on the right bank of the Rhine, is pleasantly laid out, with attractive gardens. Its industries include important iron and steel works, cotton spinning and weaving, the manufacture of chemicals, etc. Düsseldorf rivals Essen as the most important town in the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district. The traffic in the harbour is also considerable. The fine arts have enjoyed especial encouragement at Düsseldorf from early times. In 1767 Elector Charles Theodore founded the academy of art, which was reorganized in 1819 and became one of the chief centres of German art (p. xlii).

Düsseldorf, first mentioned in 1159 as a fishing village on the Düssel, a small tributary of the Rhine, came into the possession of the Counts of Berg in 1189 and acquired municipal rights in 1288, after the battle of Worringen (p. 30). The county became a duchy in 1380 and Düsseldorf was chosen as its capital in 1383. On the dukes becoming extinct in 1609, the town was the residence of the Princes of Pfalz-Neuburg, who became also the Electors Palatine on the extinction of the Heidelberg line in 1685. A brilliant period of prosperity set in under the splendour-loving Elector John William (1690-1716), who invited numerous artists to his court and established the picture-gallery. On his death his brother and successor Charles Philip transferred his seat to Heidelberg (comp. p. 356). The town was in the possession of the French in 1795-1801 and in 1806 was again the capital of the Grand Duchy of Berg, formed by Napoleon, the greater part of which fell to Prussia in 1814, in accordance with the Congress of Vienna. As one of the 'sanction towns' Düsseldorf was occupied by the French from March 1921 till Aug. 1925.

In Burg-Platz (Pl. B, 4; 20 min. walk from the main station; tram, see p. 38), on the river-side of the older part of the town (Altstadt), with its narrow and irregular streets, once stood the *Electoral*

Palace, which, with exception of the tower (restored), was pulled down after a fire in 1872. A little to the S. is the Markt (Pl. B, 5), with the **Rathaus**, built by Heinrich Tussmann in 1570-73 (the W. wing rebuilt in 1885). The council-chamber (adm., see p. 39) is embellished with modern historical frescoes by Baur, Klein-Chevalier, and Neuhaus. In front of the Rathaus rises an equestrian *Statue of *Elector John William*, in bronze, by Gabriel Grupello (1711). — At No. 53 in the neighbouring Bolker-Str. Heinrich Heine, the poet, was born in 1797 (d. 1856 in Paris; comp. p. 42).

The Rom. Cath. **Lambertus-Kirche** (Pl. B, 4), a church of the 13th cent., enlarged in the Gothic style in 1370-94, with a tower partly Romanesque, contains at the back of the high altar the marble monument of William the Rich, Duke of Cleve and Berg (d. 1592), executed by Gerhard Scheben of Cologne in 1599. To the left of the altar is a late-Gothic sacrament house.

St. Andrew's (Pl. 3; B, 4), formerly the church of the Court and the Jesuits, completed in 1629, and connected with the old Jesuit college, contains the tombs of Duke Wolfgang William (d. 1653) and Elector John William (p. 39), in the choir. Altarpieces by Deger, Hübner, and W. Schadow. — The new *Justiz-Gebäude*, or law-courts, facing St. Andrew's on the N., was built in a classical style in 1913-21; the sculptural decorations are by H. Netzer, L. Fleischhacker, and F. Coubillier. — The *Maximilians-Kirche* (Pl. B, 5), in the S. part of the Altstadt, was erected in 1655-59 and rebuilt in 1734-37; it contains a mural painting by Settegast (d. 1890) and a fine bronze eagle-lectern (1449).

The **Rhine Promenade**, constructed in 1902 on old casemates and bearing different names in its different sections (Berger-Ufer, Rathaus-Ufer, Schloss-Ufer), extends from the new harbour in the S.W. of the town to the Rhine Bridge. In the Schloss-Ufer (No. 41) stand the *Historical Museum* (Pl. B, 4), with local antiquities, views of the town, plans, etc., and the *Löbbecke Museum* of natural history, with a large collection of shells (adm., see p. 39). In the Berger-Ufer are the head-offices, designed by Peter Behrens (1913), of the *Mannesmann-Röhrenwerke* (Mannesmann Tube Co.; Pl. A, 6; comp. pp. 45, 55), an important industrial concern founded in 1890, which produces iron and steel piping, etc. The *Landes-Haus* (1911), farther S., is the seat of the Rhine Province authorities.

The **Rhine Bridge** (Pl. A, B, 3, 4; toll), built in 1896-98 and widened in 1925-26, spans the stream in two arches, 198 yds. in width. The central pier bears a gigantic lion, the cognizance of Düsseldorf.

Crossing the bridge and following Lueg-Allee through the suburb of **Oberkassel** (tramway Nos. 16 and 17, see p. 38), we pass by the Rom. Cath. *Antonius-Kirche* and reach Oberkassel station in 20 minutes.

On the N. side of the old town rises the **Academy of Art** (Kunst-Akademie; Pl. B, 4; adm., see p. 39), an imposing Renais-

sance edifice by Riffart, completed in 1881 (comp. p. 39). The principal façade, 170 yds. long, is turned towards the Hof-Garten. On the ground-floor are the remains of the once famous Picture Gallery, consisting of Flemish and Italian works of the 17-18th cent., most of which were removed to Munich in 1805. The most valuable paintings are an Assumption (c. 1620) and a Venus and Adonis (1609-10) by Rubens, a Portrait of a young woman by Frans Hals, and Madonnas by Cima da Conegliano and Giovanni Bellini. The Cabinet of Engravings also contains about 14,000 drawings and the Ramboux collection of water-colours. The Aula, on the second floor, is adorned with frescoes (the Course of Human Life) by Peter Janssen (d. 1908) and marble busts of Elector John William and his wife by Grupello. — Near the academy are the offices (1922) of the *Phönix Co.*, an important mining and ironworking concern.

The old town is bounded on the E. side by the broad Hindenburg-Wall (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), in which are bronze statues of Emp. William I., Bismarck, and Moltke. The *Wilhelm Marx House*, at the S. end, designed by W. Kreis (1924), is a fine modern structure, the tower-like portion having eleven stories (view of the town; lift, 50 pf.); the 2nd and 3rd stories accommodate the *Börse* (Exchange).

The **Kunst-Halle** (Pl. 4; B, 4), erected in 1881 in the French Renaissance style by Giese and enlarged in 1902, with a large mosaic on the façade (Truth as the Foundation of Art, after F. Röber), contains an exhibition of modern sculptures and paintings (on sale; adm. 50 pf.) as well as the municipal **Picture Gallery* of modern Düsseldorf masters. On the staircase-walls (upper floor) are frescoes by C. Gehrts (d. 1898), representing the History of Art. Adm., see p. 39.

Among the German painters of the 19th cent. may be mentioned: *O. Achenbach*, Funeral at Palestrina, Garden of the Villa Borghese; *Arnold Böcklin*, Cleopatra, Roger and Angelica (from Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso'), Seaside villa, Portrait of Frau Gurlitt; *C. Buchholz*, Forester's house near Weimar; *A. Feuerbach*, Iphigenia; *T. Hagen*, Nideggen, Schloss Runkel an der Lahn; *J. P. Hasenclever*, Wine tasting; *Max Klinger*, Portrait of a woman; *L. Knaus*, Portrait, Card-players; *J. A. Koch*, Landscape with the Magi; *F. von Lenbach*, I. Döllinger, Bismarck; *Max Liebermann*, Gathering potatoes, Self-portrait; *A. Macke*, Four maidens; *Hans von Marées*, Three youths in a heroic landscape; *Emil Nolde*, Lady reading in a garden; *C. Rohlfs*, Four pictures; *C. Schleich*, Landscape; *O. Scholderer*, Still-life; *W. Trübner*, Boy and hound, The Frauen-Chiemsee; *Fritz von Uhde*, Girl by the fireside, The artist's three daughters; *Heinrich Zügel*, Shepherdess, Going home.

The **Museum of Industrial Art** (*Kunstgewerbe-Museum*; Pl. B, 4), a building in the Dutch Renaissance style by C. Hecker, on the N. side of Friedrich-Platz, was built in 1896, with the exception of the W. wing, which was added in 1906. Adm., see p. 39.

The collections include textile fabrics, lace, embroidery, bookbindings, majolica, porcelain, works in iron, and wood-carvings. The museum also contains a good Japanese and Indian collection (2nd floor). The

series of rooms (including an apothecary's shop) fitted up in the old-German, Flemish, Oriental, and other styles is interesting.

The **Landes- und Stadt-Bibliothek** (Provincial & Municipal Library), in the annexe of the museum, was founded in 1770 and possesses 90,000 vols., 900 incunabula, and 500 MSS. In the *Heine Room* are a large collection of books dealing with Heine, the poet's bust, by A. Schmieding, and his death mask (comp. p. 40). Adm., see p. 39.

The **Stadt-Theater** (Pl. C, 4), in Hindenburg-Wall, was built in 1874 by Giese. On its façade are statues (1901) of *Mendelssohn*, who held the position of municipal director of music at Düsseldorf in 1833-35, and the poet *Karl Immermann* (d. 1840 at Düsseldorf), under whose direction the old theatre enjoyed its first period of prosperity. — The *War Memorial* (Pl. K.), behind the theatre, was designed by Hilgers and erected in 1892. To the S. rises the bronze statue of *Peter Cornelius*, the painter (b. 1783 at Düsseldorf, Kurze Str. 15, d. 1867), by A. Donndorf (1879). — In Schadow-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5) is a bronze bust of *Wilhelm Schadow*, the painter (b. 1789, d. 1862 at Düsseldorf), designed by A. Wittig. — In Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 5) are the Protestant *Johannis-Kirche*, in the Romanesque style, erected in 1875-81, and the old *Justiz-Gebäude*, the assize-room in which contains Schadow's last great oil-painting (Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory).

The N. part of Königs-Allee (Pl. C, 5, 6) is embellished with a group of Tritons by F. Coubillier (1902). *Tietz's Stores*, at the corner of Walther-Rathenau-Str., were built in 1908. A number of imposing buildings have arisen since 1903 in the S. part of Königs-Allee. These include the *Deutsche Bank*, the *Hohenzollern Gymnasium* (Pl. C, 6; a grammar-school built in 1906), the *Postal Administration Offices* (Oberpostdirektion; 1907), the *Steel Trust* (Stahlwerkverband; Pl. B, 6; 1909), the offices of the *Stumm Concern* (1922), the *Barmer Bankverein* (1912), the *Schauspielhaus* (1905), and, opposite, the *Synagogue* (1904) and the *Kreishaus* local government offices, 1903). The office of the *Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute* (1910; German Ironfounders' Association), in Breite Str., contains a collection of artistic iron plates for stoves, fireplaces, etc. At the S. end of Königs-Allee are the ornamental grounds of the *Schwanenspiegel* and *Kaiserteich*, with the **Ständehaus** (Pl. B, 6, 7; Diet of the Rhine Province), built in 1879 in the Italian Renaissance style by J. Raschdorff. The bronze group in front of it, by J. Tüshaus and K. Janssen (1897), represents the Rhine and its tributaries. — The *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. B, 8), in Flora-Str., contains frescoes by E. von Gebhardt (sexton, Flora-Str. 58; adm., see p. 39; worth visiting on bright days only). In the S. suburb (beyond Pl. C, 8) are the large *Hospitals*, built in 1904-7, and the *Volks-Garten* (Pl. E, 8).

The **Hof-Garten** (Pl. B-D, 3, 4), with the café-restaurant Ananasberg and the *Children's Fountain*, by M. Blondat (b. 1872),

was laid out in 1769 and extended by M. Weyhe in 1804-13. The shady walks extend down to the Rhine on the W., and on the E. to the *Jägerhof* (Pl. D, 4), once a hunting-lodge of the electors (1760). The *Pempelfort Garden*, once the residence of F. H. Jacobi (d. 1819), where Goethe, Herder, and Wieland were entertained, now belongs to the *Malkasten* artists' club (Pl. D, 4). — To the N. lie the Rom. Cath. churches of *St. Roch* (Pl. D, 3; 1899) and the *Holy Ghost* (1910), both built by Kleesattel in the Romanesque style; opposite the latter is the *English Church* (Pl. D, 2).

On the N. the Hof-Garten is adjoined by the **Kaiser Wilhelm Park** (Pl. A, B, 3-1), laid out in 1902 and extending along the Rhine, on the former island of Golzheim. In the S. corner of the park is the handsome *Kunstausstellungs-Palast* (p. 39), built in 1901, with a façade 145 yds. in length and a dome 151 ft. high. In front is the *Industry Fountain*, by F. Coubillier (1913). The adjoining *Hetjens Museum* (adm., see p. 39), at the corner of Venloer Str., contains a good collection of pottery from Cologne, Siegburg, Raeren, and the Westerwald, and tapestry, paintings, etc. The *Government Buildings* (Regierungs-Gebäude; Pl. B, 2) were erected in the baroque style in 1907-11; near by are the *Law Courts* (Ober-Landesgericht; 1910).

The *Nord-Friedhof* (beyond Pl. C, 1; tramway No. 2, see p. 38), situated on the N. outskirts of the town, contains, in the section set aside for those fallen in the Great War, a monument by H. Nolte (1921). To the E. lie the extensive premises of the *Rhenish Metalware and Machine Factory* (tramway No. 9, see p. 38), founded by H. Ehrhardt in 1889 and formerly engaged in the production of heavy guns (now chiefly locomotives and railway carriages). — To the N.E. of the town, about ½ hr. from Cornelius-Platz, lie the *Zoological Gardens* (Pl. F, 1, 2; tramways Nos. 6 & 8, see p. 38; adm., see p. 39). Beyond, in Graf-Recke-Str. (Pl. F, 2), is the *Düsseltal Asylum* for homeless children, formerly a Trappist monastery, fitted up by Count von der Recke for its present purpose in 1819. Graf-Recke-Str. continues on to the Stadt-Wald (see below).

Grafenberger Allee (Pl. F, 3, 4; tramways Nos. 12 and 14, see p. 38) leads E. from Düsseldorf to (2½ M.) **Grafenberg** (Restaurants Jägerhaus, Haardt, and Hirschburg), with the reservoir of the waterworks and the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. — To the N. of Grafenberg is the **Stadt-Wald**, stretching as far as Rath and Gerresheim, on the W. verge of which is the children's sanatorium of *Waldesheim;* farther N.E. is the *Racecourse*.

The ancient town of **Kaiserswerth** (Hotel Rheinischer Hof), with 3180 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Rhine, 5 M. from Düsseldorf (local railway, see p. 38). The early-Romanesque *Collegiate Church*, a huge pillared basilica with transepts and four towers, dates from the middle of the 11th century. The choir is an elegant transition addition of c. 1250, while the W. towers were rebuilt in 1874. The church contains an admirably executed reliquary (1264), in which are preserved the bones of St. Swithbert (Suidbert; died here in 713), one of the twelve missionaries sent from England by St. Egbert under the leadership of St. Willibrord (p. 30). From the *Königspfalz*, or royal palace, of Kaiserswerth, the young Emp. Henry IV. was carried off in 1062 in a vessel belonging to his guardian Archbishop Anno (p. 65). Frederick Barbarossa rebuilt the palace in 1174-84; from the 13th to the 15th cent. it was an object of strife

between the Counts of Berg and Cleve and the Archbishop of Cologne, into whose possession it fell in 1161. In 1702 it was occupied by the French; after its capture by the imperial and Dutch troops the fortifications were blown up. The present remains, which were fully exposed by excavations in 1899-1901, belong perhaps to the period of Frederick I. The training school for Protestant nursing sisters, founded here by Pastor Fliedner in 1836, has become the model for all similar institutions. — **Electric railway to Duisburg (9¼ M.), see p. 38.**

From Düsseldorf to *Aachen*, see R. 3; to *Elberfeld*, see R. 11; to *Rotterdam* or *Cologne*, see R. 5; to *Essen*, see R. 7; to *Opladen*, see p. 53.

7. From Düsseldorf to Essen.

A. Viâ Kettwig.

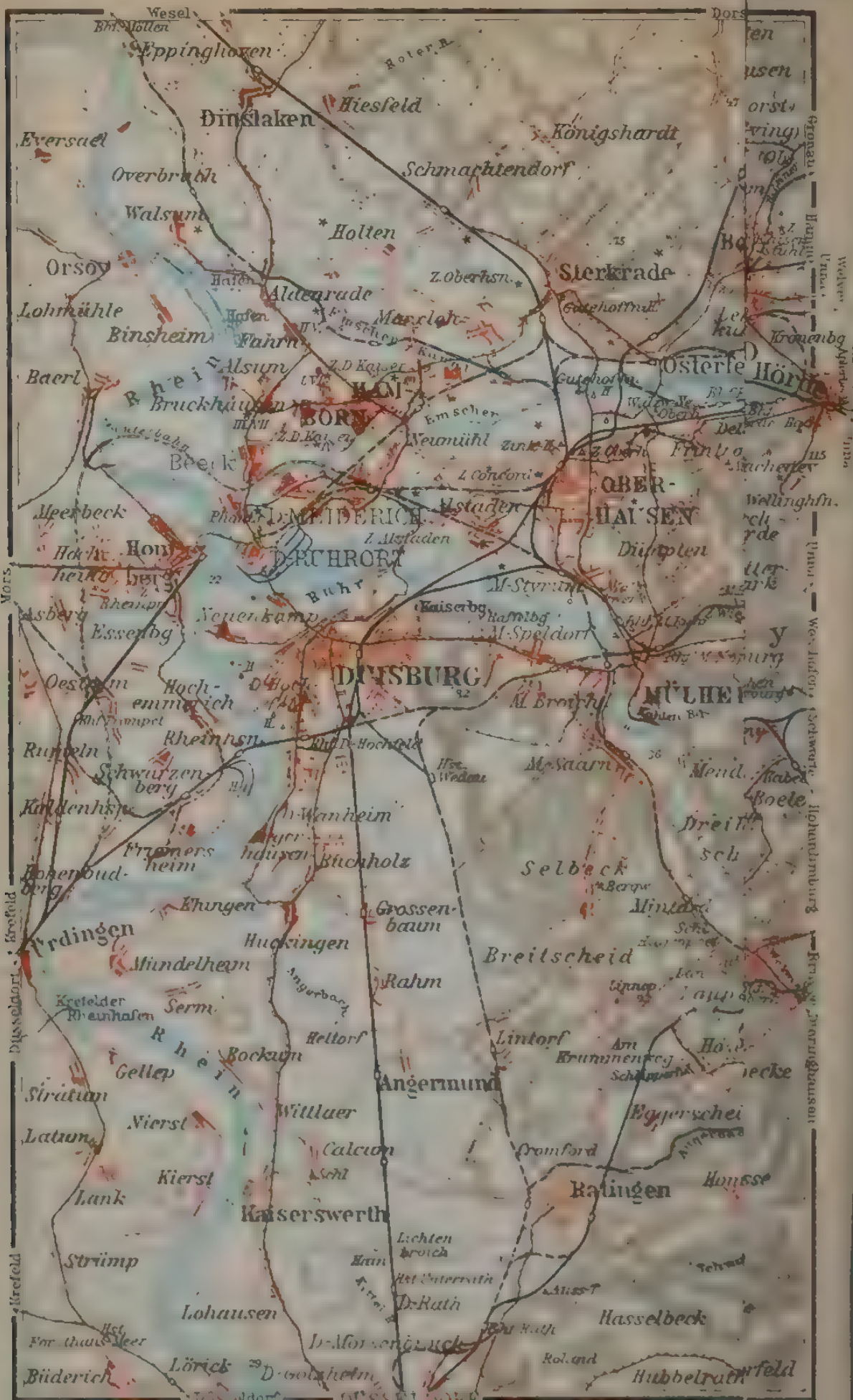
22½ M. Railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 3 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 70, 1 ℳ 80 pf.).

Düsseldorf, see p. 37. — 1¼ M. *Düsseldorf-Derendorf* (p. 36). — 4¼ M. *Düsseldorf-Rath*, junction for the Speldorf line (R. 7b). — 7½ M. *Ratingen* (E. Station), a town with 15,300 inhab., ancient walls and towers, and various industries, is mentioned in documents of the 9th cent. as *Hrotinga*. Tramway to Düsseldorf, see p. 38. W. station, see p. 45. — Farther on we traverse a fine old forest owned by Count Spee. — 11¼ M. *Hösel*, a station in the midst of a forest, serving for various adjoining villages. About 1 M. to the W. is Count Spee's château of *Linnep*, and in a pretty little valley, ⅔ M. to the S.E., is the restaurant of *Schlipperhaus*. — The train threads the Hochstrasser Tunnel. In entering the valley of the Ruhr we obtain a good view from the bridge.

11¼ M. **Kettwig** (160 ft.; Park Hotel; Kettwiger Hof; Jägerhof) is a town of 7590 inhab., on the Ruhr, with manufactories of fine cloth. In the market-place, adjoining the church, is a monument to Emp. William I., with figures of Bismarck and Moltke. On the left bank of the Ruhr rises the *Hofmannsberg* or *Hausberg*, a hill seamed with quarries. In the woods are the old *Schloss Landsberg*, restored in 1902-4, where August Thyssen died in 1926 (comp. pp. 15, 45), and *Schloss Hugenpoet*, belonging to Baron von Fürstenberg. Farther on in the direction of Werden is *Öfte*, the residence of Count von der Schulenburg.

From Kettwig to *Mülheim-Styrum*, see p. 46.

16¾ M. **Werden** (174 ft.; Hotel Deutsches Haus; Werdener Hof, 10 R.; Krone, 14 R.), a pleasantly situated old town with 13,100 inhab. and cloth factories. On the bridge over the Ruhr are statues of Emp. William I., Bismarck, and Moltke, all by W. Albermann. The Rom. Cath. **Church*, once belonging to a Benedictine abbey founded about 796 by St. Ludger (d. 809), deserves notice. The foundations of the W. tower date from the 10th century. The crypt below the choir, containing the ancient stone coffin of St. Ludger, was constructed in the 9th and 11th centuries. The bulk of the church (1257-


Wesel
Eppinghoven
Dinslaken
Hiesfeld
Eversael
Overbruch
Walsum
Holten
Königshardt
Schmachtendorf
Orsoy
Alsumerfahrn
Alsum
Sterkrade
Osterfeld
Hörde
Lohmühle
Binsheim
Baerl
Rheinhausen
Bruckhausen
Beeck
Meerbeck
Hochheide
Hochemmerich
Essenberg
Neuenkamp
Buchholz
Selbeck
Breitscheid
Mündelheim
Rahm
Angermund
Lintorf
Ratingen
Kaiserswerth
Lohausen
Hasselbeck
Lörick
Hubbelrath
Rolandseck
Mörsenbroich
Lichtenbroich
Calcum
Wittlaer
Vierst
Latum
Kierst
Lank
Strümp
Gellep
Bockum
Hellorf
Krefeld
Düsseldorf
Mors
Rhein

1275) is in the transition style; the side-portals on the N. are particularly beautiful. The N. side-altar is adorned with paintings by T. Mintrop (d. 1870), who was born near Werden in 1814. The high altar contains the relics of St. Ludger. The secular buildings of the abbey are now used as a penitentiary. — Favourite view-points (with restaurants) near Werden are the *Platte* (on the opposite bank of the river), the *Pastoratsberg*, and (¼ hr. farther on) the Kaiser-Friedrich-Aussichtsturm (541 ft.).

A branch-line runs from Werden to (5½ M.) *Kupferdreh* (p. 54). — Light railway viâ Velbert (p. 54) to *Elberfeld*, see p. 57.

18¾ M. *Essen-Hügel.* On the hill to the left is the *Villa Hügel*, belonging to the Krupp family (p. 50), with extensive grounds. To the right rises the *Isenberg*, the summit of which (restaurant) affords an attractive view of the Ruhr valley. — Tunnel.

20 M. *Essen-Stadtwald.* — 21¼ M. *Essen-Süd.* — 22½ M. *Essen* (Main Station), see p. 46.

B. Viâ Speldorf and Mülheim-Eppinghofen.

25½ M. Railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 10 pf.).

From Düsseldorf to (4¼ M.) *Düsseldorf-Rath*, see p. 44. The large works of the Mannesmann-Röhrenwerke (see p. 40) lie 1 M. to the W. of the station. — 6¾ M. *Ratingen* (W. Station; see p. 44). Branch-line to Wülfrath, see p. 54. — 9¼ M. *Lintorf.* — 14¼ M. *Wedau.* Branch-line to Duisburg (2½ M.; p. 32). — 17½ M. *Mülheim-Speldorf.* Branch-line to Duisburg (Hochfeld-Süd station; 4¼ M.; p. 32); tramways, see below. — We cross the Ruhr to (19¼ M.) *Mülheim-Eppinghofen* (see p. 46). — 21¾ M. *Mülheim-Heissen.* — 23½ M. *Essen-Altendorf*, 25½ M. *Essen-Nord*, see p. 46.

C. Viâ Duisburg and Mülheim an der Ruhr.

26¾ M. Railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 4 ℳ 70, 3 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 20 pf.).

From Düsseldorf to (15 M.) *Duisburg*, see p. 36. Beyond Duisburg our line crosses the Ruhr. — A little to the S. of (18¾ M.) *Mülheim-Styrum* (p. 46) is the old *Schloss Styrum*, belonging to the Thyssen family (comp. pp. 32, 46).

20 M. **Mülheim an der Ruhr.** — Air Service, comp. pp. xviii, xix, 46. — Hotels. *Monopol*, Hindenburg-Str. 7, 20 R.; *Retze*, Delle 21, 27 R.; *Park*, Ruhranlagen 26; *Evangelisches Vereinshaus* (Prot. hospice), Friedrich-Str. 15, 30 R. — *Kaiser-Café*, Hindenburg-Str. 15.

Tramways run to the Kahlenberg (p. 46), to Saarn (2¾ M.; p. 46), to Oberhausen (2¾ M.; p. 32), to Essen (No. 18; see p. 47), and to Duisburg (see p. 33).

Mülheim an der Ruhr (121 ft.), a town with 126,400 inhabitants (14,200 in 1871), has important iron-foundries, coal-mines, and leather-factories, and is the seat of a coal research institute (opened in 1914) and several coal-trading firms, including that of Matthias Stinnes (founded in 1810), which owns one of the largest

fleets of colliers on the Rhine. The vast industrial concern associated with the name of Hugo Stinnes (b. 1870 at Mülheim, d. 1924), the grandson of Matthias Stinnes (1790-1845), originated in a shipping firm founded by the former in 1893.

To the N. of the main station are the rolling-mills belonging to Thyssen & Co. (founded in 1871 by A. Thyssen; comp. p. 15). In the Altstadt are the modern *Rathaus* and the Prot. *Petri-Kirche* (16th cent.), with wall-paintings by E. von Gebhardt (1913). The *Municipal Museum*, at Teiner-Str. 69, contains old and modern works of art, mostly from the locality. — Mülheim is connected by the *Schloss-Brücke* (1910) with the left bank of the Ruhr, on which lie the *Stadt-Halle* (1925) and *Schloss Broich*, the residence in 1789 and 1791 of Princess Louise (afterwards Queen of Prussia).

The *Kahlenberg* (tramway, see p. 45; restaurant and view-tower) rises 1 M. to the S. — To the N.W. of Speldorf (p. 45) lie the saline baths of *Raffelberg* (131 ft.; Kurhaus, 35 R., with a bath-house and large garden, good; Raffelberger Hof) and a racecourse.

From Mülheim-Styrum (p. 45) to Kettwig, 9¼ M., local railway in ½ hr. The line crosses the Ruhr and ascends the left bank to the S. — 1¾ M. *Mülheim-Broich* (see above). — At (3¾ M.) *Mülheim-Saarn* (tramway, see p. 15) is a small 13th cent. church, altered in the 18th cent., once belonging to a Cistercian monastery (founded in 1214 and now used as a factory). — 8 M. *Kettwig vor der Brücke*, beyond which we are joined by the line from Düsseldorf. — 9¼ M. *Kettwig*, see p. 41.

Local railways also run from Mülheim viâ (1¼ M.) *Mülheim-Styrum* (p. 45) to *Duisburg-Ruhrort* (6¾ M.; p. 33) or *Oberhausen* (3 M.; p. 32).

20½ M. *Mülheim-Eppinghofen*, the station for the E. part of Mülheim. — 25½ M. *Essen-West*. We pass, on the left, the workers' colony of *Kronenberg* (belonging to Krupp's) and Krupp's works (p. 50); on the right is the colony of *Schederhof*. — 26¾ M. *Essen*, see below.

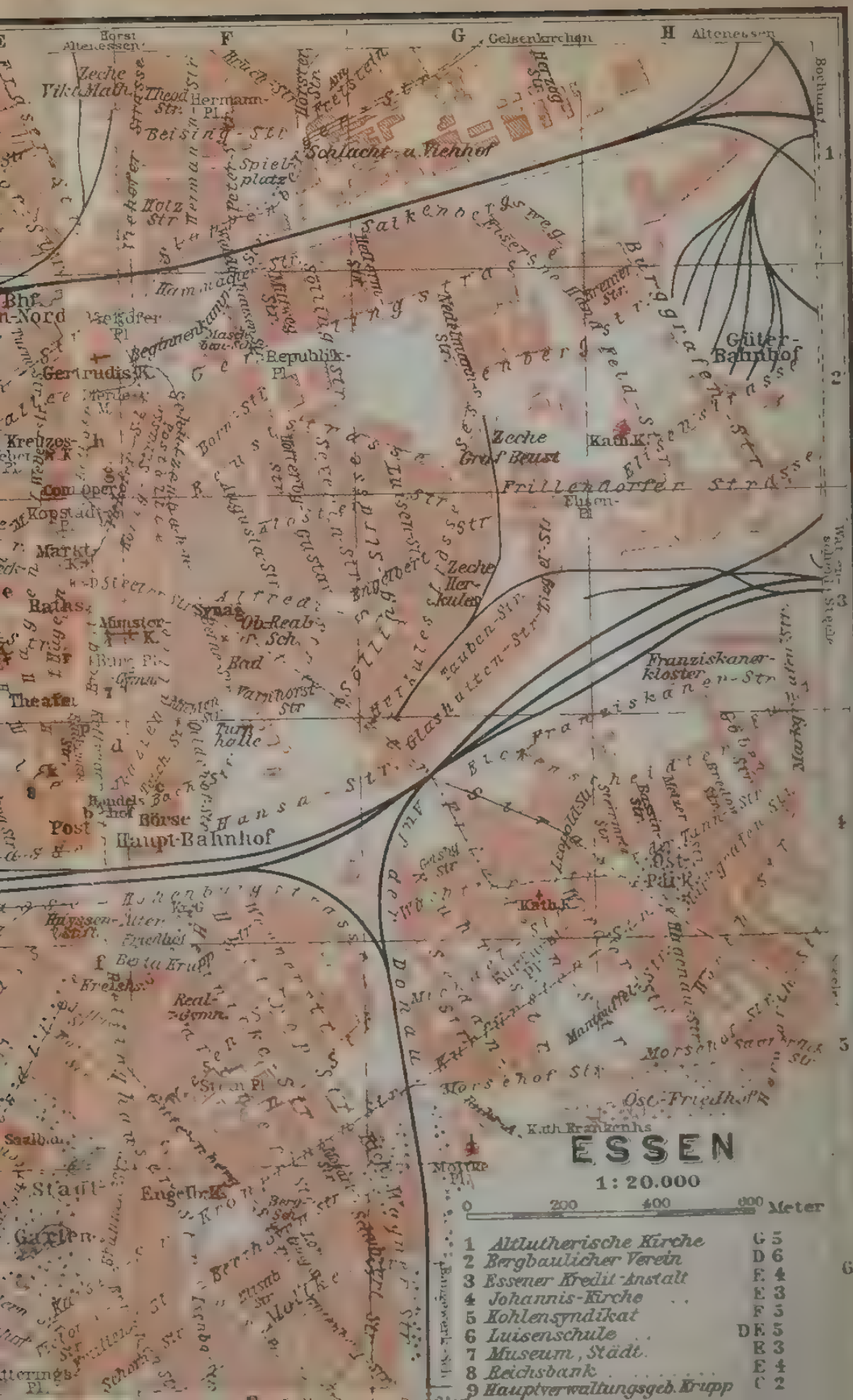
8. Essen.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 4; restaurant); *Essen-Nord* (Pl. E, 2; p. 45); *Essen-West* (Pl. A, 3; see above); *Essen-Süd* (p. 15); *Essen-Altendorf*, to the N.W. of the town (p. 45); *Essen-Rüttenscheid*, to the S. of the town; *Essen-Stadtwald*, see p. 45; *Essen-Hügel*, see p. 15; *Essen-Altenessen*, to the N. of the town (beyond Pl. E, F, 1); etc.

Air Service, comp. pp. xviii, xix. The aerodrome lies between Essen and Mülheim (p. 15). Tickets are obtained from the travel agencies mentioned on p. 47.

Hotels. Near the Main Station. **Kaiserhof* (Pl. k; E, 4), Linden-Allee 8, 250 R. from 5 ℳ (80 with baths); **Park* (Pl. f; E, 5), Huyssens-Allee 1, to the S. of the main station, 50 beds, R. from 5 ℳ; **Handelshof* (Pl. E, F, 4), opposite the station, 200 R. from 4½, D. 13¾-3 ℳ; *Atlantic*; *Königshof* (Pl. b; E, 4), next to the post office, 100 beds; *Vereinshaus* (Pl. c; F, 4), Bach-Str. 11, 100 R. at 4-10, D. 2 ℳ, good; *Burghof* (Pl. d; E, 4), Zweite Dellbrügge 15, 35 R. at 4-6, D. 1½-3 ℳ; *Post* (Pl. p; E, 1), Kettwiger Str. 8, 50 beds. — In the Town. **Krupp's Hotel Essener Hof*, Limbecker Platz (Pl. D, E, 3), 40 R. from 5½, D. 4 ℳ; *Hamburger Hof* (Pl. h; E, 2), Rott-Str. 10, 40 R.; *Germania* (Pl. g; E, 2), Viehofer

Marxloh
Laar
Rhein-Str.
Stadtbad
Deich Str.
Homberg
Eisenbahn-hafen
Bahnhof
Rheinbrücke
Homberger Str.
Friedhof
Nordhafen
Südhafen
Bahnhof
Bad
Kath. K.
Dampfschiff-Station
Fruchthafen
Altstadt
Hafenkanal
Ruhrkanal
Kaiserhafen
Projektierte
Mörser
Häfen
Grinden
Klaranlage
KASSLER-
FELD
DUISBURG
Essenberger Fähre
Z. Bergardt
VENENKAMP
Parallelhafen
Aussenhafen
Deutsch-amerik. Petrol.-Ges.
Dampfschiff-Stat.
Hochemmerich
Werthausen
Werthauser Fähre
Bad
Baerl
Krefeld
Friemersheim


E
F
G
H
Horst
Altenessen
Gelsenkirchen
Altenessen
Zeche
Viktor Math.
Theod.
Hermann-Pl.
Beising-Str.
Schlacht- u. Viehhof
Spielplatz
Holz Str.
Saalenoch
Bhf
n-Nord
Gertrudis K.
Republik-Pl.
Güter-Bahnhof
Zeche
Graf Beust
Kath. K.
Frillendorfer Str.
Kreuzes-Kh.
Com. Oper
Kopstadt
Markt
Raths
Münster-K.
Ob.-Real-Sch.
Bad
Varnhorst Str.
Theater
Turnhalle
Handels-hof
Börse
Post
Haupt-Bahnhof
Hansa-Str.
Glashütten-Str.
Zeche Herkules
Franziskaner-kloster
Franziskaner-Str.
Bergmann-Str.
Kath. K.
Beata Krupp
Krelchs
Real-Gymn.
Mantuan-Str.
Morsenoof Str.
Ost-Friedhof
Kath. Krankenhs
Sazlbad
Staat
Engelbk.
Gärten
Moltke-Pl.
ESSEN
1:20.000
0 200 400 600 Meter
1 Altlutherische Kirche G 5
2 Bergbaulicher Verein D 6
3 Essener Kredit-Anstalt E 4
4 Johannis-Kirche E 3
5 Kohlensyndikat F 5
6 Luisenschule DE 5
7 Museum, Städt. E 3
8 Reichsbank E 4
9 Hauptverwaltungsgeb. Krupp C 2

Str. 25, 22 beds; *Schlicker*, Kornmarkt 23, corner of Zweiter Hagen (Pl. E, 3), 35 beds, R. 5, D. 1½-3 *M.*

Restaurants. *Städtischer Saalbau* (Pl. E, 5), near the Stadt-Garten (p. 49); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (Pl. E, 3; p. 49); *Münchener Löwenbräu*, Kettwiger Str. 44, near the post office (Pl. E, 4); *Hauptwache*, Pferde-Markt (Pl. E, 2); *Weisses Rössl*, Markt 14-15 (Pl. E, 3); *Funkenhütte*, Limbecker Str. 67 (Pl. E, 3). — Wine Rooms. *Treppchen*, Kettwiger Str. 24 (Pl. E, F, 4); *Traube*, Vereins-Str. 30 (Pl. E, 3).

Cafés. *Deutsches Kaffeehaus*, Burg-Str. 13 (Pl. E, 3); *Atlantic*, Kettwiger Str. 44 (Pl. E, F, 4); *Corso*, Burg-Str. 1-3; *Derendorf*, Kettwiger Str.; *Schmitz*, Viehofer Str. 5-7 (Pl. E, F, 2, 3).

Cabs. Horse and motor cabs with tariff posted up inside.

Tramways. **1.** From *Bredeney* (to the S. of the town; beyond Pl. D, E, 6) viâ Alfredusbad, Rüttenscheid, the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. F, 4), Viehofer Platz (Pl. E, F, 2), Altenessen (p. 51), and Karnap to *Horst* (to the N. of the town; 9¾ M.). — **3.** From *Bottrop* (to the N.W. of the town) viâ Borbeck (p. 51), Altendorfer Strasse (Pl. A-D, 2), and the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. F, 4) to *Rellinghausen* (beyond Pl. F, 6; p. 52; 10 M.). — **4.** From *Alfredusbad* at Rüttenscheid (to the S. of the town) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. F, 4), Altendorfer Strasse (Pl. A-D, 2), and Frintop to *Oberhausen* (p. 32; 8½ M.). — **7 & 8.** From *Gelsenkirchen* (to the N.E. of Essen, comp. Pl. G, 1) viâ Rotthausen, Stoppenberg (p. 52), Viehofer Platz (Pl. E, F, 2), and the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. F, 4) to *Margareten-Höhe* (beyond Pl. C, 6; p. 50; 8¾ M.). — **9.** From *Steele* (p. 54; comp. Pl. H, 5) viâ Viehofer Platz (Pl. E, F, 2) and Frohnhauser Strasse (Pl. B-D, 3) to *Frohnhausen* (beyond Pl. A, 4, 5; 6¼ M.). — **10.** From *Margareten-Höhe* (beyond Pl. C, 6; p. 50) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. F, 4) and Limbecker Platz (Pl. D, E, 3) to *Segeroth* (to the N. of the town). — **16.** From *Rellinghausen* (to the S.E. of the town; p. 52) viâ the Stadt-Wald (p. 49), Rüttenscheid, the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. F, 4), Limbecker Platz (Pl. D, E, 3), Altendorfer Strasse (Pl. A-D, 2), and Borbeck (p. 51) to *Oberhausen* (p. 32; 11½ M.). — **17.** From *Borbeck* (to the N.W. of the town; p. 51) viâ Helenen-Strasse (Pl. A, 1, 2), Altendorfer Strasse (Pl. A-D, 2), and Limbecker Platz (Pl. D, E, 3) to the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 4). — **18.** From *Kopstadt-Platz* (Pl. E, 3) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. F, 4) and Krupp-Strasse (Pl. A-E, 5, 6) to *Mülheim* (p. 45; 6¾ M.).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 3; p. 48); *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D, E, 4), Bahnhof-Strasse; *Komische Oper* (Pl. E, 2), in Kopstadt-Platz.

Post Office (Pl. E, 4), near the main station.

Baths. *Municipal Baths* (Pl. F, 3), Steeler Str. 38, with a swimming-pool; *Strandbad* (bathing beach) at Rellinghausen (p. 52).

Travel Agencies. *Verkehrsverein*, in the Handelshof (Pl. E, F, 4); *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, in the new exchange (Börse; Pl. F, 4); *Van Eupen*, in the main station, agents for the London and North Eastern Railway Co.

British Vice-Consulate, in the Bureau-Haus Glückauf, Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. D, 5, 6).

Times of Admission. — *Art Museum* (p. 50), daily, except Mon., 10-1 & 3-6; 20 pf., at other hours 1 *M.* — *Museum of Natural History and Ethnology* (p. 49), Sun. 10-1 & 3-7, week-days 10-12 & 3-6; 10 pf.

Essen (354 ft.), an old town with 466,130 inhabitants (three-fifths Rom. Cath.), lies on undulating ground, a few miles to the N. of the *Ruhr*. Its present importance is due to its central position in the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Measures, which rank among the most prolific in the world. These measures (1764 sq. M.), contiguous with the Rhenish Slate Hill District (p. 239) on the S., are bounded on the N. by a line drawn from Dinslaken to Hamm, and on the W. are continued beyond the Rhine by the coal-mines of Mörs

(p. 23). Several mining concerns have their headquarters at Essen and, besides the famous Krupp's Works (p. 50) there are numerous machine-shops, foundries, boiler-works, chemical factories, and coal-mines.

St. Altfrid, Bishop of Hildesheim (d. 877), founded a college of secular canonesses on the site of the old royal palace here c. 852. The village which grew up round the convent was encircled with walls at the beginning of the 10th century. By 1275 the foundation was sufficiently important to be raised to the rank of an 'immediate' abbey under the superintendence of a princess-abbess. Its first patrons were the Count of Berg-Altena and the Counts of the Mark, who were succeeded in 1495 by the Dukes of Jülich-Cleve-Berg, and in 1609 by the Electors of Brandenburg. In the Thirty Years' War (1618-48) the town suffered severely from the occupations of the Spanish, Dutch, and Brandenburg forces. In 1803, when the abbey was dissolved and passed to Prussia, Essen numbered only 3480 inhabitants. From 1807 to 1813 the town belonged to the Grand Duchy of Berg, but in 1814 it was regained by Prussia. Mining flourished anew and Essen gradually became the chief industrial centre of the Rhineland. Essen, like the rest of the Ruhr District, was occupied by French and Belgian troops from Jan. 1923 to July 1925.

The *Handelshof* (Pl. E, F, 4), opposite the main station, was built by K. Moritz in 1900-3, and contains offices, an hotel (p. 16), etc. On the right is the new *Exchange* (Börse), a striking edifice by Prof. Kröner (1924). Linden-Allee, diverging to the left, is flanked with several fine bank-buildings, while Kettwiger Str. leads straight on (N.) into the Old Town. The *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 3), at the end of Kettwiger Str., on the left, was opened in 1892. In Burg-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3), a little farther N., with an equestrian statue of *Emperor William I.*, by H. Volz (1898), are the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. 4; E, 3), a late Gothic church of 1471, and the Minster.

The Rom. Cath. ***Münster-Kirche** (Pl. E, F, 3) is one of the most ancient churches in Germany (comp. p. xxxii). The first building was erected by Bp. Altfrid (see above) and consecrated by him in 873. The W. choir, with its octagonal tower, dates from the 10th cent. and is reminiscent of the cathedral at Aachen. The crypt under the E. choir was consecrated in 1051; the Gothic nave and aisles and the E. choir were erected in 1275-1317 after a fire. The whole building was restored in 1881-86.

The interior is entered from Burg-Platz through the 'Paradies', a vestibule, originally built in the 10th cent., which connects the W. side of the Minster with the Johannis-Kirche. In the W. choir are an antique marble column, which bore a reliquary cross in the middle ages, and remains of wall-paintings (1st half of 11th cent.). The stained glass, organ, pulpit, and high altar (with artistic stone-work) are all modern. The sarcophagus of St. Altfrid (see above), in front of the E. choir, dates from the end of the 13th century. On the left is the old high altar, in the form of a carved reliquary with four panel-paintings by *Bartholomæus Bruyn* (1524; in the background of the Descent from the Cross, on the outside of the right wing, is a view of Essen). The sacristy, adjoining the E. choir on the left, was added in 1524. — The Goldene Kammer, a dimly-lit room above the baptistery (adjoining the S. transept), contains the treasury (no adm. at present; sacristan, Burg-Str. 13a),

stones (11th cent.), a Book of the Gospels with a gold cover and ivory carvings (1039), a gala sword with Byzantine embellishments, a limewood Madonna, covered with gold foil (early 11th cent.), and a large seven-branched bronze candlestick presented in 998. — The Gothic Cloisters, adjoining the church on the N., are, with the exception of the E. part, modern.

The municipal *Museum of Natural History and Ethnology* (Pl. 7; E, 3), at Burg-Platz 1, contains mineralogical, geological, zoological, and ethnological collections (adm., see p. 47).

Burg-Str. leads past the W. side of the Johannis-Kirche to the Markt-Platz (Pl. E, 3), in the centre of which is a good bronze statue of *Alfred Krupp* (Pl. Kr.-D.; comp. p. 50), by F. Schaper (1889). The handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. E, 3), on the S. side, was built by P. Zindel in the early-Gothic style in 1878-87; extensive panorama from the tower (178 ft. high). The Prot. *Markt-Kirche*, opposite, probably completed in 1066, was altered in 1786. The Keramik-Haus, in Flachs-Markt, which adjoins on the N., accommodates the *Municipal Library* (58,000 vols.). The *Synagogue*, a massive domed structure, with a rich interior, to the S.E., in Steeler Strasse, was built by E. Körner in 1913. The neighbouring *Jahrhundert-Brunnen*, by U. Janssen, was erected in 1907 to commemorate the centenary of Essen's union with Prussia. — The Prot. *Kreuzes-Kirche* (Pl. E, 2) and the Rom. Cath. *Gertrudis-Kirche* (Pl. E, 2), both in the N. part of the Old Town, were completed in 1896 and 1875 respectively.

Limbecker Strasse, the busiest street in Essen, runs W. from the market-place to Limbecker Platz (Pl. D, E, 3), with a monument to *Friedrich Alfred Krupp* (p. 50), by H. Lederer (1907). The *Warenhaus Althoff*, on the N. side of the square, is a modern emporium by W. Kreis. At the end of Limbecker Strasse, in front of Krupp's Works (p. 50), stands another bronze statue of *Alfred Krupp* (Pl. Kr.-D.; D, 2), by A. Mayer and W. Menges, erected by the employees in 1892. To the S. of Limbecker Platz is the Rom. Cath. *Josephs-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3; 1895), farther E. the Prot. *Paulus-Kirche* (Pl. E, 3; 1872).

The old *Cemetery* (Alter Friedhof; Pl. E, F, 4, 5), to the S. of the main station, contains the burial-places of the Krupp family (Pl. Kr.-G.). Huyssens-Allee, commencing on the W. side of the cemetery, runs past the *Städtischer Saalbau* (Pl. E, 5), erected in 1904 by Neckelmann, and containing a concert-hall and assembly-rooms (restaurant, see p. 47); beyond it lies the *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. E, 6). A few min. E., at Beethoven-Str. 23, is the *School of Mining* (Bergschule; Pl. F, 6), with a museum. — Rüttenscheider Strasse (Pl. D, E, 6), the continuation of Huyssens-Allee, leads S. to the municipal *Exhibition Buildings*, *Essen-Rüttenscheid* station, *Krupp's Wald-Park*, the *Stadt-Wald* (p. 45; tram No. 16, see

The bronze statue of Bismarck, in front of the *Railway Administration Offices* (Eisenbahn-Direktion; Pl. D, E, 5), is by R. Felderhoff (1899). Bismarck-Strasse continues S., past the palatial offices of the *Mining Association* (Pl. 2, D 6; left) and the Prot. *Erlöser-Kirche* (St. Saviour's; right), by F. H. Schwechten (1909), to the Art Museum (No. 98).

The municipal ***Art Museum** (*Kunst-Museum;* Pl. D, 6) comprises the municipal art-collections and the select *Folkwang Collection*, founded at Hagen (Westphalia) in 1902 by Dr. Karl Osthaus (d. 1921) and acquired by Essen in 1922. Adm., see p. 47. We append an alphabetical list of the outstanding modern paintings and sculptures.

Paintings. *Böcklin*, Pan with dancing children (1898); *E. Bracht; L. Corinth*, Self-portrait; *L. Corot; H. Daumier*, *Ecce Homo; *A. Dérain*, View from the window, The salt-lakes of Martigues; *Feuerbach*, Roman woman; *Gauguin*, Gathering wrack (1889), Girl with fan, *Contes barbares (1902); *E. von Gebhardt*, Christ walking on the sea; *J. Gerhardi*, Portrait; *Van Gogh*, Rhone barques, Portrait of a man; *K. Haider*, Landscape; *A. Hanseisen*, Street scene; *E. Heckel*, Woman by the sea; *F. Hodler*, Spring (1901); *C. Hoguet*, Summer landscape; *E. Isselmann; G. Janssen; W. Kandinsky; E. L. Kirchner*, Landscape, Five women, Self-portrait; *O. Kokoschka; Liebermann*, Man selling parrots; *A. Macke*, Lady in front of a milliner's; *E. Manet*, Shell burst; *F. Marc*, Horses; *H. Matisse; P. Meyerheim*, Pair of lions; *P. Modersohn*, Self-portrait; *O. Mueller*, Woman bathing; *E. Munch*, House under the trees; *E. Nolde*, The wise and foolish virgins, Flower-garden; *M. Pechstein*, Portrait of a boy; *E. te Peerdt*, German landscape; *H. Pleuer*, Three station views; *O. Reiniger*, Autumn landscape; *A. Renoir*, *Lise (1867); *C. Rohlfs; K. Schmidt-Rottluff*, Landscape; *P. Signac*, *St-Tropez harbour, The Seine at St-Cloud; *M. Slevogt*, Palatine landscape; *Hans Thoma*, Sewing-room, Archers; *W. Trübner*, Couple with dog, Lady in grey (1870), Cottage interior near the Starnberger See; *F. von Uhde*, The painter's daughters; *L. Voltz; E. R. Weiss;* drawings by *Ludwig Richter*. — Sculptures. *K. Albiker*, Dancing youth (bronze); *Antes*, Woman praying (marble); several bronzes by *C. Meunier*, including a Miner, Puddler, Porter, Miners returning home, and Riders at the watering-place; *E. Minne*, Fountain with five boys, Orator; *Rodin*, *Jupiter and Antiope, Eve; *L. Tuaillon*.

Farther S.W. from the Art Museum are the *Courts of Justice* (in Zweigert-Strasse) and the municipal *Hospital* (in Hufeland-Strasse). The **Margareten-Höhe** (beyond Pl. C, 6), a little to the W. of the hospital, ¾ hr. from the main station (trams Nos. 7, 8, 10, see p. 47), is a garden-suburb laid out by G. Metzendorf in 1906 at the expense of Frau F. A. Krupp. The *Treasure Seeker Fountain*, in the market-place, is by Enseling (1912).

Krupp's Works (Pl. B-D, 1-4; no adm.), lying to the W. of the old town, the largest steel-works in Europe, were founded by Friedrich Krupp (1787-1826) and have occupied their present site since 1818. The works acquired world-wide celebrity under the direction of Alfred Krupp (1812-87) and were considerably extended under his son Friedrich Alfred Krupp (1854-1902). Since 1903 they have been conducted as a joint-stock company (Friedr. Krupp

Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, F. A. Krupp's son-in-law. The company now owns also the Friedrich-Alfred-Hütte at Rheinhausen (p. 52) and three other foundries in Central Rhineland, the Annen steel-works near Witten, the Gruson works at Magdeburg, the Germania shipyards at Kiel, and several coal-mines and iron-stone mines. — The Administration Building (Pl. 9; C, 2) in Altendorfer Strasse, with a tower 206 ft. high, was built by Schmohl in 1908-1911. The little slate-covered house near the main entrance is the original office erected by Friedrich Krupp in 1818. The oldest and most important branch of the works is devoted to the production of crucible-steel plates, railway lines, wheels, etc. The manufacture of war material (guns, projectiles, and armour-plates), which before the Great War amounted to only one-twentieth of the total output, was abandoned in conformance with the Treaty of Versailles. The workshops which had been greatly enlarged for this purpose during the War are now adapted for the manufacture of locomotives, goods-trucks, signalling apparatus, motor-lorries, electric cranes, industrial and agricultural machinery, cash-registers, cinematographic apparatus, instruments of precision, surgical instruments, etc. The number of employees at Essen amounted to 35,000 in 1925 (39,000 in 1914; 104,000 in Oct. 1918), while nearly as many more are engaged in the other plants belonging to the company. A network of railways (100 M. broad-gauge, 48 M. narrow-gauge) encircles the works, which are provided also with their own telegraphic system and telephone exchange.

The **Welfare Arrangements** made by the Krupp Co. for their employees are unsurpassed. They include co-operative stores (with 137 branches), restaurants, hospitals, convalescent and holiday homes, a dental clinic, a maternity home, various educational establishments, a library (over 100,000 vols.), reading-rooms, etc. Since 1921 the workers have been enabled to contribute to the stock and participate in the profits of the company by means of small preference shares. The housing schemes which have been carried out are also admirable. The workers' colony of *Westend*, commenced in 1863, has since been absorbed by the factory itself, which has extended far beyond its original limits. *Kronenberg* (Pl. A, B, 3) was the first settlement to be laid out on a large scale (1871-74). *Alfredshof* (1894-1918), which is now the largest colony, comprises 1694 dwellings. *Altenhof*, to the S. of the town, occupied by disabled workers and pensioners, is well worth visiting. *Margareten-Höhe* is described on p. 50. The total number of workers' dwellings throughout all the colonies amounts at present to 12,000.

The following are the most noteworthy suburbs of Essen: *Altenessen* (tram No. 1, see p. 47; railway-station, see p. 46; another railway runs from Essen main station viâ Stoppenberg, p. 52), to the N. of the town,

it was once a residence of the princess-abbesses (comp. p. 48), and is now an hotel. — *Rellinghausen* (trams Nos. 3 & 16, see p. 47), to the S.E., on the Ruhr, with *Schloss Schellenberg* (14-19th cent.; now an infants' home) and open-air baths (p. 47). — *Bredeney* (tram No. 1, see p. 47), to the S., with the villa-colony of *Ruhrstein* (Restaurant Ruhrstein, Am Ruhrstein 37), where a fine view is enjoyed. — The Rom. Cath. parish church at *Stoppenberg* (trams Nos. 7 & 8, see p. 47), a village of 13,700 inhab., about 2 M. to the N.E. of Essen, is a pillared basilica of the 12th cent.; a good view of the industrial neighbourhood is gained from the Emperor William Tower on the *Hallo*, 20 min. E.

Railway from Essen to *Düsseldorf*, see R. 7; to *Elberfeld*, see p. 59; from Altenessen to *Oberhausen*, see p. 32; to *Hagen* viâ *Steele* and to *Berlin* viâ *Dortmund* and *Hanover*, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

9. From München-Gladbach to Duisburg viâ Crefeld.

27¼ M. Railway in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 4 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 20 pf.).

München-Gladbach, see p. 18. — 3 M. *Helenabrunn.*

5½ M. **Viersen** (135 ft.; Hotel Gansen; Dahlhausen, near the station) is a town with 32,000 inhab., factories of velvet ribbons and plush, and large coffee-roasting works. The late-Gothic church of St. Remigius dates from the 15th century. The *Hohenbusch*, with a Bismarck Tower, commands an extensive view.

Light railways from Viersen to *München-Gladbach*, *Dülken*, or *Süchteln*, see p. 19. Two lines run from Süchteln to *Crefeld-Süd* (p. 28), one viâ *St. Tönis* (9¼ M.; p. 26), the other viâ *Kempen* (p. 25) and *Hüls* (17½ M.; p. 28).

Railway from Viersen to *Neuss*, see p. 29; to *Venlo* or *Cologne*, see p. 37.

The Crefeld line next crosses the *Nord-Canal*, begun by Napoleon but never completed, and the river *Niers*, and then traverses reclaimed marshland. — 8¾ M. *Anrath*, a village of 5000 inhabitants.

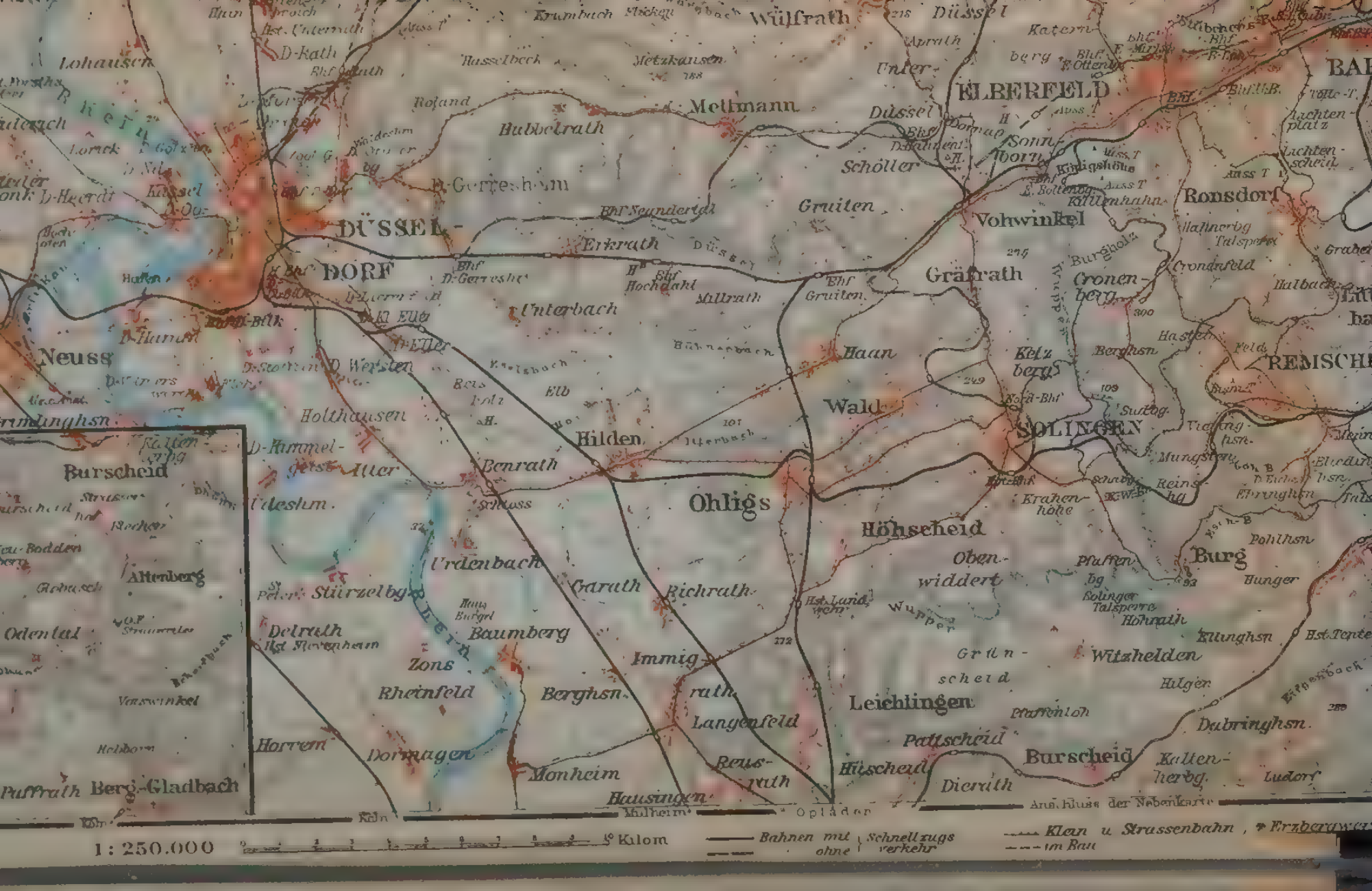
15 M. **Crefeld** (Main Station), see p. 26. — 16¾ M. *Crefeld-Oppum* (p. 28). — 17½ M. *Crefeld-Linn* (p. 28).

19¼ M. **Ürdingen** (102 ft.; Ürdinger Hof, good; Bahnhofs-Hotel) is a commercial town of 12,000 inhab., on the Rhine (steamer-station), with a large harbour and liqueur, sugar, and chemical factories.

Railway from Ürdingen to *Homberg* or *Crefeld*, see p. 28. — Tramways to *Crefeld*, see p. 26; to *Düsseldorf* or *Mörs*, see p. 38. — Local steamer to Düsseldorf, see p. 38.

23 M. *Friemersheim* (railway restaurant) is the junction for Cleve (see p. 24). Light railway to Homberg, see p. 35. — 23¾ M. *Rheinhausen* has ironworks (belonging to Krupp's) and a harbour.

The railway crosses the Rhine by a bridge 1023 yds. long. — 24¾ M. *Duisburg-Hochfeld-Süd*, situated in a large industrial district (comp. pp. 34, 35). — 27¼ M. *Duisburg* (Main Station), see p. 32.


Wülfrath
Düssel
Lohausen
Rhein
Mettmann
Hubbelrath
ELBERFELD
Scholler
Sonnborn
Vohwinkel
Ronsdorf
DÜSSEL
DORF
Erkrath
Gruiten
Gräfrath
Unterbach
Neuss
Haan
Wald
SOLINGEN
Hilden
Ohligs
Höhscheid
Burscheid
Altenberg
Odenthal
Stürzelberg
Urdenbach
Garath
Richrath
Baumberg
Immigrath
Zons
Rheinfeld
Berghsn.
Langenfeld
Leichlingen
Witzhelden
Monheim
Hausingen
Berg.-Gladbach
Pattscheid
Hitscheid
Dierath
Opladen
Mülheim
Köln
1:250.000
Kilom
Bahnen mit ohne Schnellzugsverkehr
Klein u. Strassenbahn
im Bau

10. From Cologne to Elberfeld.

28¼ M. Express in 1 hr. (fares 6 ℳ 90, 4 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 80 pf.), ordinary train in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 4 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 30 pf.).

Cologne (Main Station), see p. 59. To (3 M.) *Köln-Mülheim*, see p. 36. — 8 M. *Schlebusch.*

10½ M. *Opladen* (187 ft; Hotels Post, Moritz) is a town of 13,200 inhab., on the *Wupper*, with railway repair-shops, cycle factories, and Turkey-red dye-works. A branch-line runs hence to Düsseldorf (15½ M.; p. 37) viâ (4¼ M.) *Immigrath*, with spinning-mills, and (8 M.) Hilden (p. 54). Railway to Lennep, see below.

13¾ M. *Leichlingen* (275 ft.; Tannenhof, 7 R.; Deutsches Haus, at the station), a town of 8220 inhab., on the Wupper, possesses weaving-mills and dye-works and is visited also as a summer resort. — 17½ M. *Ohligs* (344 ft.; Hotels Krautstein, Jägerhof), with 29,600 inhab. and manufacture of steelware, is the junction of the line from Düsseldorf to Elberfeld viâ Solingen (R. 11b).

19¼ M. *Haan* (pop. 10,700). — 21¼ M. *Gruiten.* Thence to (28¼ M.) *Elberfeld*, see p. 54.

From Opladen to Lennep, 17½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. This line affords opportunity for two attractive excursions to the territory of the former Duchy of Berg. — 6¼ M. *Burscheid* (Kaiserhof, at the station, 7 R.; Post, 6 R.), a town of 7110 inhab., with boot-factories, weaving-mills, and dye-works, is the station for (2½ M.) Altenberg, best reached by road to *Strässchen* and thence by a red-marked footpath (motor post in ¼ hr.). — **Altenberg** (302 ft.; Dom-Hotel Borsbach, 18 R.; Keller) is a small town situated in the finest part of the wooded valley of the *Dhünn.* The *Abbey Church here, known as the *Bergischer Dom*, was built in 1255-1379 for a Cistercian abbey founded by the brothers Adolph and Eberhard, Counts of Berg, in 1133. It was severely damaged by fire in 1816 but was restored in 1835-47. A more judicious restoration has been in progress since 1894. It is a large cruciform basilica without towers. The plan is similar to that of Cologne Cathedral, with a double-aisled choir, ambulatory, and radiating chapels. The choir contains a series of famous stained-glass windows (grisaille) of the 13-14th cent.; the large W. window shows saints under golden canopies (c. 1380-88). In the choir also are the tombs of the Counts of Berg, the finest being those of Gerhard I. (d. 1360) and Adolph VI. (d. 1348). — To the W. is the *Chapel of St. Mark*, a gem of the transition style (rebuilt after 1222), with paintings of the 13th century. — Motor post from Altenberg to Cologne, see p. 62.

12½ M. *Wermelskirchen* (1014 ft.; Hotel Bergischer Hof; Eiche, 7 R.; pop. 15,600), with cotton, silk, iron, and steel factories, is the starting-point for the excursion to Burg (3¾ M., motor post to the Schloss in 20 min.). The little town of **Burg** (1330 inhab.) consists of *Unterburg* (300 ft.; Hotels W. Johann, Paffrath), situated at the confluence of the Eschbach and the Wupper, and *Oberburg*, perched on a rocky eminence 300 ft. above. **Schloss Burg* (690 ft.; adm. 30 pf.), long the seat of the Counts of Berg, was founded after 1133 by Count Adolph, enlarged in the 15-16th cent., destroyed in 1648, and rebuilt since 1890. The centre of the picturesque courtyard is occupied by the square keep. To the right is the 'Palas', part of the original building. In front of it is a fountain by F. Coubillier (1902), and to the right is the entrance to the Schloss Restaurant. The wall-paintings in the 'Vorsaal' of the Palas illustrate the

genealogy of the lords of Berg, from Count Adolph I. to Emp. William II.; the 'Ritter-Saal' has been adorned with frescoes of scenes from local history. The paintings in the Kemnate, or women's apartments, depict the life of the German châtelaine. The frescoes in the chapel, by Willy Spatz, were much damaged by fire in 1920. Fine view from the keep. From Burg to the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke, see p. 55. — From Wermelskirchen (p. 53) a light railway runs to (3½ M.) the *Remscheider Talsperre*, near a large dam and reservoir on the Eschbach.

From (15 M.) *Bergisch-Born* a branch-line runs to Wipperfürth (see p. 53). — 17½ M. *Lennep*, see p. 55.

11. From Düsseldorf to Elberfeld and Barmen.

A. Viâ Vohwinkel.

16¾ M. Express in ¾ hr. (fares 5 ℳ, 3 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 90 pf.), ordinary train in 1 hr. (fares 3 ℳ, 2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 40 pf.).

Düsseldorf (Main Station), see p. 37. — 3 M. *Düsseldorf-Gerresheim*, with a glass-foundry and a fine church of 1236, is the junction for the line to Elberfeld viâ Mettmann (see p. 56). — 5 M. *Erkrath* (Hotel Kaiserhof; pop. 7085), with steel-works. — 6¾ M. *Hochdahl*, with an iron-foundry and remains of old fortifications.

At (10 M.) *Gruiten* we join the line from Cologne (see p. 53).

12½ M. **Vohwinkel** (614 ft.; Hotels Jägerhof, Krone), a town of 15,900 inhab., with manufacture of machinery, etc.

From Vohwinkel to Velbert, 11¼ M., railway in ¾ hr. — 5½ M. *Wülfrath* (Hotel zur Post; 11,500 inhab.), with manufacture of iron and steel goods. Branch line to Ratingen (W. station; 10½ M.; p. 45). — 11¼ M. *Velbert* (Hotels Bahnhof, Stüttgen; pop. 25,700), with iron industries (locks, window and furniture fittings).

From Vohwinkel to Steele, 20½ M., railway in 1 hr. — 11¼ M. *Langenberg* (Bergischer Hof, 5 R.; Sonne 6 R.; pop. 9380), with silk ribbon and machine factories. — 16¼ M. *Kupferdreh* (Hotel Bovensiepen), an industrial place of 13,300 inhabitants. Railway to Werden, see p. 44. — Beyond (16¾ M.) *Überruhr* we cross the *Ruhr*. — 20½ M. *Steele* junction for Elberfeld or Essen, comp. p. 59; see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

From Vohwinkel to *Solingen*, see p. 55; to *Hilden*, see below; suspension railway to *Barmen-Rittershausen*, see p. 57.

Beyond (14¼ M.) *Elberfeld-Sonnborn* the railway crosses the *Wupper*. — 15 M. *Elberfeld-Zoologischer Garten* (Pl. A, 4; p. 58). — 16¼ M. *Elberfeld-Steinbeck* (Pl. E, 4).

16¾ M. *Elberfeld* (Main Station; Pl. F, G, 4); 18 M. *Barmen-Unterbarmen* (Pl. A, 5); 19¼ M. *Barmen* (Main Station; Pl. D, E, 4); 20½ M. *Barmen-Rittershausen* (Pl. G, H, 4, 5). See p. 56.

B. Viâ Solingen and Remscheid.

38 M. Railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 ℳ 60, 4 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 10 pf.); no fast trains.

Düsseldorf (Main Station), see p. 37. — 3¾ M. *Düsseldorf-Eller*. — 7½ M. *Hilden* (Hotel Monopol, at the station, 15 R.), with 19,900 inhab., steel-works, and metalware factories, is the

junction for Opladen (see p. 53). Tramways run hence to Benrath (p. 36), Ohligs, and Vohwinkel (p. 54). — 11¾ M. *Ohligs*, see p. 53.

16¼ M. **Solingen.** — Hotels. *Deutsches Haus*, 40 beds; *Post*, near the station; *Bayrischer Hof*, 8 R. — Restaurant. *Klosterkeller*, Brüder-Str. 36. — Tramways run from Solingen to several neighbouring towns.

Solingen (735 ft.), with 51,500 inhab., is one of the most important seats of the manufacture of cutlery in the world (chiefly knives, razors, and scissors). Solingen blades were famous in the middle ages, but the manufacture of edged weapons is now insignificant.

From Solingen a railway runs in 1½ hr. to *Vohwinkel* (10 M.; p. 54) viâ (3 M.) *Wald* (Hotel Deutzer Hof), a town of 27,500 inhab., manufacturing hardware, and (5 M.) *Gräfrath* (Hotel zur Post; 10,500 inhab.).

Beyond (18¾ M.) *Solingen-Schaberg* (railway restaurant) the train crosses the Wupper valley by the **Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke*, an iron bridge built in 1892-97, the central arch of which is 560 ft. in span and 350 ft. above the river. The total length is 550 yds. The best view of the bridge is obtained from the path descending steeply into the valley from Schaberg station (¼ hr.). Below is the Hotel zur Bergischen Schweiz (6 R.), and on the heights of the opposite bank is the Hotel Schloss Küppelstein (6 R.). About ¼ hr. up-stream is Müngsten (p. 59), while Burg (p. 53) lies 1 hr. down-stream.

23 M. **Remscheid.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Weinberg*, 13 R.; *Central*, 12 R., *Bergischer Hof*, 12 R., *Europäischer Hof*, 17 R., these three near the station; *Evangelisches Vereinshaus* (Prot. hospice), Schulgasse 2, 10 R. — Restaurant. *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus. — Cafés. *Industrie*, at the station; *Arns*, Markt 12. — Tramways run from Remscheid to neighbouring towns.

Remscheid (1125 ft.), a town of 76,000 inhab., is one of the chief centres for the production of every kind of steelware (files, saws, drills, skates, etc.). The Mannesmann firm, founded here as a file-factory, is now largely engaged in the construction of motors (comp. pp. 40, 45). The war monument at Remscheid is a reproduction of the Igel Column (p. 212).

26 M. **Lennep** (1099 ft.; Berliner Hof, 10 R. from 4, B. 1½ ℳ), a cloth-making town of 14,100 inhab., was the birthplace in 1845 of Wilhelm Röntgen, the discoverer of X-rays (d. 1923 at Munich). Railway to Opladen, see p. 53.

From Lennep to Wipperfürth, 10½ M., railway in ½ hr. To (2½ M.) *Bergisch-Born*, see p. 51. — 7½ M. *Hückeswagen* (Hotel Beielstein; pop. 9540), with cloth-factories. — 10½ M. *Wipperfürth* (900 ft.; Stadt Elberfeld, 8 R.; Dörpinghaus, 8 R. from 3 ℳ) is an old town of 6790 inhab., with a Romanesque basilica of the 12th and 13th centuries.

28 M. *Lüttringhausen* (Hotel Düringer Hof; 13,600 inhab.), with important iron and textile industries. — 29¾ M. *Ronsdorf* (Hotel Ratskeller, 8 R.; Rheinischer Hof), a town of 15,200 inhab., with ribbon and steelware factories, was founded in 1737 by a religious sect ('Ronsdorfer Sekte') headed by the ribbon-worker Elias Eller (1690-1750). — The train crosses the Wupper.

34¼ M. *Barmen-Rittershausen* (Pl. G, H, 4, 5), 35½ M. *Barmen* (Main Station; Pl. D, E, 4), 36¾ M. *Barmen-Unterbarmen* (Pl. A, 5), 38 M. *Elberfeld* (Main Station; Pl. F, G, 4). See p. 54.

C. Viâ Mettmann.

21¾ M. Railway (no fast trains) in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 ℳ 80, 2 ℳ 70, 1 ℳ 80 pf.). This line does not touch at the main stations of Elberfeld or Barmen and terminates at Barmen-Wichlinghausen.

To *Düsseldorf-Gerresheim*, see p. 54. — 5½ *Erkrath-Nord*. — 7½ M. *Neanderthal* (394 ft.; Hotel Neanderhof, 6 R.; Schwarzwaldhaus and Wanderklub, garden-restaurants), originally a short gully of the Düssel, received its name from Joachim Neander (1650-1680), a Düsseldorf schoolmaster and hymn-composer. It is now famous as the place where a human skeleton of the diluvial period was discovered in 1856 in an old cave (comp. p. 110). Large limestone quarries have robbed the locality of much of its charm, but it was made a nature reserve in 1921.

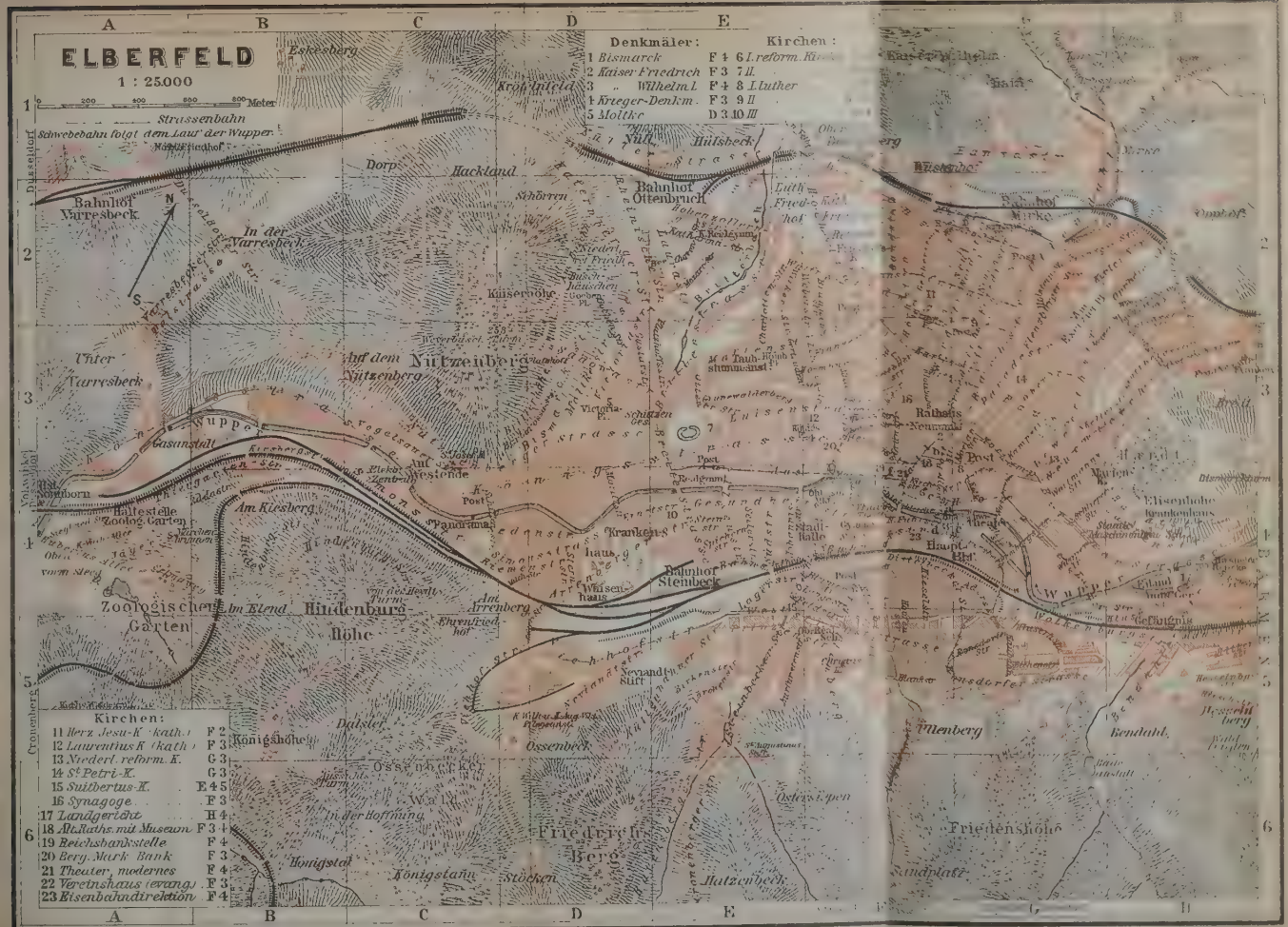
10 M. *Mettmann* (Hotel Vogel), a town of 12,400 inhab., with metalware factories. The Prot. church (1775) has a fine wrought iron screen. — 12½ M. *Dornap*. — The line now traverses the N. outskirts of Elberfeld and Barmen, calling at the following stations: 15½ M. *Elberfeld-Varresbeck* (Pl. A, 2), 16¾ M. *Elberfeld-Ottenbruch* (Pl. D, E, 2), 18 M. *Elberfeld-Mirke* (Pl. G, 2), 19¼ M. *Barmen-Loh* (Pl. C, 3), 20½ M. *Barmen-Heubruch* (Pl. E, F, 3), 21¾ M. *Barmen-Wichlinghausen* (p. 59; tramway, see p. 57).

12. Elberfeld and Barmen.

Railway Stations. Besides the main stations (with restaurants) at Elberfeld (Pl. F, G, 1) and Barmen (Pl. D, E, 4) there are several other stations of minor importance (comp. above and p. 51).

Hotels. At Elberfeld: **Kaiserhof* (Pl. e; G, 4), Döppersberg 70-82, opposite the station, 95 R. at 5-8 ℳ; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. d; F, 4), Neue Fuhr-Str. 1-3, near the main station, 60 R., good; *Post* (Pl. b; F, 3), Post Str. 4, 65 R. from 4½, D. 1¼ ℳ, good, with wine and beer restaurants; *Handelshof*, Neu-Str. 16, near the Rathaus (Pl. F, 3); *Trierer Hof*, Schlossbleiche 4 (Pl. F, 4); *Vier Jahreszeiten* (Pl. f; F, 4), Mauerchen-Str. 4, 8 R. at 4½ ℳ; *Union*, Schlossbleiche 22 (Pl. F, 4), 25 R. from 4 ℳ; *Adler* (Pl. c; F, 4), Alter Markt 20, 19 R.; *Rheinischer Hof*, Hofaue 82 (Pl. G, 4); *Mainzer Hof*, Kersten-Platz 7, not far from the Neumarkt (Pl. F, 3), 15 R.; *Hotel zur Pfalz*, Bökel 6, to the W. of the main station (Pl. F, G, 4). — At Barmen: *Schützenhaus* (Barmer Hof; Pl. b, E 4), Alter Markt 7-9, 32 R. at 3½ ℳ, with café-restaurant; *Münchener Löwenbräu*, Blumen-Str. near the main station (Pl. D, E, 4), 14 R. from 5 ℳ, with beer-restaurant; *Esser*, Fischertaler Str. 5, not far to the E. of the main station (Pl. D, E, 4), with restaurant; *Bergischer Hof*, Winkler Strasse (Pl. D, E, 4); *Märkischer Hof*, Rosenauer Str. 55, near Barmen Rittershausen station (Pl. G, H, 4, 5). — *Evangelische Vereinshäuser* (Protestant hospices): at Elberfeld, Kasino-Str. 1 (Pl. F, 3), 35 R.; at Barmen (Pl. 27; E, 4), Fritz-Ebert-Str. 16.

Restaurants. At Elberfeld: *Ratskeller*, in the new Rathaus (Pl. F, 3); *Löwenbräu*, Mauerchen-Str. 32 (Pl. F, 4). Wine: *Ratskeller*, see above; *Dichgans*, Schwanen-Str. 26, not far from the Post Office (Pl. G, 3).


ELBERFELD
1 : 25.000
Strassenbahn
Schwebebahn folgt dem Lauf der Wupper
Denkmäler:
1 Bismarck F 4
2 Kaiser Friedrich F 3
3 „ Wilhelm I. F 4
4 Krieger-Denkm. F 3
5 Moltke D 3
Kirchen:
6 I. reform. Kirche
7 II.
8 I. Luther
9 II.
10 III.
Kirchen:
11 Herz Jesu-K. (kath.) F 2
12 Laurentius K. (kath.) F 3
13 Niederl. reform. K. G 3
14 St. Petri-K. G 3
15 Suitbertus-K. E 4 5
16 Synagoge F 3
17 Landgericht H 4
18 Alt. Raths. mit Museum F 3
19 Reichsbankstelle F 4
20 Berg. Mark. Bank F 3
21 Theater, modernes F 4
22 Vereinshaus (evang.) F 3
23 Eisenbahndirektion F 4
Eskesberg
Krohnenfeld
Dorp
Hackland
Bahnhof Varresbeck
In der Varresbeck
Unter Varresbeck
Auf dem Nützenberg
Nützenberg
Kaiserhöhe
Bahnhof Ottenbruch
Hilsbeck
Gasanstalt
Am Kiesberg
Halteste. Zoolog. Garten
Zoologischer Garten
Im Elend
Hindenburghöhe
Bahnhof Steinbeck
Ad. Arrenberg
Ehrenfriedhof
Königshöhe
Dalser
Ossenbeck
In der Hoffnung
Friedrichsberg
Königstal
Stöcken
Hutzenbeck
Ostersiepen
Rathaus Neuenhof
Elisenhöhe
Gelbhöhe
Mittenberg
Rendahl
Friedenshöhe
Sandplatz
Düsseldorf
Cronenberg
Barmen
Wichlinghausen
Wuppertal
Geographische Anstalt von
Stationen der Schwebebahn
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

BARMEN
1: 25.000
Meter
Strassenbahn
Bergbahn
Schwebebahn folgt dem Lauf der Wupper
1 Bismarcksäule EF 4
2 Kaiser-Wilhelm-Denkmal E 5
3 Kriegerdenkmal C 4
4 Kriegerdenkmal von 1870-71 E 5
5 " " 1866 E 5
6 Bismarckdenkmal E F 6
7 Werdedenkmal E 5
Kirchen:
8 Antonius-K. E 4
9 Baptistenkapelle C 4
10 Christus-K. D 4
11 Friedens-K. E 4
12 Gemarker K. E 4
13 Immanuels-K. C 4
14 Joh. Baptist-K. H 4
15 Johannis-K. H 5
16 Unterbarmer K. C 4
17 Wichlinghaus. K. H 3
18 Wipperfelder K. C 4
19 Museum E 4
20 Polizeiamt E 4
21 Post- u. Telegr.-Amt E 4
22 Rathaus E 4
23
24 Reichsbankstelle D 4
25 Rohmeshalle F 4
26 Neues Amtsgericht E 3 4
27 Vereinshaus-Verein E 4
28 Zeughaus D E 5
• Stationen der Schwebebahn
Ellendal
Weinberg
Stöbchens
Krankenhaus
Clausen
Ostersbaum
Vor der Hardt
Bredt
Am Stepken
Loh
Unter Barmen
Aue
Bhf. Unt. Barmen
Kaiser Friedrich-höhe
Wesselnberg
Ev. Friedhof
Barmer Wald
Bahnhof
Turnplatz
Luftkurhaus
Hatzfeld
Hattingen / Witten
Cleehen
Hatzfeldhaus
Ried
Am Bleser
Johannisthal
Kath. Friedhof
Turnplatz Carnap
Carnap
Trieby-Str.
Schlacht- u. Viehhof
Schönebeck
Busch
Bhf. Barmen-Loh
Missionshaus
Beek
Hohenstein
Korzert
Gas-Anst.
Bergstation Bahnh.
Bhf. Barmen
Springen
Stadthalle
Fischerthal
Tivoli
Tivoli-Turnplatz
Tivoli-Weg
Tivoli-Berg
Tivoli-Str.

Müller, Bleich-Str. 20, next to the Theatre (Pl. G. 4). — At Barmen: *Franziskaner*, Neuer Weg (Pl. D, E, 4); *Ratskeller*, Linden-Str., in the building of the Gesellschaft Concordia, corner of Werther-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4); *Theater-Restaurant*. in the Neuer Weg (Pl. D, 4).

Cafés. At Elberfeld: *Kaiser-Café*, in the Hotel Kaiserhof (p. 56); *Holländer*, Island-Ufer 5 (Pl. F, 4); *Hülsmann*, Schwanen-Str. 31, not far from the Post Office (Pl. G, 3); *Meurer*, Kirch-Str. 7 (Pl. F, 4), *Kremer*, Schlossbleiche 2 (Pl. F, 4), these two confectioners also. — At Barmen: *Merkur*, Werther-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4); *Kröner*, Fritz-Ebert-Str. 1, not far to the E. of the main station (Pl. D, E, 4).

Motor Cabs with tariff posted up inside.

Tramways and **Light Railways** traverse both towns (comp. the Plans) and run into the environs (comp. the Maps, pp. 45, 53). From Elberfeld main station N. to (3½ M.) *Dönberg*; S.E. to (5 M.) *Ronsdorf* (p. 55); S. viâ *Hahnerberg*, *Cronenfeld*, and *Cronenberg* (p. 59; an interesting road) to (9½ M.) *Solingen* (p. 55); N.W. viâ *Neviges*. *Tönisheide*, and *Velbert* (p. 51) to (14¼ M.) *Werden* (p. 44). — From Barmen funicular station (Pl. E, 4) S. viâ the *Toelle-Turm* (p. 59), *Ronsdorf* (p. 55), and *Clarenbach* to (8 M.) *Remscheid* (p. 55), and viâ *Müngsten* (p. 59) to (17 M.) *Solingen* (p. 55); from the Alter Markt at Barmen (Pl. E, 4) N.E. viâ *Wichlinghausen* (p. 56) to (7½ M.) *Hiddinghausen*; E viâ *Schwelm* to (7½ M.) *Milspe*.

The Suspension Railway between *Vohwinkel* (p. 54) and *Barmen-Rittershausen* (8¼ M., in 34 min.; about 20 stations) follows the course of the Wupper most of the way.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* at Elberfeld, in Brausenwerther Platz (Pl. G, 4); *Stadt-Theater* at Barmen, in the Neuer Weg (Pl. D, 4); *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. F, 4), Elberfeld, at Kölner-Str. 77, for operettas. — Varieties. *Grossbarmen*, in the Gemarker-Ufer (Pl. E, 4) at Barmen.

Post Offices. At Elberfeld, Morian-Str. 11-15 (Pl. G, 3); at Barmen (Pl. 21; E, 4), near the main station.

Municipal Baths. At Elberfeld on the E. side of Brausenwerther Platz (Pl. F, G, 4); at Barmen in the Neumarkt (Pl. 1; E, F, 4).

Travel Agencies. *Inquiry Office (Städtisches Verkehrsamt)*, in the Rathaus at Elberfeld (Pl. F, 3; room 48); *Lloyd-Reisebureau Rudolf Dahl*, Barmen, Alter Markt 12 (Pl. E, 4); *Inquiry Office* at Barmen, Fritz-Ebert-Str. 8, not far to the E. of the main station (Pl. D, E, 4).

British Vice-Consulate, at Elberfeld, Kersten-Platz 4, not far from the Neumarkt (Pl. F, 3); office-hours 9.30-12 & 3-5.

Times of Admission.

At Elberfeld: *Bergischer Geschichtsverein* (p. 58), Sun. 11-1, 30 pf. — *Municipal Museum of Fine and Applied Arts* (p. 58), daily, except Mon., 10-1 (in winter 11-1). Tues. and Sat. 3-5 also, 50 pf. — *Natural Science Society* (p. 58), Sun. 11-1, free. — *Zoological Gardens* (p. 58), from 8 a.m. till dusk, 80 pf.

At Barmen: *Ethnographical Collection* in the Neues Missionshaus (p. 59), every afternoon, 50 pf. — *Municipal Museum* (p. 59), Sun. 11-1 & 3-5, Wed. 3-5; 10 pf. — *Ruhmes-Halle* (p. 59), Sun. 10-1.30, week-days, except Fri., 10-1.30 & 3-6 (in winter 10-4), 50 pf.

The sister towns of *Elberfeld* (469 ft.; pop. 165,100) and *Barmen* (515 ft.; pop. 184,900), together with several other suburban villages, now form a single large manufacturing town, which fills the bottom and extends up the sides of the valley, and is intersected by the railway and the *Wupper*. The chief branches of their many-sided industries are weaving (at Elberfeld) and ribbon-making (at Barmen); next in importance are Turkey-red dyeing, calico-printing, braid

and lace-making ('Barmer Artikel'), and the manufacture of buttons, envelopes, tools, and chemicals. Elberfeld contains many benevolent institutions, and is famous for its admirable system of poor-relief.

Elberfeld is first mentioned as a castle of the lords of Elverfelde, which, as a fief of the Archbishops of Cologne, was pledged to Count Engelbert of Berg. The place afterwards became the property of the Dukes of Berg and received municipal rights in 1610. *Barmen*, mentioned as early as the 11th, consisted, until the end of the 17th cent., of a few farmhouses, whose occupants were engaged in yarn-bleaching from the 15th cent. onwards. In 1215 the estates had passed into the possession of the Counts of Berg, but the development of the place lagged behind that of Elberfeld. It was not until 1810 that it received municipal rights. In 1815 the Duchy of Berg, with Elberfeld and Barmen, became Prussian. — Yarn-bleaching, the first INDUSTRY to flourish in the Wupper valley, was followed in the early 16th cent. by ribbon-making and linen-weaving, in the 18th cent. by cotton-weaving also. Dyeing, which was introduced at the beginning of the 18th cent., was greatly furthered in 1784, when a journeyman dyer (presumably returning here from Turkey) sold the secret of the Turkey-red dye (originally produced from madder, but superseded since 1870 by the chemical alizarin dye). Lace making began in 1750, silk-weaving in 1775, and calico-printing in 1826. The immense activity which took place in both towns in the 19th cent. was due to Napoleon's Continental System (1806), whereby their industries were disembarrassed of English competition.

The finest part of **Elberfeld** is the quarter to the S.W., round Königs-Str. (Pl. A-F, 3, 4), Briller-Str. (Pl. E, 3, 2), and Sadowa-Str. (Pl. D, 3).

At the corner of the Wall, the principal business-street, stands the *Altes Rathaus* (1828-42), now containing the municipal **Museum of Fine and Applied Arts** (Pl. 18; F, 3, 4; Adm., see p. 57.

First Floor. Collection of APPLIED ARTS: German and foreign porcelain, Delft faience, Italian majolica, Spanish and Persian ceramics, Venetian glass, wrought ironwork, French enamels, and bookbindings. The cabinet of ENGRAVINGS is also on this floor.

The PAINTINGS, on the second floor, are mostly by German artists of the 19th century (No. 42. Landscape, by Constable). There are also a number of modern sculptures and pieces of old furniture.

Eight rooms in the museum have been allotted to LOCAL CRAFTS (peasant's room of the 18th cent., rococo, 'Biedermeier', and Louis XVI. rooms, weaver's workshop, etc.).

The **Neues Rathaus**, with a tower 243 ft. high, on the N. side of the Neumarkt (Pl. F, 3), was built in the German Renaissance style in 1895-1900. The Municipal Library, on the W. side of the square, contains the collections of the *Natural Science Society* and the *Bergischer Geschichtsverein* (Berg Historical Society); adm., see p. 57.

The town is surrounded by well-kept grounds and promenades. To the W. is the *Nützenberg* (856 ft.; Pl. C, D, 3; restaurant), with a view-tower and the reservoir of the town waterworks. A fine view is obtained from the *Königs-Höhe*, ¾ hr. S.W. of the town, with a restaurant and view-tower (Aussichtsturm; Pl. B, C, 6). On the W. slope of the *Hindenburg-Höhe* (931 ft.) lie the *Zoological Gardens* (Pl. A, 4, 5; railway, see p. 54, tram and suspension-railway, see p. 57;

adm., see p. 57; restaurant). To the N. is a pretty fountain (Märchen-Brunnen; Pl. A, B, 4). — The *Hardt* (Pl. H, 3; Restaurant Bergisches Haus), to the E. of the town, with a monument to St. Swithbert (p. 43), commands a pleasing view.

Barmen. The ethnographical collection in the *Neues Missionshaus* (Pl. B, 3, 4; adm., see p. 57) comprises objects brought back by the Rhenish Mission from the Dutch E. Indies, S.W. Africa, China, and New Guinea. To the E. of the main station is the *Hindenburg Fountain* (Pl. H.-B., E 4; 1917). The **Neues Rathaus** (Pl. 22; E, 4), with an imposing pillared façade, was built in the classical style in 1913-22. Werther-Str. leads hence to Hindenburg-Platz, where stands the *Ruhmes-Halle* (Hall of Fame; Pl. 25, F 4; adm., see p. 57), erected in 1900. It contains statues of Emperors William I., Frederick III., and William II., also the *Municipal Library* and the collections of the *Bergischer Geschichtsverein* (comp. p. 58) and of the *Art Union*. The *Municipal Museum* (Pl. 19, E 4; adm., see p. 57) contains collections of natural history and ethnography.

On the S. side of the town, surrounded by pleasant grounds, are the *Stadt-Halle* (Pl. E, 5; restaurant), a Franco-Prussian *War Monument* (Pl. 4), and monuments to the poets E. Rittershaus (1834-1897) and Theodor Körner (1791-1813), and to F. W. Dörpfeld, the educationist (1824-93). Farther S. is the *Barmer Wald*, with the *Toelle-Turm* (Pl. D, 6), a belvedere (tramway in $^1/_4$ hr., see p. 57). Adjacent is the *Luftkurhaus*, a health-resort, with a restaurant. We may return E. through the shady *Murmelbach-Tal* (1 hr.) or proceed W., over the *Kaiser-Friedrich-Höhe* (Pl. A, 6), to (1 hr.) Elberfeld.

From Elberfeld (Steinbeck station; Pl. E, 4; p. 54) a railway runs in 35 min. to (6$^3/_4$ M.) *Cronenberg* (951 ft.; Ratspeller Inn), one of the oldest ironworking towns in the district. A path (views) leads hence viâ *Berghausen* (Fischer, 15 R.) and *Sudberg* to (1 hr.) *Müngsten* (Hotel Müngsten). To the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke, see p. 55.

Railway from Elberfeld to Essen. *A.* Viâ (3$^3/_4$ M.) *Vohwinkel* (p. 54), (20 M.) *Kupferdreh*, and (24$^1/_4$ M.) *Steele:* comp. p. 54. — *B.* Viâ (3$^3/_4$ M.) *Barmen-Rittershausen* (p. 56), (5$^1/_2$ M.) *Barmen-Wichlinghausen* (p. 56), (10$^1/_2$ M.) *Schee*, (14$^1/_4$ M.) *Sprockhövel*, (19$^1/_4$ M.) *Hattingen* (Bahnhofs-Hotel; pop. 14,400), with coal and iron mines, and (24$^3/_4$ M.) *Steele* (p. 54).

Railway from Elberfeld to *Hagen* (for Berlin), see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'; from Elberfeld and Barmen to *Düsseldorf*, see R. 11, to *Cologne*, see R. 10.

13. Cologne.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 4; restaurant) for all trains on the left bank of the Rhine and for the more important trains on the right bank. Most of the trains to Coblenz and Trier also stop at the *West-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 1) and at the *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 2). All slow trains on the right bank of the Rhine and a few expresses stop at *Köln-Deutz* (Pl. E, F, 6; restaurant). *Köln-Mülheim*, see p. 36. *Köln-Kalk* (p. 102) and other suburban stations are of no importance for tourists. Termini of the Vorgebirgsbahn and the Rheinuferbahn to Bonn, see p. 104.

Air Service, comp. pp. xii, xix. Tickets are obtained from the Imperial Airways, Ltd., Dom-Hotel (see below) and the Städtisches Verkehrsamt (p. 63). The aerodrome (p. 99) is reached in 20 min. by motor-car from the Dom Hotel.

Steamer Piers. The steamers of the *Köln Düsseldorfer-Rheindampfschiffahrt* and the *Netherlands Steamship Co.* (p. xviii) start from the Franken-Werft (Pl. E, 5), 4 min. from the main station. Local steamers, see p. 62.

Hotels (advisable to order rooms in advance; hotel inquiry office, Unter Fettenhennen 19, see p. 63). — Near the Main Station and the Cathedral. Of the highest class: **Dom-Hotel* (Pl. i; E, 4), in the Domhof, 180 R. (40 with baths) at 12½–20 ℳ, with excellent restaurant; **Excelsior-Ernst* (Pl. e; F, 4), Dom-Platz, 160 R. (100 with baths), formerly the seat of the General Headquarters of the British Army of the Rhine, to be reopened in autumn 1926; **Monopol-Metropol* (Pl. m; E, 4), Wallrafs-Platz 5, 110 R. at 6-15, D. 5 ℳ, with restaurant; **Grosser Kurfürst* (formerly Savoy; Pl. o, E 4), Domkloster 2, 65 R. at 5-8, D. 4½ ℳ, with excellent wine-restaurant. — Somewhat less pretending: **Fürstenhof* (Pl. n; F, 4), Trankgasse 1, 41 R. from 4½ ℳ, with café (p. 61); *Urban's Hotel Ewige Lampe* (Pl. g; F, 4), Komödien-Str. 2-8, 80 R. at 5-8, D. 4½-6 ℳ; *Continental* (Pl. f; E, 4), Domhof 18, 100 R. from 5 ℳ, well spoken of. — Also *Belgischer Hof* (Pl. y; F, 4), Komödien-Str. 9-27, 120 R., with a popular restaurant; *Mittelhäuser* (Pl. l; F, 4), Marzellen-Str. 5, with wine-restaurant, formerly occupied by the British military authorities; *Kronprinz* (formerly City; Pl. c, F 4), Bahnhof-Str. 3, 98 R. at 4-7 ℳ, with wine-restaurant, good; *Bristol*, Komödien-Str. 12, in the Andreas-Kloster (Pl. F, 4); *Komödienhof*, Komödien-Str. 85-93 (Pl. F, 3, 4), 65 beds; *Kölner Hof* (Pl. k; F, 4). Behind the Main Station: *Minerva* (Pl. v; F, 5); *Harm's Hotel Terminus* (Pl. t; F, 5), Hermann Str. 9, 50 R., well spoken of; *Astoria*, Dom-Str. 8 (Pl. F, G, 1); *Hamburger Hof*, Hofergasse 2 (Pl. F, 4), 44 beds, R. from 4½ ℳ. — The following are still less pretending but the best of them are also fitted up with central heating, etc.: *Reichshof*, Am Hof 18 (Pl. E, 4), 55 R. at 5-8 ℳ, with café; *Berliner Hof*, Marzellen-Str. 19 (Pl. F, 4), 40 R., with restaurant; *Im Römer* (p. 80), Unter Goldschmied 48 (Pl. E, 4); *Tilx*, Andreas-Kloster 31a (Pl. F, 4), 27 R.; *Bayrischer Hof*, opposite the Wallraf Richartz Museum (Pl. E, 4), 50 R., with beer-restaurant, plain but good; *Rhein* (Pl. r; E, 5), Franken-Werft 27, 24 R., with beer-restaurant.

In the Old Town. **Disch* (Pl. b; E, 4), Brücken Str. 19, an old-established house of the first class, 120 R. 50 with baths, at 5-8, D. 4½ ℳ. — *Kaiserhof* (Pl. u; E, 4), Salomonsgasse 11, 20 R., connected with the Variété Kaiserhof (p. 63); *Vanderstein-Bellen*, Heumarkt 20 (Pl. D, E, 5), 18 R. from 3½ ℳ, with a popular wine-room; *Opladen*, An St. Agatha 37 (Pl. D, 4), 40 R. from 3 ℳ, with restaurant.

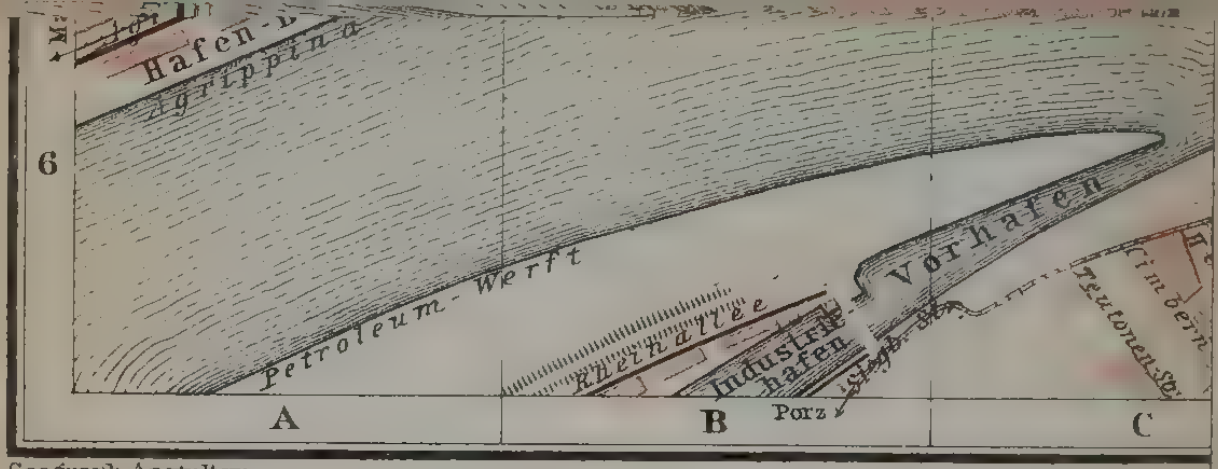
In the New Town. *Schneider* (Pl. w; G, 2), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 13, 34 R., a family hotel, with a wine and beer restaurant; *Schulz* (Pl. j; C, 2), Hohenstaufen-Ring 22.

At Deutz (p. 99). *Goldener Hut*, Freiheit-Str. 80 (Pl. D, 6); *Heidelberger Fass*, near the station (Pl. E, 6).

Hospices (comp. p. xx). *Basler Hof* (Pl. z; F, 5), Johannis-Str. 39-41, 150 R.; *Viktoria-Hof*, Viktoria-Str. 11 (Pl. F, G, 4, 3), 24 beds, R. from 2½ ℳ.

Pensions. *Internationale*, Hermann Str. 20 (Pl. F, 4, 5); *Hohenstaufen*, Hohenstaufen-Ring 39 (Pl. D, 2); *Du Mont*, Christoph Str. 43 (Pl. F, 3); *Strohe*, Kaesen-Str. 9 (Pl. B, 3).

Wine Restaurants. **Wiesel*, Grosse Budengasse 4-6 (Pl. E, 4); **G. Bettger & Co.*, Kleine Budengasse 6-10 (Pl. E, 4), an old-established house of the first class; *Rathberg*, Komödien Str. 28 (Pl. F, 4); *Bastei*, near the Kaiser Friedrich Denkmal (Pl. H, 5), with a view of the Rhine; *Gürzenich* (p. 82); *Beckmann* ('Zum Treppchen'), Am Hof 38-44 (Pl. E, 4); *Traube*, Perlenpfuhl 6-8 (Pl. E, 4; wine from the municipal cellars; *Alt-*



Geograph. Anstalt von

Gladbacher Wall
Zentral-
Güterbahnhof
Gereon
NORD
Christus Kirche
Kaiser-Wilhelm Ring
Stadt-Bibliothek
Gereons Kloster
St. Gereon
Erzb. Palast
Straf-Anstalt
Maria Ablass
St. Vinzenz Hosp.
Schule
Handels schule
Kunstgew. Mus.
Hauptpost u. Telegraph
Scheidtamt
Seminar
St. Ursula
Ursulinen Kloster
Drei Königs Gymn.
Gewerbe Haus
Marien Hosp.
St. Kunibert
Kunibertskloster
Kaiser Friedrich Ufer
Elevator
Schwimmanstalt für Damen
Bade-Anst.
Wasserbau-Inspektion
Dampfboot
Kaiser Friedrich
Kreuzer Wall
Eigelstein-Tor
Kas.
Republik
Deutzer Ring
Deutzer Freiheit
Deutzer Brücke
Hauptbahnhof
Post
Ober-Zoll-Dir.
Ober-Post-Dir.
Krefeld
Neuss
Mülheim
Bonn
Köln
Aachen
Düsseldorf
Elberfeld
Barmen
Hamm
Dortmund
Berlin
Frankfurt
Koblenz
Trier
Metz
Paris
Brüssel
Amsterdam
Antwerpen
Lüttich
Verviers
Aachen
Eisenbahn-Direktion
Salz magazin
Kais.
Domhof
Alter Markt
Heumarkt
Gilbach Str.
Goltstein Str.
Hohe Pforte
Trankgasse
Stollgasse
Mühlengasse
Gereons Mühlen-G.
Gereons Driesch
Probsteig.
Blumen-G.
Kämpchens-hof
Kunstplatz
Bremer Str.
Hahnen-Platz
Hahnen-Str.
Hahnen-Turm
Ursula Platz
Ursula Kloster
Ursula Zwinger
Ursula Str.
Salzgasse
Rubenstr.
Rubens Str.
Balduinstr.
Balduinsbrücke
Sudermann Platz
Haupt-Feuerwache
Melchior-Str.
Ewald-Str.
Schillerstrasse
Hallenser Str.
Lupus Str.
Ida Noath Str.
Clarenbach Str.
Clarenbach-Kloster
Ehrenfeld
Ehrenfeld Str.
Venloer Str.
Venloer Wall
Aachener Str.
Aachener Weiher
Aachener Kirche
Aachener Thor
Aachener Str.
Weyerthal
Weyerthal Str.
Gilbach Str.
Göbenstrasse
Kaiser Augusta Ring
Kaiser Wilhelm Ring
Gereonswall
Gereonsdriesch
Gereonsmühlen-G.
Gereonshof
Gereonsstrasse
Gereonsmühlen-Str.
Gereonsmühlen-Gasse
Gereonsmühlen-Turm
Gereonsmühlen-Wall
Gereonsmühlen-Zwinger
Gereonsmühlen-Platz

deutsche Weinkneipe, Am Hof 14 (Pl. E, 4); *Gebrüder Deis*, Laurenz Platz 6 (Pl. E, 4; also rooms); *Zur Kevcern-Doos*, Martin-Str. 26 (Pl. D, E. 4); *Freischütz* (J. J. Schoss), Am Hof 16 (Pl. E, 4); *Malepartus* (formerly Nakatenus), Ludwig-Str. 5-7 (Pl. E, 4); *Wolff*, Minoriten-Str. 23 (Pl. E, 4; oysters); *Piller*, Hohenstaufen-Ring 64 (Pl. C, D, 2); *Fürstenberg*, Deutscher Ring 5 (Pl. H, 5); *National Bodega* (Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese wines), Hohe Str. 125 (Pl. D, E, 4).

Beer Restaurants. *Fischer*, in the Passage, off Hohe Strasse (Pl. E, 4); *Burghof*, Hohe Str. 38, a large restaurant with music in the evening; *Löwenbräu*, Hohe Str. 131; *Meyer am Dom*, Trankgasse 7-9, opposite the main station (Pl. F, 4); *Bürger-Gesellschaft* (Roman Catholic; p. 87; entrance at Appellhof-Platz 26, Pl. E F 3, wine also; *Im Alten Präsidium*, Schildergasse 84 (Pl. E, 4, 3; also rooms); *Kränkel*, Martin-Str. 21 (Pl. D, E, 4); *Opernhaus* (Pl. D, 2), a large garden-restaurant outside the Hahnen-Tor (p. 92); *Alemannia*, Hohenzollern-Ring 44 (Pl. E, F, 2); *Weihenstephan*, Schildergasse 98 (Pl. E, 4, 3); *Handelshof*, in the Waid-Markt (Pl. D, 4); *Thurmbräu Franz Dünwald*, Herzog-Str. 18 (Pl. E, 4). — Cologne lager (highly fermented beer): *P. J. Früh*, Am Hof 12 (Pl. E, 1); *Päffgen*, Friesen-Str. 64 (Pl. F, 2, 3); *Schreckenskammer*, Johannis-Str. 42 (Pl. F, 5); *Zur Zweipann*, Breite Str. 17 (Pl. E, 3).

Cafés. *Bauer*, Hohe Str. 69-71, corner of Perlenpfuhl (Pl. E, 4); *Germania*, a large establishment at Hohe Str. 52-58, corner of Gürzenich-Strasse (Pl. E, 4); *Stadt-Cafe*, Schildergasse 20-22 (Pl. E, 4); *Fürstenhof*, in the hotel of that name (Pl. n, F 4; p. 60); *Hindenburg*, corner of Schildergasse and Neumarkt (Pl. D, E, 3); *Schwerthof*, Neumarkt, corner of Zeppelin-Str. (Pl. E, 3); *Arkadia*, Hohe Str. 79 (Pl. E, 4); *Atlantic*, Hohe Str. 151; *Borussia*, Hohenzollern-Ring 66 (Pl. E, 2). **Confectioners.** *Jansen*, Obenmarspforten 7 (Pl. E, 4); *Reichard*, Unter Fettenhennen 11 (Pl. E, F, 4); *Kaiser*, Breite Str. 41 (Pl. E, 3, 4); *Eigel*, Schildergasse 36 (Pl. E, 4, 3).

Baths. *Hohenstaufen-Bad* (Pl. D, 2), in the Hohenstaufen-Ring, excellently fitted up, with swimming-bath, etc.; *Deutz-Kalker Bad*, at Deutz, Kalker Str., also with swimming-bath. — River Baths, on the Kaiser-Friedrich-Ufer (Pl. F, G, 5); at Deutz, near the suspension-bridge; *Strandbad*, at Rodenkirchen (p. 104; tramway No. 14, see below).

Cabs. Horse and motor cabs with tariff posted up inside.

Tramways. The various lines are distinguished by numbers and coloured shields; almost all the lines pass the Cathedral and the main station. Compare also the Plan, p. 90. **1** (blue and green): From *Lindenthal* (to the W. of the town; p. 99) viâ the Cathedral (Pl. E, F, 4) and Deutz to *Kalk* (to the E. of the town; p. 100). — **2** (blue): From *Lindenthal* viâ the Cathedral and Deutz to *Mülheim* (to the N.E. of the town; p. 36). — **3** (yellow): From *Ehrenfeld* (p. 99; to the N.W. of the town) viâ the Cathedral and Deutz to *Kalk*. — **4** (green and white): From *Ehrenfeld* viâ the Cathedral and Deutz to *Mülheim*. — **5** (white and red): From *Ehrenfeld* viâ the Neumarkt (Pl. D, E, 3) and Chlodwig-Platz (Pl. A, 4) to *Mannsfeld* (to the S. of the town). — **6** (blue and red): From *Bickendorf* (to the N.W. of the town; p. 99) viâ Ehrenfeld, the Cathedral, and Deutz to *Kalk*. — **7** (red and yellow): From *Raderberg* (to the S. of the town) viâ Chlodwig-Platz (Pl. A, 4), the Neumarkt, the Cathedral, and Nippes to *Niehl* (p. 99). — **8** (yellow and white): From *Kalk* viâ Deutz, the Cathedral, the Neumarkt (Pl. D, E, 3), and Melaten to *Müngersdorf* (to the W. of the town). — **9** (green): From *Bayenthal* (Schönhauser Str.; p. 91) viâ Chlodwig-Platz, the Neumarkt, and the Cathedral to *Nippes* (Kempener Str.; p. 99). — **10** (green and red): From the *Süd-Friedhof* viâ the Volks-Garten (Pl. A, 3; p. 91), the Neumarkt, and the Cathedral to *Nippes* (Kempener Str.; p. 99). — **11** (blue): From *Merheim* (to the N. of the town; racecourse, p. 99) viâ the Cathedral and the Neumarkt to *Bayenthal* (Südpark; p. 91). — **12** (yellow): From *Rosen-Strasse* (Pl. B, C, 4, 5) viâ the Neumarkt, Richmod-Strasse (Pl. E, 3), Hansa-Ring, Kaiser-

Friedrich-Ufer (Pl. H, 6), and the Zoological Gardens (p. 99) to the *Mülheimer Schiffbrücke* (p. 99). — **14** (white and green): From *Rodenkirchen* (p. 104) viâ Marienburg (p. 91), Agrippina-Ufer (Pl. A, 6), and the Cathedral to the *Zoological Gardens* (p. 99). — **15** (blue and yellow): From the *Niehler Kirchweg* (to the N. of the town) viâ the Platz der Republik (Pl. H, 4), the Cathedral, and Zülpicher Strasse (Pl. C, 2, 1) to *Sülz* (Pl. B, 1). — **16** (red): From *Ubier-Ring* (Pl. A, 5) viâ Chlodwig-Platz, Barbarossa-Platz, Opernhaus (Pl. D, 2), Friesen-Platz, and the Platz der Republik (Pl. H, 4) to the *Zoological Gardens* (p. 99). — **17** (blue and white): From *Bocklemünd* (p. 37; to the N.W. of the town) viâ Bickendorf (p. 99) and Ehrenfeld to the *Neumarkt* (Pl. D, E, 3). — **18.** Circular Line ('Rundbahn'; white): From the *Cathedral* viâ the Heumarkt (Pl. D, E, 5), Weissbüttengasse (Pl. C, 3, 4), Barbarossa-Platz (Pl. C, 2), Rudolf-Platz (Pl. E, 2), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring (Pl. F, 2), and Gereons-Strasse (Pl. F, 3) to the *Cathedral*. — **19** (white): From the *Niehler Kirchweg* viâ the Platz der Republik (Pl. H, 4), the Cathedral, and the Neumarkt to *Sülz*. — **20** (yellow and green): From *Nippes* viâ the Schlachthof, the Cathedral, the Heumarkt, the Süd-Bahnhof, and Sülz to *Klettenberg* (to the S.W. of the town). — **21** (blue and white): From *Ehrenfeld* (to the N.W. of the town) viâ the Cathedral, the Heumarkt, and the Süd-Bahnhof to *Klettenberg*. — **22** (red): From *Müngersdorf* viâ Melaten, the Neumarkt, the Cathedral, and Deutz to *Mülheim* (Wichelheimer Str.; p. 36). — **23** (white: From *Bickendorf* (to the N.W. of the town; p. 99) viâ Ehrenfeld, the Cathedral, and Deutz to *Mülheim* (Wichelheimer Str.; p. 36).

Suburban Railways (comp. Plan, p. 90, Map, p. 104). **A.** From the Heumarkt (Pl. D, E, 5) viâ Kalk, Rath, and Heumar to *Königsforst* (p. 100; 7½ M., in 34 min.). — **B.** From the Heumarkt (Pl. D, E, 5) viâ Kalk, Merheim, Brück, and Refrath to *Bensberg* (p. 36; 9¼ M., in 45 min.). **C.** From the Hohenzollern-Brücke (Pl. F, 5) viâ Mülheim (p. 36) and Dellbrück (p. 36) to *Bergisch-Gladbach* (p. 36; 9¼ M., in 50 min.). — **E.** From the Hänge-Brücke (Pl. D, 5) viâ Deutz, Poll, Westhoven, Ensen, and Porz (p. 104) to *Zündorf* (8 M., in 40 min.; connection with light railway to Siegburg, p. 166). **F.** From Flandrische Strasse (Pl. E, 2) viâ Frechen to *Benzelrath* (6¾ M., in 36 min.), whence a light railway runs viâ *Mödrath* (p. 16) to *Oberbolheim* (11¼ M., in 1 hr.). **G.** From the Neumarkt (Pl. D, E, 3) viâ Mungersdorf and Weiden (p. 17) to *Lövenich* (p. 17; 5½ M., in ½ hr.). Also from Köln-Mülheim (p. 36) N.E. to *Köln-Dünnwald* (3 M., in 25 min.); N. viâ *Stammheim* (p. 36) and *Flittard* to *Leverkusen* (p. 36; 3¾ M., in 17 min.), and viâ Leverkusen and Wiesdorf to *Opladen* (p. 53; 8 M., in 50 min.). — Vorgebirgsbahn and Rheinuferbahn to *Bonn*, see p. 104.

Local Steamers ply frequently in summer between Cologne (Hänge-Brücke; Pl. D, 5) and *Mülheim* (p. 36), touching at the *Zoological Gardens* (p. 99); also to *Rodenkirchen* (Strandbad, p. 104) and to *Zons* (p. 30).

Circular Drives through the town several times daily, starting from the main portal of the Cathedral; duration 2-2½ hrs. Tickets and information obtained from Thos. Cook & Son and the Stadtisches Verkehrsamt (p. 63).

Motor Posts run from Cologne to *Erkelenz* (p. 18) viâ *Bedburg* (p. 16), 40½ M., in 2½ hrs.; to *Altenberg* (p. 53), 12½ M., in 1 hr.; to *Zülpich* (p. 173), 23 M., in 1¾ hr.; and to *Jülich*, see p. 16.

Post Office (Pl. F, 4; p. 90), An den Dominikanern 14.

Pleasure Gardens (all with garden-restaurants and reached by tram from the Cathedral, see above and p. 61). *Zoological Gardens* (p. 99), frequent concerts in summer; *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. F, 1; p. 92); *Volks-Garten* (Pl. A, 2, 3; p. 91), with pretty grounds and concerts in summer; *Stadt-Wald*, at Lindenthal, see p. 99; *Süd-Park*, at Marienburg, see p. 91; *Rhein-Terrasse*, near Rodenkirchen (p. 104).

Theatres (tickets may be bought at the Städtisches Verkehrsamt, see p. 63). *Opera House* (Opernhaus; Pl. D, 2; p. 92); *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. E, 3; p. 85); *Kammerspiele* (Pl. F, 2), for dramas and comedies; *Reichs-Hallen* (Pl. E, 3), Gertruden-Str., operettas. - VARIETY THEATRES and CABARETS. *Cavalu*, Ehrenstein-Str. 18 (Pl. E, 2); *Kristall-Palast*, Severin-Str. 226 (Pl. A-C, 4); *Metropol-Theater* (Pl. E, 2, 3), Aposteln-Strasse. — *Bocaccio*, Schildergasse 32-34 (Pl. E, 4, 3); *Rosenhof*, Hohe Str. 9 (Pl. D, E, 4); *Kaiserhof* (Pl. u, E 4; p. 60), Salomonsgasse 11; *Simplicissimus*, Hohe Str. 152-154 (Pl. D, E, 4).

Music. The *Gürzenich Concerts* (p. 82), twelve in winter, six in summer, have attained a European celebrity. — Other famous institutions are the *Academy of Music* (Musikhochschule; Pl. E, 3), Wolf-Str. 3, founded in 1851 and reopened in 1925, and the *Kölner Männer-Gesangverein* (Men's Choral Society), in the Wolkenburg (p. 85).

The Cologne *Carnival*, revived in 1823 after having fallen into abeyance for nearly two centuries, and generally culminating in a grand procession, was held again in 1925 for the first time since 1914.

Sport. *Stadium*, near Müngersdorf, for all kinds of sport, see p. 99; *Racecourse*, near Merheim, see p. 99; *Cycling Track*, near the Zoological Gardens, see p. 99; *Boat Houses* of the rowing clubs, near Poll and Rodenkirchen (p. 104,; *Golf Course* (18 holes), near Marienburg p. 91), between Rodenkirchen station (p. 104) and the main road to Bonn.

Eau de Cologne ('Kölnisches Wasser'). This celebrated perfume is said to have been invented in 1709 by Johann Maria Farina (b. 1685 at Domodossola, d. 1766 at Cologne), while another tradition asserts that it was first brought to Germany in 1690 by Paul de Feminis. It is now manufactured by about thirty firms, the claim of those using the name of Farina (a common one in Italy) being sometimes very indirect. The oldest firm is *Johann Maria Farina*, 'gegenüber dem Jülichs-Platz' (Obenmarspforten 23; Pl. J. P., E 4; p. 82).

Travel Agencies. *Thos. Cook & Son*, Domhof 1 (Pl. E, 4); *Southern Railway Co.*, Domhof 6 (Calais, Ostend, and Flushing routes); *Official Travel Agency* at the main station; *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, Domkloster 1 (Pl. E, F, 4); *Hermann Lindemann*, Domkloster 2 (White Star, Red Star, and American Lines); *Hamburg-America Line*, Wallrafs-Platz 3 (Pl. E, 4); *Josef Hartmann* (Holland-America Line), Hohe Str. 104-106 (Pl. D, E, 4); *Mitteleuropäisches Reisebureau*, Domkloster 3; *Netherlands State Railways* (Hook of Holland route), Domhof 14. — The *Städtisches Verkehrsamt*, Unter Fettenhennen 19 (Pl. E, F, 4), agents for the 'Mer' and the 'Mitropa' (comp. p. xvii), gives information regarding rooms and sells tickets for the theatres, railways, steamers, aeroplanes, etc.

German Passport Office (for foreigners), Friesen-Platz 16 (Pl. E, F, 2).

British Consulate-General, Kaiser-Friedrich-Ufer 31 (Pl. F-H, 5, 6), open 10-12 & 2-4, Sat. 10-12. — **American Consulate**, Am Hof 24-26, 2nd floor (Pl. E, 4), open 9-4, Sat. 9-12.

British Chamber of Commerce, Hohe Str. 100 (Pl. D, E, 4), open 10-12.

Chemists. *F. Contzen* (Dom-Apotheke), Komödien-Str. 1; *H. Wrede*, Wallrafs-Platz 1 (both speak English).

Times of Admission.

Unless otherwise stated below the *Churches* are generally closed during the middle of the day.

Archiepiscopal Museum (p. 73), Sun. 10-1, 10 pf., week-days 10-5, 50 pf.

Art Exhibitions. *Kunstverein* (p. 92), week-days 10-6, Sun. 11-1, 50 pf.; *Abels*, Komödien-Str. 26 (Pl. F, 3, 4); *Flechtheim*, Schildergasse, corner of Antonsgasse (Pl. E, 4); *Goyert*, Unter Fettenhennen 11 (Pl. E, F, 4); *M. Lempertz* (antiques), Neumarkt 3 (Pl. D, E, 3); *Niederrheinische Gemäldesammlung*, in the Stollwerckhaus, Wallrafs-Platz (Pl. E, 4).

Botanic Gardens (p. 99), daily from 8 a.m. till dusk, free.

Cathedral (p. 68), open all day. Tickets to visit the choir (best light in the morning) are obtained at the choir railing (left; 50 pf.). The treasury is not shown at present. Ascent to the choir gallery, the tower, etc., see p. 73. — The use of opera-glasses inside the cathedral is forbidden.
Gürzenich (p. 82), Sun. 9-12.30, week-days 9-12.30 & 3-6.30; 50 pf.
Heyer's Museum of Musical History (p. 98), Sun. 10-1, 50 pf.; at other times on written application.
Historical Museum, in the Hahnen-Tor (p. 92), Sun. 10-1, 10 pf., week-days 11-5 (Mon. from 12 only), 50 pf.; the collections in the Eigelstein-Tor (p. 98) are shown on Sun. only, 10-1.
Industrial Art Museum (p. 92), *Schnütgen Museum* (p. 95), and the *Museum of Eastern Asiatic Art* (p. 97), Sun. 10-1, week-days 10-5 (in winter 10-4), Mon. from 12 only; Sun. and Wed. 10 pf., on other days 50 pf.
Museum of Popular Hygiene (p. 80), Sun. 9-1, week-days 9-5; free.
Museum of Trade and Industry (p. 91), week-days 9-1; free.
Natural History Museum (p. 85), open at the same hours as the Industrial Art Museum.
Prehistoric Museum (p. 91), open at the same hours as the Industrial Art Museum.
Rathaus (p. 81), week-days 8-3, 50 pf.; tickets obtained in Room 7.
Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum (p. 91), Sun. 10-1, 10 pf.
St. Gereon's (p. 88), week-days 10-12 and, except Sat., 2.30-6, 50 pf.; sacristan, Gereons-Kloster 2.
St. Maria im Capitol (p. 83), week-days from 10; best light at midday; tickets (50 pf.) are obtained from the sacristan, Lichhof 3-5.
St. Ursula's (p. 89), week-days 10-12 and from 3 till dusk, 1 *M*; sacristan, Ursulagarten-Str. 1 (parterre).
Wallraf-Richartz Museum (p. 71), open at the same hours as the Industrial Art Museum.
Zoological Gardens (p. 99), daily from 8 till dusk (till 11 p.m. on concert nights); 1 *M*.

Chief Attractions (2 days). 1st Day: *Cathedral* (p. 68), choir and external choir-gallery; *Wallraf-Richartz Museum* (p. 74); *Hohe Strasse* (p. 80); *St. Maria im Capitol* (p. 83); *Gürzenich* (p. 82); *Rathaus* (p. 81). — 2nd Day: *Apostel-Kirche* (p. 86); *St. Gereon's* (p. 88); *Museum of Industrial Art* (p. 92); walk or drive in the *Ring-Strassen* (p. 90); *Zoological Gardens* (p. 99) or *Stadt-Wald* (p. 99). — A trip by tram along the bank of the Rhine and Ring-Strassen (p. 90) is recommended. Excursions may be made to *Altenberg* (p. 53), *Schloss Brühl* (p. 114), and *Weiden* (p. 17), but Sun. and holidays should be avoided for these.

Cologne (120 ft.; German *Cöln* or *Köln*), with 693,300 inhab. (four-fifths Roman Catholics), the venerable metropolis of the Rhineland, is the third largest city in Germany (the largest in the Rhenish Province of Prussia), the residence of a cardinal-archbishop, the seat of a university (refounded in 1919), and a most important commercial centre. The Old Town (Altstadt) and some of the incorporated suburbs are situated in a broad semicircle on the left bank of the Rhine; Deutz, Mülheim, and a few other suburbs lie on the right bank. When approached by steamer, the town with its numerous towers, its cathedral, and bridges presents a very imposing appearance. Many of the narrow streets of the old part of the city contain interesting specimens of domestic architecture, dating from the 16th, 15th, and even the 13th century. The development of Cologne received a great impetus in 1881, when the

adoption of an advanced line of fortifications considerably increased the area of the town-domain, and also in 1888-1921 by the incorporation of the suburbs of *Bayenthal, Lindenthal, Ehrenfeld, Nippes, Sülz, Melaten, Bickendorf, Merheim,* and *Worringen,* on the left bank, and *Deutz, Kalk, Vingst,* and *Mülheim,* on the right bank. The chief industries are brown-coal mining, the construction of machinery, and the manufacture of metalware, cables, rubber, leather, textiles, perfumes, and chocolate. The wharves, constructed along the river in 1892-98 and extending from Marienburg (p. 91) to below the Zoological Gardens (p. 99), and the harbours of Rheinau (p. 91; left bank) and Deutz and Mülheim (right bank) present a scene of great commercial activity. Another harbour, below the town, at Niehl, is now under construction (see p. 99). Cologne is connected by direct services of cargo-steamers with London (since 1885), other English towns, and several German ports in the North Sea and the Baltic. The first commercial fair ('Kölner Messe') was held in 1924 on the right bank of the Rhine, just below the Hohenzollern Bridge (comp. p. 99).

History. Cologne was founded by the Ubii, at the time when they were compelled by Agrippa to migrate from the right to the left bank of the Rhine (38 B.C.), and by the erection of the *Ara Ubiorum* here it became the religious centre for the German peoples. In A.D. 50 Emp. Claudius, at the request of his wife Agrippina, founded here a colony, which at first was called *Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensis* (in inscriptions frequently abbreviated to C.C.A.A.), afterwards shortened into *Colonia Agrippinensis*, and (by the 5th cent.) into *Colonia*. Cologne and Lincoln are the only cities throughout the Roman Empire which have retained the title of their Roman rank. Cologne was the seat of the Legate of *Germania Inferior*. The Roman city-walls, probably constructed in the time of Claudius and renewed in the 3rd century of our era, enclosed the rectangle between St. Maria im Capitol (Pl. D, 4), the Cathedral (Pl. F, 4; Burgmauer, see p. 74), the Römerturm (Pl. F, 3; p. 85), and the S. end of the Kleiner Griechenmarkt (Pl. C, 3). Constantine the Great (324-337) began a stone bridge over the Rhine, which connected the city with its protecting fort of *Divitia* (Deutz). This bridge was destroyed by the Northmen in the 9th or 10th century.

From the end of the 5th century Cologne belonged to the kingdom of the Franks, and it was long occupied by the Ripuarian kings. Afterwards it was also the residence of the Frankish 'Hausmeier' (mayor of the palace), including *Pepin of Héristal* (d. 714) and his son *Charles Martel* (d. 741). In 785 *Charlemagne* raised the bishopric, which had been founded here in the 4th century, to an archbishopric, the first archbishop being the imperial chaplain *Hildebold* (d. 819), who built the oldest cathedral church and presented to it a valuable library, parts of which are still preserved (see p. 73). The founder of Cologne's mediæval greatness was Archbishop *Bruno I.* (953-65; p. 86), the brother of Emp. Otho the Great and Duke of Lorraine from 954. The attempts of the archbishops to gain unlimited jurisdiction over the city, by virtue of the privileges granted to them by the emperor, grew more and more determined. The first uprising of the citizens against the archiepiscopal power took place under *St. Anno* (1056-75), who was acting as regent during the minority of Emp. Henry IV., and was suppressed in 1074 with no little severity. *Reinald von Dassel* (1159-67; p. 71) was chancellor to Frederick Barbarossa and accompanied that emperor on his expeditions into Italy. *Philipp von Heinsberg*

(1167-91) received the dukedom of Westphalia on the proscription of Henry the Lion and thereby became the most powerful prince of the empire. In the 12th cent. Cologne was the most important sea-trading town in Germany and was the chief place for the export of wine to England. The new line of fortifications which the city received in 1180 remained unaltered till 1880. The striving of the citizens after political freedom accompanied their increasing prosperity and resulted in sanguinary feuds under the archbishops *Engelbert I. von Berg* (1216-25), who was slain by Friedrich von Isenburg, *Conrad I. von Hochstaden* (1238-61; p. 71), the founder of the present cathedral, *Engelbert II. von Falkenburg* (1261-75), and *Siegfried von Westerburg* (1275-97). The long contest was decided in favour of municipal independence by the battle of Worringen (1288; see p. 30), and the archbishops were compelled to transfer their residence to Brühl (p. 111), and afterwards to Bonn (p. 105). They retained, however, the supreme jurisdiction and other rights, and the citizens continued to take the oath of allegiance, "so long as they should be maintained in the rights and privileges handed down to them by their forefathers". The conflicts carried on in the town itself, between different noble families or between the nobles and the guilds, were still more violent. It was not till 1396, when the guilds gained a decisive advantage, that there was a cessation of hostilities.

Its vigorous fund of vitality is shown by the fact that, in spite of all these troubles, Cologne was unquestionably one of the wealthiest and most prosperous cities in Germany at the end of the 15th century. Its commerce, especially its trade with London, where it possessed warehouses at the Steelyard, and with Bruges, was of the greatest importance. At an early date Cologne joined the *Hanseatic League*, in which it contested the supremacy with Lübeck. The weights and measures of Cologne were in use in almost every Rhenish, Westphalian, and Dutch town. A fair held at Cologne at Easter attracted visitors from all parts of Europe, and even from beyond the sea.

In the course of its mediæval history Cologne may boast of having twice been a cradle of German Art. The first occasion was about the end of the 12th century, when the ecclesiastical enthusiasm shown by the acquisition of the relics of the Magi, and also the civic love of splendour found expression in a highly developed style of Architecture, calculated for picturesque effect (comp. p. xxxv). One after another the larger churches were remodelled, special attention being devoted to the choir. The best specimen of this period of architecture is presented by the *Apostel-Kirche*, as seen from the Neumarkt. During the 13th cent. the taste for building continued and led to a restoration of the *Cathedral*, in which, however, the traditional Romanesque architecture was abandoned for the new Gothic style, emanating from Northern France and then spreading rapidly throughout W. Europe. From the close of the 14th cent. onwards, Cologne enjoyed a second golden era of art, chiefly confined to the province of Painting (comp. p. xxxvii). The municipal archives preserve the names of a great number of painters, but only in a very few instances can any of these be definitely attached to existing pictures. Among the best known are *Meister Wilhelm* (d. about 1380), *Stephan Lochner* (d. 1451; comp. p. 72), and the *Master of the Life of the Virgin* (flourished c. 1460-90). The taste for architecture was not extinct even at a later period. The porch of the *Rathaus*, for example, is an interesting specimen of the German Renaissance. Not only were old churches renovated, but occasionally new ones were built. Prior to 1801, when many of them were secularized, Cologne possessed more than a hundred churches. — In the province of Learning, Cologne held by no means so high a place as in that of art, although the Dominican monastery, where the scholastic Albertus Magnus, Count of Bollstädt (b. 1193, d. 1280 at Cologne), was teaching in 1248-54, acquired some reputation as a place of learning in the 14th century. The university, founded in 1388, was somewhat notorious in the 15-16th cent. as the chief seat of the opposition

to Humanism in the contest of Reuchlin with the Obscurantists. It was suppressed at the close of the 18th cent., but has been recently revived (comp. p. 91). Recent research shows that William Caxton resided at Cologne from July 1471 to the end of 1472, and it was probably here that he learnt the art of printing. William Tyndale began printing his translation of the New Testament at Cologne in 1525 (comp. p. 371). Journalism has flourished here from an early period, the 'Kölnische Zeitung' (owned by the Du Mont family since 1802) tracing its history back to the first Cologne newspaper, which was published regularly from 1651 onwards.

After the 16th century Cologne declined, and in common with the rest of the Hanseatic towns its commerce lost its former importance. Continual internal discords, leading to the banishment in 1608 of the Protestants, who settled at Crefeld, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, and Mülheim, proved very prejudicial to the interests of the city. As a result of the Thirty Years' War (1618-48) it lost its trade with England, one of the chief sources of its economic prosperity. It retained, however, its privileges as a free imperial city until its occupation by the French (Oct. 6th, 1794). By the peace of Campo Formio (Oct. 17th, 1797) it was incorporated with France. It was not till after 1815, under Prussian rule, that Cologne began to revive. The rapid progress of its steamer and railway systems, and the enterprise of the citizens, many of whom possessed great wealth, have combined to make Cologne the centre of the Rhenish trade and one of the most considerable commercial cities in Germany. About this time also it was converted into a fortress of the first class. The lattice-bridge (see below; constructed in 1855-59) was the first railway-bridge over the Rhine. The town-walls were pulled down in 1875-85 and the extension of the fortifications in 1881 doubled the area of the town. Further developments followed until 1921. In conformance with the Treaty of Versailles Cologne was occupied by British troops in 1918 (transferred to Wiesbaden in 1926; see p. 278) and the fortifications were demolished.

The Rhine, which at Cologne attains a breadth of nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ M. is crossed by three bridges, all of which afford imposing views of the town. The **Hohenzollern Bridge** (Pl. F, 5, 6), opposite the cathedral choir, was constructed in 1907-11 on the site of the above-mentioned lattice-bridge. It has three openings (390 ft., 551 ft., and 404 ft. in span) and accommodates four railway tracks and a roadway (with two tramway tracks). The architects were Beermann and F. H. Schwechten, G. Riegelmann being responsible for the ornamental work. The equestrian statues of the emperors Frederick III. and William II. (on the Cologne side) are by L. Tuaillon (1910); those (on the Deutz side) of King Frederick William IV. (by G. Bläser) and Emp. William I. (by F. Drake, 1867) have been kept from the old bridge. — The **Suspension Bridge** (Hänge-Brücke; Pl. D, 5, 6), a little further up-stream, which replaces the old pontoon-bridge, was built in 1913-15 from plans by K. Moritz. Its central opening has a span of 605 ft. — The **South Bridge** (Süd-Brücke; comp. the Plan, p. 90), at the upper end of the town, also designed by Beermann and Schwechten and completed in 1910, is used by railway goods traffic, but there is also a public footway. Of its three arches the middle one is 541 ft. in span. — Pontoon-bridge at Mülheim, see p. 36.

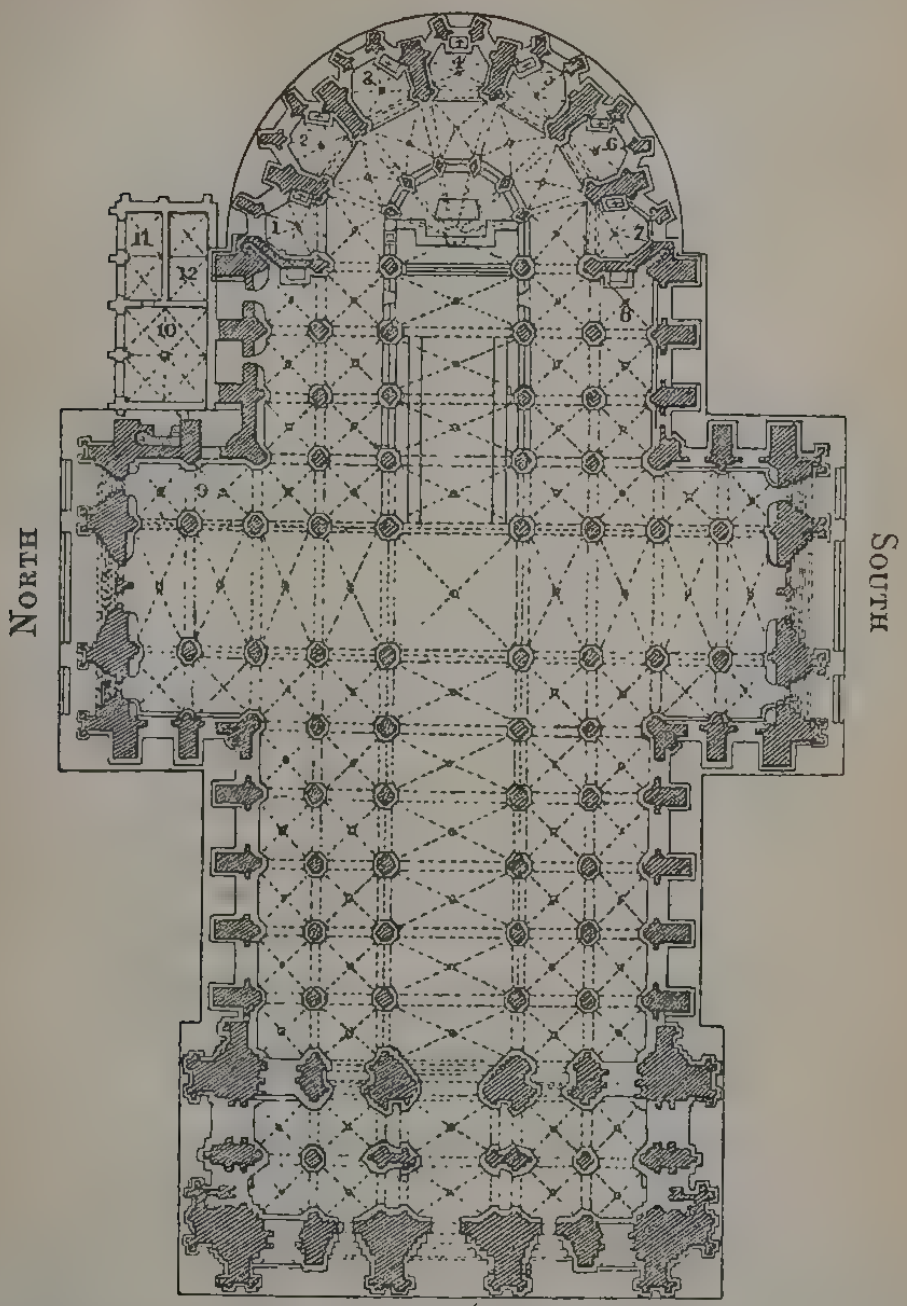
A. Cathedral. Wallraf-Richartz Museum. Hohe Strasse.

The *Main Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. F, 4), in the N. part of the Altstadt, has been considerably enlarged since it was built by G. Frentzen in 1890-94; the clock-tower at its S. angle is 145 ft. high.

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. E, F, 4), which justly excites the admiration of every beholder, and undoubtedly the finest example of Decorated Gothic in Germany, stands on a slight eminence about 60 ft. above the Rhine, at the N.E. angle of the oldest part of the city (comp. p. 65), very near the Hohenzollern Bridge (p. 67) and the main station. It is predominantly a modern creation, but the original choir and nave have been absorbed in the present building, and early plans (see p. 71) have been followed to some extent in the new portions. As early as the 9th century an episcopal church (see p. 65) occupied this site, but in course of time the inhabitants regarded it as unworthy of the increasing size and prosperity of their city. *Archbishop Conrad von Hochstaden* (see p. 66) laid the foundation-stone of the present structure on Aug. 15th, 1248. The first architect is believed to have been *Meister Gerard*, to whom the chapter made a grant in 1257 in recognition of his services. The work progressed slowly under Gerard's successors, *Meister Arnold* (d. 1301) and his son *Meister Johann* (d. 1330), who were seriously hampered by the struggles between the archbishops and the citizens (see p. 66). The choir, with its chevet of chapels modelled on that of Amiens Cathedral, was consecrated in 1322 (comp. p. xxxvi). The lower part is executed in a noble early-Gothic style, the upper in the more flamboyant manner of Decorated Gothic. The builder soon proceeded to lay the foundations of the N. and S. transepts. In 1388 the nave was sufficiently advanced to be temporarily fitted up for service, and in 1447 the bells were placed in the S. tower. Subsequently the enthusiasm subsided, and by the end of the 15th century all hope of seeing the church completed was abandoned. The building was provided with a temporary roof about 1508 and was used for service in its unfinished state until 1796, when it was converted by the French into a hay-magazine.

Frederick William III., King of Prussia, at the suggestion of Sulpice Boisserée, caused it to be examined by the eminent architect Schinkel in 1816, and gave orders to preserve the building as it then was. Schinkel's pupil *Ernst F. Zwirner*, who succeeded to the conduct of the work in 1833, was the first to form the project of completing the cathedral, an idea hailed with enthusiasm by Frederick William IV. In less than forty years (1842-80; from 1861 under the superintendence of *Richard Voigtel*) the work was completed. The greater part of the cost was defrayed by government, the remainder by private subscriptions and the proceeds of a lottery.

The cathedral is a cruciform structure, the nave being flanked with double, the transepts with single aisles. Total length 472 ft., breadth 200 ft., length of transepts 282 ft., height of the walls 151 ft., height of the roof 202 ft., height of the central tower rising



1. Engelbert Chapel; 2. Maternus Chapel; 3. Chapel of St. John; 4. Chapel of the Magi; 5. Chapel of St. Agnes; 6. Chapel of St. Michael; 7. Chapel of St. Stephen; 8. Chapel of the Virgin; 9. Treasury; 10. Sacristy; 11. Chapter House; 12. Record Chamber.

over the crossing 360 ft. The W. towers, resting on foundations 65 ft. below the ground, are 515 ft. in height and, at the time of their completion, were the highest stone buildings in the world (Woolworth Building in New York 750 ft.; Washington Obelisk 555 ft.; Ulm Münster 528 ft.). The spires alone are 187 ft., the

finials 26 ft. high. This enormous mass of masonry is enlivened by a profusion of flying buttresses, turrets, gargoyles, galleries, cornices, foliage, etc.

The West Façade, which has been completed in accordance with the still extant original designs of the 14th cent., with its two huge towers, is a superb example of strictly consistent Gothic workmanship. The towers consist of four stories, of which the three lower are square in form, while the fourth is octagonal, crowned with elegant open spires. The principal portal is 96 ft. in height and 31 ft. in width; the side-portals 38 ft. high and 18 ft. wide; the central window 48 ft. high and 20 ft. wide. The excellent sculptures on the portal of the S. tower date from the beginning of the 15th century. The bronze doors were modelled by *Hugo Schneider* (1891-92). — The transepts are terminated by the N. and S. portals, which were built by *E. F. Zwirner* (1859; p. 68). The elaborate sculptures on the S. portal are by *L. Schwanthaler* and were presented by Emp. William I.; the bronze doors were designed by H. Schneider (see above). The bronze doors of the N. portal are the work of *W. Mengelberg* (1891).

The impressive **Interior (adm., see p. 64), which is borne by 56 pillars, is 390 ft. in length. The nave is 49 ft. wide from the centre of one pillar to that of the one opposite, and 148 ft. in height; each of the inner aisles is 27 ft., each of the outer 23 ft. wide; each of the four aisles is 62 ft. high. The area of the interior is 66,300 sq. ft. The decoration is for the most part modern, though several works of art have been taken from old Cologne churches, now demolished.

Nave and Transepts. The five stained-glass *Windows in the N. (left) aisle, executed in 1508 and 1509, and presented by Archbishop Philipp von Daun-Oberstein, the town of Cologne, Archbishop Hermann von Hessen, and Count Philipp von Virneburg, are brilliant specimens of colouring, and portray the life of Christ, figures of saints and founders, the Tree of Jesse, the Coronation of the Virgin, etc. The central window above the W. portal was presented in 1878 by Emp. Frederick III., when Crown Prince. The stained-glass windows in the S. aisle were presented by King Louis I. of Bavaria (1848), those in the S. transept by Emp. William I. The remaining windows were presented by various societies and private persons. The old stained glass in the N. transept is from several ancient churches of Cologne. The two Gothic winged altars by the E. wall of the S. transept are also from other churches, the first dating from 1520, the second from the 15th century. The large statue of St. Christopher, on the left, dates from the beginning of the 15th century.

In the nave, by the second pillar on the left, is a group of St. Michael and the dragon, in carved oak, by G. Grasegger, erected as a war memorial in 1921. The small bronze plaquette below commemorates the melting down of the 'Kaiser-Glocke' (p. 73).

The Choir is separated from the nave by an iron railing (tickets of admission obtained in the N. transept, see p. 64). Consoles projecting from the pillars of the central part, or high choir proper, bear statues of Christ, Mary, and the Apostles, dating from the 14th cent. (p. xxxvii). The frescoes in the spandrels, executed by Steinle in 1843, represent angel choirs. The carved-wood *Choir Stalls* and the paintings on the screens behind them date from the middle of the 14th century. Brasses mark the burial-places of archbishops (19th cent.). The modern-Gothic *High Altar* is backed by the old carved-wood 'Altar of St. Clara', with paintings of scenes from the life of Christ; the wings, at the back, are by Meister Wilhelm (comp. p. xxxviii). Above the triforium of the choir is a series of stained-glass *Windows, representing the kings of Judah, etc. (c. 1300).

The Choir Chapels and ambulatory contain tombs of archbishops (14-17th cent.), also mural paintings and stained glass (14th cent.), most of which have been recently restored or pieced together from old fragments. — In front of the sacristy (p. 72) is the sarcophagus of *Archbishop Engelbert von der Mark* (1364-68), with a fine figure in sandstone.

1. The *Chapel of St. Engelbert* (first to the left, N. side) is dedicated to Archbishop Engelbert von Berg (comp. p. 66). The carved altar dates from the early 16th century. Monument of *Archbishop Anton von Schauenburg*, of 1561. — 2. *Chapel of St. Maternus.* Tomb of *Archbishop Philipp von Heinsberg* (p. 65), with a good statue of the 14th century. The form of this monument refers to the fact that the city-walls were begun under this archbishop (comp. p. 66). The altarpiece is by *Bartholomæus Bruyn* (1548). On the W. wall are the original ground-plan of the cathedral and part of the sketch of the S. tower, found at Paris in 1815. — 3. *Chapel of St. John.* Fine tomb of *Archbishop Conrad von Hochstaden* (p. 68), with the figure of the deceased in bronze, from the first half of the 15th century (comp. p. xxxviii). Under glass is preserved the original sketch of the W. façade of the cathedral with the two towers, found at Darmstadt in 1814.

4. *Chapel of the Magi*, originally destined to receive the bones of the Magi or 'Three Holy Kings', which were brought by the Empress Helena to Constantinople. They were afterwards taken to Milan, and in 1164 presented by Frederick Barbarossa to Archbishop Reinald von Dassel (p. 65), by whom they were removed to Cologne (comp. p. 126). The reliquary in which they are preserved is now in the treasury (p. 72). The chapel contains a modern altar, with carvings of the 14th cent., and stained glass of c. 1297 (the oldest in the cathedral). Opposite, at the back of the high altar, is the tomb of *Archbishop Dietrich von Mörs* (d. 1463).

5. *Chapel of St. Agnes*, with the Gothic sarcophagus of *St. Irmgardis* (d. 1100), in the centre. — 6. *Chapel of St. Michael.*

Marble monument of *Archbishop Walram von Jülich* (d. 1349). Marble reclining figure of the imperial general *Von Hochkirchen* (who fell at Landau in 1703), by the Florentine Fortini. On the altar is the celebrated ****Dombild**, a large winged picture, painted by *Stephan Lochner* (comp. p. xxxix), representing the Adoration of the Magi in the centre, St. Gereon and St. Ursula on the wings, and the Annunciation on the outside.

This picture was in the Rathaus Chapel (p. 81) until the French Revolution and is undoubtedly that alluded to in Dürer's diary of his travels in the Low Countries (1521), in which he mentions his paying two 'Weisspfennige' to see the picture which '*Meister Steffen*' had painted at Cologne. Meister Stephan or Stephan Lochner was a native of Meersburg on the Lake of Constance, who settled at Cologne in 1442. In 1447 and 1450 he was elected a municipal senator, and he died in 1451. The picture which is of imposing dimensions, occupies an intermediate position between the ideal conceptions of mediæval times, and the modern realism introduced by the Dutch school. The work aroused great admiration in early times and was held by the Romanticists of the 19th cent. to rival the creations of Raphael. Similar works attributed to this master are in the Archiepiscopal and Wallraf-Richartz Museums (pp. 73, 76).

7. *Chapel of St. Stephen.* Stone sarcophagus of *Archbishop Gero* (d. 976), with a mosaic of the 10th century. Mural monument of *Archbishop Adolf von Schauenburg* (d. 1556). — 8. *Chapel of the Virgin* or *Small Choir of Our Lady* (the last bay of the outer S. aisle). The altarpiece is the Assumption, by J. F. Overbeck (d. 1869). On the S. wall is the so-called *Madonna of Milan*, a German work of the 14th century. Near the altar is the monument of *Archbishop Friedrich III. von Saarwerden* (d. 1414), consisting of a figure of the archbishop in bronze on a sarcophagus admirably decorated with figures of saints. — In front, near the railing, is the sarcophagus of *Count Gottfried of Arnsberg* (d. 1371), the sole temporal prince buried in the cathedral, who sold his countship to the archbishops of Cologne in 1368. Tomb of *Archbishop Reinald von Dassel* (p. 65), upon which is placed the marble figure of *Archbishop Wilhelm von Gennep* (d. 1362).

The **Sacristy** (Pl. 10; entrance, see p. 71) contains a fine sacrament house and stained glass from demolished Cologne churches.

The **Treasury** (Pl. 9; adjoining the sacristy on the left; temporarily closed) contains the golden **Reliquary of the Magi*, a costly specimen of Romanesque workmanship in the form of a basilica, executed c. 1180-1210 and adorned with fine antique gems. It was seriously injured in 1794, when carried away for concealment from the French, and was unskilfully restored in 1807. The silver *Shrine of St. Engelbert*, in the style of the Renaissance, dates from 1633. — On the end-wall, to the left, are several ecclesiastical banners and the so-called *Croy Epitaph*, with the Adoration of the Magi, presented by Canon Jakob von Croy (d. 1516). — On the entrance-wall, in the cabinet to the right: *Sword of Justice* (15th cent.), borne by the Archbishop of Cologne at imperial coronations in Frankfurt; the so-called war-banner of Byssus, an embroidery ascribed to the 10th cent.; a processional cross (12-14th cent.); croziers (8th, 14th, and 17th cent.); Gothic monstrance (14th cent.); Renaissance monstrance presented by Pope Pius IX. in 1848; elaborate altar-cross (17th cent.); and vestments. In the cabinet to the left: Ten admirably carved ivory tablets

by Melchior Paulus (1703-33), with scenes from the Passion; reliquaries of the 15-17th cent.; **Pax* in the Renaissance style, decorated with enamels, pearls, and precious stones; monstrance of the 17th cent., 19½ lbs. in weight, thickly set with precious stones; mitres. — The desk-case contains ancient printed works and MSS., including a MS. of the Gospels (11th cent.) and a Frankish breviary (12th cent.).

The former **Record Chamber,** to the right of the sacristy, contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical ornaments in carved-oak cabinets.

The **Cathedral Library,** on the 2nd floor of the N. tower, contains 218 MSS. of the 7-16th cent., including the Hildebold Codices, brought back from Darmstadt in 1868 (comp. p. 65).

The visitor should not omit to walk round the **Inner Gallery of the Choir* and those on the *Exterior of the Choir*, or to ascend the *South Tower* (ascent from the outside, on the E. side of the S. transept, where the tickets are obtained for 1 ℳ; parties formed about every ½ hr.; on Sun. open from 10.30-11.30, 12.30-3, and 4-6 only), as a better idea may thus be formed of the grandeur of the structure. Of the bells in the S. tower the 'Preciosa' (11 tons) was cast in 1448, the 'Speziosa' (6 tons) in 1419. The 'Deutsche Glocke am Rhein', or 'St. Peter', cast at Apolda (in Thuringia) in 1923, replaces the 'Kaiser-Glocke' (27 tons), which was cast in 1874 from the metal of French guns but was melted down during the Great War. The present bell, one of the largest in use in the world, is 11 ft. in height, a little less in diameter, and weighs nearly 25 tons. — The external gallery, or better still the open gallery of the tower, commands a magnificent view over the sea of houses, the plain intersected by the Rhine, and the Seven Mts. in the distance.

In the garden on the terrace behind the choir are some architectural fragments, discarded in the process of restoration, which will serve to convey some idea of the colossal proportions of the edifice.

The *Heinzelmännchen Fountain* (Pl. H.-B., E 4; 1900), on the S. side of the cathedral, illustrates a local fairy-tale.

The **Archiepiscopal Museum** (Erzbischöfliches Museum; Pl. E, 4; adm., see p. 63), opposite the S. gate of the cathedral, is established on the upper floor of the old *Thomas-Kapelle*, the sole relic of the archiepiscopal palace built by Reinald von Dassel (p. 65) and rebuilt in 1665. Printed guide (1924) 80 pf.

Opposite the entrance: *Madonna with the violet, by *Stephan Lochner* (p. xxxix). Glass-case 1: Copper-gilt reliquary of St. Anthony, in the shape of a bust (1st half of 11th cent.); elaborately figured bowl of a chalice (end of 12th cent.); carved diptych, with the Death of the Virgin (middle of 14th cent.); bronze Crucifixion (after 1200). — Glass-case 2: 'Herimann' cross (c. 1200: the face of Christ is a Roman gem; the reverse side was executed c. 1050); two vessels in the shape of a dove and a lion (c. 1200); the development of vessels containing the Host (from the Romanesque pyx to the baroque monstrance); Crucifixion (from the Euskirchen district; after 1200). — On Chest 4 is a seated figure of St. Nicholas, with miniatures on the base (before 1350). — On the partition-wall, group of the Annunciation (15th cent.): alabaster relief with the Adoration of the Magi (15th cent.). — On Stand 5 are several late-Gothic stone figures, including a Rhenish Pietà and a statue of St. Anthony; on the right, near the door, is a group of the Visitation (from Calcar: c. 1520). — Glass-case 6: Title-page of a Franciscan Codex, written in 1299. — Glass-case 7: English alabaster figure of St. Anthony. — Carvings, early printed works, embroideries, vestments, and tapestries. Glass-case 15: Domestic altar of the Renaissance, with alabaster reliefs (c. 1600).

The W. end of the Dom-Kloster (Pl. F, 4), the space in front of the W. façade of the cathedral, commands the best view of the

towers. The street named the 'Burgmauer', beginning here, marks the N. side of the Roman circumvallation (comp. pp. 65, 87). — We cross Wallrafs-Platz to the S.W., and reach the —

***Wallraf-Richartz Museum** (Pl. E, 4), built in the English Gothic style in 1855-61 above the graceful late-Gothic cloisters of the Church of the Minorites (p. 79), and adorned with statues of eminent natives of Cologne. In the garden in front of the museum are (N.W.) a fragment of the E. side-portal of the Pfaffentor (p. 83), and (adjoining the building) the pediment of a temple from the Roman Colonia. The bronze statues (by W. Albermann; 1900) represent *J. H. Richartz* (d. 1861), a wealthy merchant who provided the funds for the museum-building, and *Canon F. F. Wallraf* (d. 1824), who bequeathed his collections of art to the town. — Adm., see p. 64.

The **Collection of Roman Antiquities** is exhibited on the lower and ground floors of the Cloisters.

From the entrance-hall, in which are marble busts of Wallraf and Richartz, we descend the steps.

Lower Cloisters. Roman antiquities discovered at Cologne (1st-4th cent. A.D.): votive stones, altars, architectural fragments, and sculptures. Also contents of tombs, including a tomb of masonry from Aachen. In the large ante-room are Roman mosaic pavements, including the *Mosaic of the Sages (23 ft. long, 19¾ ft. broad), showing bust-portraits of seven Greek philosophers and poets (with the names Diogenes, Socrates, Aristotle, Chilon, Plato, Cleobulos, and Sophocles), probably of the 4th century. We return to the entrance-hall.

Ground Floor. The corridor on the left leads to the collection of *Engravings*, with varying exhibitions of old and modern drawings and of the graphic arts (in the reading and lecture room). Returning to the corridor, we enter its E. apse (right), which contains the recent acquisitions of the Roman department. In the large recess are casts of the Weiden tomb (p. 17); opposite, the *Sarcophagus of a veteran of the 30th legion, with mythological representations. — From the recess we proceed straight up the short flight of steps.

The Upper Cloisters contain further *Roman Antiquities*. On the right of the steps, inscribed stones, including four gravestones of the Gatus family from Vermand, near St-Quentin; 1st cent. A.D.); altar of the local goddess Vagdavercustis, with a sacrificial scene. — The adjoining E. wing of the cloisters contains an admirable collection of **Roman Glass*, chronologically arranged: coloured glass (some in imitation of precious stones); *Beaker (cantharus) made out of a single piece of rock-crystal; several works of the 'Master with the Snake Thread', who flourished at Cologne in the 2nd cent. A.D.; oil and ointment flasks; glass ornaments and toys; variously cut glass; plate with the remains of a portrait painted under glass; blown glass in the shape of figures; *Dish with a representation of a chariot race (from a grave near Cologne); green-coloured bowl embossed with tiny female heads (4th cent. A.D.; found near Cologne in 1921); late-Roman glass encrusted with coloured knobs. — The corner-room contains finds from the Roman naval station on the Alteburg (near Cologne). The exhibits in the isolated glass-case illustrate the arrangement of Roman cinerary graves (1st and 2nd cent. A.D.). The collection of *Roman Ceramics* is exhibited in the adjoining S. wing: vessels of red earthenware ('terra sigillata'), some painted in white; drinking-goblet; bowl portraying Orpheus (relief); terracotta figures

(mostly from Cologne); a group of three matrons; earthenware mask; delicate ceramic work (1st-3rd cent. A.D.), including examples in pipe-clay. The central glass-cases contain objects found in tombs, dating from the Birth of Christ to the end of the 4th cent.; cups with hunting scenes; beakers with painted toasts; vessels of black earthenware ('terra nigra'). By the walls, larger vessels for wine and provisions. In the window-cases, earthenware and metal lamps. — In the corner-room, burials of the 3rd cent. A.D. — The next room contains works in metal, bone, ivory, amber, and jet, also trinkets in precious metals, coins, several good bronzes, and pierced work ('opus interrasile'). — The *Early Christian Frankish Antiquities* are exhibited in the last small room: blue glass bowl, engraved with scenes from the Old Testament (from Müngersdorf, near Cologne); inscriptions; weapons; armour inlaid with silver; trinkets; ceramics and glass (5-8th cent.; inferior to the Roman productions). — The *Roman Sculptures* from Cologne (adjoining) comprise an over-lifesize marble head of Agrippa; torso of Ganymede; marble head of Athene (after Phidias); head of a German; a local goddess, with a cow's head at her feet; and crownings from sepulchral monuments. — We descend the short flight of stairs and proceed straight on into the large vestibule, where the picture-gallery begins.

The ***Picture Gallery,** in the W. wing of the ground-floor, and on the upper floors, merits attention on account of its works of the Early Cologne School and its excellent collection of modern paintings. There are also several good works of the 15-17th cent. and examples of the Rhenish rococo style. The vestibule contains French, Italian, and Spanish paintings of the 17th cent., including *577. *Murillo*, Vision of St. Francis of Assisi: the Saviour and the Virgin appear to the saint in the chapel of the Portiuncula, while angels strew roses on the altar in token that his prayer has been heard (painted c. 1675 for the old Capuchin church in Seville). — We first enter the W. wing of the ground-floor, where the paintings of the 17th and 18th cent. are exhibited.

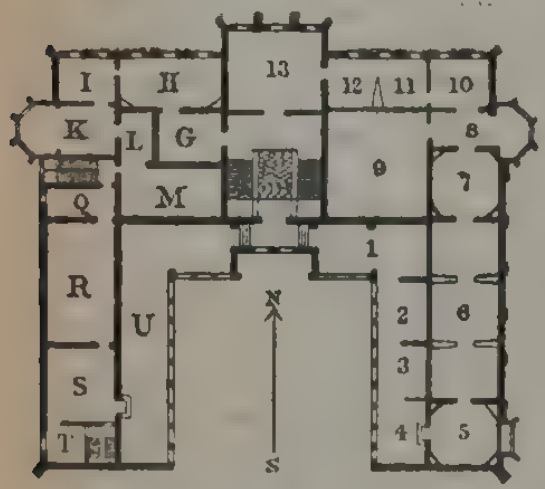
Corner Room A: 650. *Q. van Brekelenkam*, The cook; *649. *Terburg*, Portrait of a gentleman; 662. *J. G. Cuyp*, Boy and girl with a lamb. Room B: *Pieter Aertsen*, Market scene; 670. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Esther and Haman; *678. *J. van Goyen*, River landscape; *716. *Jan Steen*, Capture of Samson. — Room C: 630. *D. Teniers*, Spinning; 632. *D. Ryckaert III.*, Cobbler. — Room D: *Rubens*, **604. Juno and Argus (painted in 1611; originally in the Palazzo Durazzo at Genoa), 606. St. Francis of Assisi receiving the stigmata (painted c. 1615 for the old Capuchin church at Cologne and partly executed by pupils); *605. *Rubens*, Holy Family; 617. *C. de Vos*, Family portrait (1626); *J. Jordaens*, 614. Prometheus bound, 612, 613. Portraits. — Room E: *579. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape with Cupid and Psyche; also smaller Dutch works. — Room F. Paintings of the rococo period: *A. de Peters*, 754 (right), Canon Wallraf (p. 74), 749. Concert, 751 et seq. Studies; *Januarius Zick* (p. 153), Adoration of the Shepherds, Christ on the Mount of Olives; *Anton Graff*, Portraits; 758. *A. R. Mengs*, Portrait of a sculptor; 582a. *H. Rigaud*, Eberhard Jabach, the Cologne banker (d. 1636; comp. p. 86), whose art-collection was bought by Colbert for the Louvre; 547. *G. B. Tiepolo*, Adoration of the Magi; *J. G. Dathan*, Paul Egell, the sculptor; *Fra Vittore Ghislandi*, Portrait of a painter.

We return to the main staircase (p. 78), whence half-way up a flight of steps leads to the left to Rooms 1-13: *Early Cologne, South German, and Early Netherlandish Paintings and Sculptures.*

The names of the early-Cologne painters have not been handed down to us, but it has been found possible to arrange their works in groups, the master of each group being called after his most important work (preserved either here or at Munich). Illustrated catalogue (1923; 50 pf.) of the earliest German paintings (1300-1430).

Cabinets 1-4, in the upper cloisters, contain works of the Early Period (up to c. 1450).

Book-illumination (13-14th cent.); 335-339. *Meister Wilhelm* (?; comp. p. xxxviii): Remains of the wall-paintings from the Hansa-Saal in the Rathaus (p. 81), representing heads of prophets and Charles IV. (c. 1370); 14th cent. sculptures: seated figure of St. Dionysius, small marble Madonna (the lowest part and the head of the Child restored), head from the figure of an apostle (all dating from c. 1330); figures and groups from the high altar of the cathedral (c. 1360). — Panel-paintings: 364-366. Triptych, with the Crucifixion (centre), Nativity and Adoration of the Magi (left), and Ascension and Descent of the Holy Ghost (early 14th cent.; one of the oldest winged altarpieces in existence); 4, 5. Annunciation and Presentation in the Temple (c. 1350); 6. Life of Christ (a series of twenty-seven pictures; c. 1360); 345. Allegory of the Death and Resurrection of Christ (c. 1370); *8a. Calvary, perhaps by the *Master of the Munich Veronica* (c. 1400); *8. Virgin with a bean-blossom (once the most famous work of the early-Cologne school); 349. Madonna among the foliage (end of 14th cent.); 368. Triptych, with the Adoration of the Magi (centre), the Nativity (left), and the Crucifixion (Central Rhineland?; c. 1400); 12, 13, 15. Three panels from a Lady Altar, with the Annunciation, Visitation, and Death of the Virgin; 33-38. So-called 'Small Passion'; 46. Martyrdom of St. Ursula, with the oldest view of Cologne (c. 1410); 367. Large Crucifixion, with groups of women and soldiers, etc. (Cologne; c. 1410-20); 51. 'Older Altar of the Holy Kinship', with the Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, and Adoration of the Magi; 55-58. Four scenes from the Passion, perhaps by the same master who painted the last picture (No. 51); *62. *Unknown Master* (c. 1425). Large Mount Calvary, with the Bearing of the Cross, the Nailing to the Cross, and the Death on the Cross in a single picture.



We ascend a few steps to the left into the large Rooms 5-7, containing pictures painted during the Golden Period of the Cologne School (from c. 1430 to 1520).

***Stephan Lochner* (p. xxxix): 63. Last Judgment. 61. Madonna in an arbour of roses; 65, 66. Two groups of three saints (excellent studio-pieces); 66a. Virgin in the Garden of Paradise (a triptych, the central picture of which is very characteristic of the master). — *Master of the Glorification of Mary* (c. 1460-80): 128. Glorification of the Virgin: 129. Madonna and eight saints standing in front of a brocaded tapestry, above which appear the Rhine, Cologne, and, in the background, the Eifel and the Seven Mts.; 130. The reverse side of the previous picture, with four saints. 125. *Master of the Legend of St. George* (c. 1460). Story of St. George; 126, 127. The outer sides of the previous picture, with the Birth of Christ and an Ecce Homo; 123a. *Unknown Master* (c. 1460). Coronation of the Virgin, surrounded by twenty-four Elders of

the Apocalypse. — *Master of the Life of the Virgin* (c. 1460-90): *131. Crucifixion, with the Virgin and St. John; 132, 133. SS. Catherine and Barbara; *134. Madonna and St. Bernard; 140. Trooper, from an Adoration of the Magi; 141. Triptych, with the *Descent from the Cross (centre); 143a. Triptych, with the Crucifixion. 147-154. The *Lyversberg Passion*, by a master, influenced by Dirck Bouts, who was named after this picture (c. 1450). *Master of the Holy Kinship* (c. 1480): 165. Pietà; *169. The kindred of the Madonna, on the wings the donors (Nicasius Hackeney of Cologne and his wife) with saints; *170. Small triptych, with SS. Barbara and Dorothy and the Infant Christ (centre), St. Bruno and a Carthusian (left), and St. Hugh with a nun (right); 166-168. Triptych, with the history of St. Sebastian, and (on the outer sides of the wings) saints. *183. *Master of the Altar of St. Bartholomew* (c. 1490-1515): Madonna (half-length), *184. Altar of St. Thomas, with Christ appearing to the doubting Thomas (centre) and (on the wings) saints; *185. Altar of the Crucifixion. Isolated in Room 6: Ecce Homo (Rhenish, c. 1600; transition from late-Gothic to baroque). — *Master of St. Severin* and his circle (c. 1490-1520; comp. p. 80): *189. Adoration of the Magi, *190. Christ before Pilate, 188. Last Judgment, 192. Eight holy women (water-colours on silk), *Portrait of a woman, 201. The Virgin in Paradise between female saints, *200. St. Francis receiving the stigmata, 202. St. Ursula with her parents before the altar, *203. The angel appearing to St. Ursula by night, 186. Conversion of Saul, 187. St. Jerome repentant, *488. Mount Calvary.

We pass through Room 8 and turn to the left into Room 9: Lower Rhenish and Netherlandish Works.

Sculptures: Large carved *Altar, with scenes from the Passion (Calcar School; c. 1520); painted figures and groups of the Antwerp School, including four large figures of *Prophets in contemporary costume (in the style of genre-painting). — Paintings: *Follower of Roger van der Weyden*, Descent from the Cross (altarpiece); 486. *Dutch Master* (end of 15th cent.), The Holy Family at table; 422. *Lower Rhenish Master* (end of 15th cent.), The Visitation, History of St. Peter, Story of Job (four altar-panels); 426. *Franco-Flemish Master* (c. 1500), The Kindred of the Madonna, with the donor and his wife (on the wings); *489. *Hieronymus Bosch* (?), Nativity; 492. *Master of Delft*, Altar of the Crucifixion, with the donor's family; *495. *South Netherlandish Master* (c. 1520), Triptych, with the Nativity (centre), St. Felicitas (left), and St. Ursula (right); *443. *Joos van Cleve the Elder* (the 'Master of the Death of the Virgin'; also ascribed to Bartholomæus Bruyn), Portrait of a young man; *437. *Unknown Master* (1st half of 16th cent.), Portrait of a man with a broad-brimmed hat; 497. *Jan Scorel*, Portrait of an old gentleman with a dog; *501, 502. *Maerten van Heemskerck*, Two altar-wings with saints and donors; 448-455. *Master of Linnich* (Lower Rhenish; 1st half of 16th cent.), Panels from a winged altar; 374, 375. *Lower Rhenish* or *Westphalian Master* (c. 1520), Two altar-wings, with the Adoration of the Magi and the Story of St. Bernard of Clairvaux in Speyer Cathedral.

We return to Room 8, which, with Room 10, contains South German Works.

Room 8: *Stained Glass (in three sections), representing the donors being commended to the Virgin by saints, an Upper Rhenish work executed in 1528 from a design by *Hans Baldung Grien;* carved altar, with SS. Eligius, Quirinus, and Leonard (from Donaueschingen; 1519); Raising of Lazarus (Lower Rhenish group in limestone; c. 1520); **Hans Leinberger* (c. 1510), Wooden figure of the Madonna.

Room 10: *385. *Dürer*, Piper and drummer (belonging to the 'Job' painting, p. 324); 403. *Lucas Cranach*, Mary Magdalene; 382. *Hans Baldung Grien*, St. Mary of Egypt ascending into heaven; 408. *Michael Ostendorfer*, Judith; 376a. *Unknown Master* (probably Middle Rhenish,

c. 1500; wrongly ascribed to the Master of the Hausbuch), Death of the Virgin; *Swabian Master* (perhaps Westphalian; late 15th cent.), 110. Holy Kinship, 411. Bearing of the Cross; 876. *Hermann tom Ring*, Portrait of a lady; *Master of Frankfurt*, 360. St. Christopher, 361. St. Roch.

The adjoining Rooms 11 and 12 contain works by the last Cologne painter of consequence, *Bartholomæus Bruyn* (1493-1555), his pupils, and his teacher, *Joos van Cleve* (see No. 443, p. 77). Fine old stained glass in the windows.

*142. *Joos van Cleve*, Altar of the Death of Mary, with the Hackeney family, the donors (comp. No. 169, p. 77). *Bartholomæus Bruyn*: 243. The Virgin with St. John (in an extensive landscape), 251. Adoration of the Magi, 246. St. Ursula, 238. Death of St. Ursula; also three *Miniatures by the same master: 254. The lawyer Petrus van Clapis (1537), 252, 253. Hermann Rink and his wife. *Boxwood model for a medal, with the portrait of Johann von Reidt, Burgomaster of Cologne, probably by *Conrad Meit* (1525). *Bartholomæus Bruyn*: *249. Arnold von Brauweiler, Burgomaster of Cologne; 251. Man in a fur coat; 255, 256. Female portraits; 258, 259. Herr and Frau Salsburg (1549); 250. Arnold von Brauweiler and his wife; 266. Frau Questenberg. *Anton Woensam of Worms*, 211. Holy Kinship, 212. Crucifixion; above, 503. *Unknown Master* (16th cent.), 88. Cecilia and Anno.

Room 13 contains Works of the Italian Renaissance.

Andrea della Robbia, Altar of glazed earthenware (1526); recumbent wooden figure of St. Fina, perhaps of Spanish origin (middle of 16th cent.); 518. *Cosimo Rosselli*, Madonna degli Innocenti; 516. *Neri di Bicci*, Madonna and saints; 529b. *Umbrian Master* (15th cent.), Madonna; 542. In the manner of *Tintoretto*, Man (half length); 513. *Paris Bordone*, Bathsheba in the bath.

The Staircase is adorned with frescoes by *E. von Steinle* (1860-1861), illustrative of the history of art and civilization at Cologne.

On the one side the *Roman and Romanesque Periods*. Constantine the Great (p. 60), Charlemagne (768-814) with Eginhard, Alcuin (see p. 8), and Paulus Diaconus, etc. Between the two emperors is St. Helena with her attendants. In the corner adjoining Charlemagne are the most famous archbishops of Cologne: St. Hildebold (p. 60) with the plan of the old cathedral, St. Bruno (p. 60) with the church of St. Pantaleon, Heribert with the church of the Apostles, and Anno (p. 60) with the church of St. Gereon. Next to these is the Frankish princess Plectrudis (p. 83), with the plan of St. Maria im Capitol. — On the other side is the *Mediæval Period*, in the centre, Albertus Magnus (p. 66), on his right is Conrad von Hochstaden (p. 66); farther on are painters of Cologne (p. 66); then the two burgomasters welcoming a vessel of the Hanseatic League. On the central wall, the *Renaissance and Modern Periods*: to the left, Rubens receiving the order for the altarpiece of St. Peter's church (p. 86), Winckelmann, the brothers Boisserée, and Friedrich von Schlegel; to the right, Wallraf and Richartz, the founders of the museum. The fresco on the other side of the door depicts the resumption of the building of the Cathedral.

The door in the W. wall leads from the staircase to Rooms G-U, which contain Paintings of the 19-20th Centuries, and are a continuation of the rooms on the ground floor (p. 75).

Room G: 760, 761 *C. B. Beckenkamp*, Portraits; 586. *J. L. David*, Pericles by the dead body of his son; 949-952. *J. A. D. Ingres*, Athena, Juno, Cupid, Mars; 953. *P. Delaroche*, Salome. — Room H: 776. *Karl Begas*, The painter's family; *J. A. Romberg*, *769. Adam and Eve after the Fall, *770. The Eberhard brothers; 713 *J. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Madonna; *Simon Meister*, The Wetzhausen family, 781. Self portrait;

777. *C. Rottmann,* Cefalù, Sicily; *Moritz Oppenheim,* The Jung brothers. — Room I: *A. von Menzel,* Landscape (1846); *F. K. Hausmann,* Galileo before the council; *F. von Rayski,* Max von Fabrice game-shooting; *Daubigny,* Spring landscape; *Feuerbach,* Miriam. — Room K: 810. *C. Scheuren,* Mill in the woods; 836. *B. Vautier,* Funeral feast; 876. *L. Knaus,* The empty mug; 823. *A. Achenbach,* Departure of a steamer; 835. *O. Achenbach,* Castel Gandolfo, near Rome; 795. *J. W. Schirmer,* Heroic landscape; 999. *L. A. Blanc,* Head of a girl. — Room L. Small pictures by **Wilhelm Leibl* (b. 1844 at Cologne, d. 1900): 921 k. Concert (study), 923 c. Girl reading, 923 e. Girl by the fireside. — Room M: **W. Leibl,* 921. The father of the painter, Cocotte, Party at table, The old Parisienne, The hero of the revolution, Kitchen at Kutterling, The 'Schimmelreiter' (from Storm's novel), 923. Jacob Pallenberg; further portraits. *G. Courbet,* Picnic; *W. Trübner,* 930 a. Portrait of himself as a volunteer, 930 b. Male centaur pursuing a female; 925 b. *C. Schuch,* Still-life and duck; 924, 925. *J. Sperl,* Landscapes (the figures by Leibl); 970. *M. von Munkacsy,* Village hero. — The staircase, hung with aquarelles by Düsseldorf artists, ascends to Rooms N, O, and P: 888. *F. Defregger,* Wrestling match; 918. *E. Grützner,* In the private library; 906, 907. *Gabriel Max,* Studies of heads; landscapes by *Henry Bright* (1814-73); 867. *K. Piloty,* Galileo in his cell; 813. *J. Schrader,* Cromwell by the sick-bed of his daughter Lady Catchpole; 898a. *E. von Gebhardt,* Verba Magistri; 935 e. *F. Stuck,* Portrait of the painter and his wife, also bronze sculptures; 859. *G. K. L. Richter,* Queen Louise (1879). — We redescend the stairs and enter the rooms containing modern paintings and sculptures. — Room Q: 867 a. *A. Böcklin,* Castle on the sea; 925 a. *W. Steinhausen,* Portrait of the painter and his wife; 926 c. *F. Uhde,* Family concert; *F. Lenbach,* 896. Bismarck, 895. Pope Leo XIII.; 903 a. *Hans Thoma,* Summer happiness. — Room R: *Max Liebermann,* 926 b. Jews' Alley at Amsterdam, The artist's daughter on horseback, 926 a. Self-portrait, The good Samaritan, Groom with horse; 948 b. *Max Slevogt,* French cuirassier; *L. Corinth,* Still-life; *H. Brühlmann,* Landscape; *F. Ahlers-Hestermann,* Champs Elysées; *H. Sturzenegger,* Chinese workwomen eating rice; **A. Renoir,* Alfred Sisley and his wife; *Van Gogh,* The bridge at Arles, 988. Portrait; *P. Gauguin,* Riders on the shore. — Room S: *O. Kokoschka,* Winter-landscape showing the Dent du Midi; *K. Hofer,* Girls bathing, Pierrot and Harlequin, 1000. Dying flowers; *F. Hodler,* Head; *R. Levy,* Still-life, Landscape in S. France; *Hans Purrmann,* Landscape; *Max Pechstein,* Still-life; *Pablo Picasso,* The Soler family; *André Derain,* Houses in the valley (Cagnes); *M. de Vlaminck,* Woodland path, Bridge; *O. Müller,* Portrait; *E. Munch,* Portrait; *Otto Dix,* The artist's parents. — Room T: Contemporary Rhenish painters. — Room U: Sculptures by *Tuaillon, Barlach, Minne, Meunier, Rodin, Haller, Hoetger, de Fiori, R. Sintenis.*

Adjoining the S. side of the Wallraf-Richartz Museum is the **Church of the Minorites** (Pl. E, 4), an early-Gothic building of simple but handsome proportions, completed in 1260. The large window above the portal in the principal façade, the elegant ridge-turret, rebuilt in the 18th cent. in the style of the original, and the dignified choir are specially striking. A modern sarcophagus behind the high altar contains the remains of Joannes Duns Scotus, the scholastic philosopher ('Doctor Subtilis'; 1265-1308). The vaulting of the sacristy rests on a round central pillar. — In front of the church is an effective bronze monument, by J. B. Schreiner (1903), to *Adolf Kolping* (1813-65), founder of the Roman Catholic working men's unions.

At Wallrafs-Platz (p. 74) begins Hohe Strasse, generally known as Hoch-Strasse (Pl. E, D, 4), the busiest street in Cologne, with many attractive shops, cafés, and cinemas. Immediately to the left is the *Stollwerckhaus*, a large office-building in a modern style (1907). To the right is the *Passage*, an arcade with shops (Restaurant Fischer, see p. 61). At the corner of Schildergasse (right) are *Tietz's Stores*, a monumental building by W. Kreis (1914). Farther on, to the left, in Augustiner-Platz, is a bronze statue of Bismarck (Pl. B; D, 4), by F. Schaper (1879).

In the Waidmarkt (Pl. C, D, 4), at the end of the street called Hohepforte, is the *Hermann Joseph Fountain*, by W. Albermann (1894), recalling a legend of Cologne. — Close by is the old church of **St. George**, founded in 1059, originally a plain Romanesque columnar basilica, with a crypt of the same character. The interior was vaulted about the middle of the 12th cent. and the massive, but still unfinished, W. tower arose soon afterwards. The S. porch dates from 1536.

We now proceed along Severin-Str., the S. prolongation of Hohe Strasse. The former *Dau-Kirche*, at No. 3 in the street called 'Im Dau' (on the right), has a pretty façade of 1629. Its upper floor has been occupied since 1914 by the *Museum of Popular Hygiene* (adm., see p. 64).

At the end of Severin-Str., to the left, somewhat back from the street, is **St. Severin's** (Pl. B, 4), which stands upon the site of a Christian church built as early as the 4th cent., but often destroyed. The present church was consecrated in 1237 and was restored in 1880. The effective quadrangular tower was erected in 1393-1411 and was provided with a new spire in 1905-6; the nave was revaulted in 1479; the baptismal chapel, with stained-glass windows, dates from 1505.

The sarcophagus of St. Severin with a roof-shaped lid (partially restored in 1819), the excellent mountings of a door of the 12th cent., a copper-gilt eagle-lectern, and the Gothic choir-stalls will repay inspection. The *Master of St. Severin* (p. 77) takes his appellation from two early-Cologne pictures in the sacristy.

Severins-Tor and Ring-Strassen, see pp. 91, 90.

B. The Old Town to the East of Hohe Strasse.

Between Hohe Strasse and the Rhine are situated several important buildings, not far from each other. Another relic of the Roman period is also preserved here in the shape of the *Römergang*, a subterranean passage or drain constructed of massive blocks of tufa. It is reached by a winding staircase in the Hotel-Restaurant 'Im Römer' (Unter Goldschmied 48; Pl. E, 4; p. 60). The passage is about 7 ft. high and 4 ft. wide and has been explored for 120 yds. By the entrance are a few Roman remains.

A bronze statue of Field Marshal Moltke, by F. Schaper, was erected in 1881 in Laurenz-Platz (Pl. E, 4), a little to the S. — Portalsgasse leads immediately to the left to Rathaus-Platz.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. E, 4, 5; adm., see p. 64) stands on the site of the Roman walls, remains of which have been found in the massive post-Roman substructions. The oldest part of the present building (14th cent.) is the central portion (with the Hansa-Saal), looking towards Rathaus-Platz. In 1569-71 an ornate portico in the Renaissance style was built in front of this, from the plans of Wilhelm Vernickel (restored in 1881), bearing Latin inscriptions and reliefs (Samson slaying the lion; Daniel in the lions' den; Burgomaster Gryn's fight with the lion, see below). The handsome, five-storied tower was built in 1407-14, from the proceeds of the fines imposed upon noble families in 1396; it was furnished with a carillon in 1913. Most of the statuettes with which it was adorned have been replaced by modern substitutes. — The E. portions of the structure, facing the Alter Markt, were erected in 1549-50; the façade, ornamented with reliefs and statues, was altered in 1591, but restored in the original style in 1870.

The Löwenhof, built by Lorenz in 1540 in the Renaissance style, then newly introduced into Germany, is so named in reference to the tradition that Archbishop Engelbert in 1264 threw Burgomaster Gryn into a lion's den in his palace, from which, however, he contrived to escape unhurt.

The Schlachten-Saal, with battle-pictures, contains a chimney-piece of 1639. — The Muschel-Saal, richly decorated in the rococo style in 1761, is adorned with tapestry executed by J. D. Vos from drawings by Wouwerman, and formerly belonging to Elector Clement Augustus. — The Hansa-Saal (90 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, 32 ft. high), now used for meetings of the municipal council, dates from the middle of the 14th cent. and is said to be the hall in which the first general meeting of the Hanseatic League took place in 1367. The S. wall is entirely occupied by nine rich canopies, with large figures vigorously executed in stone, representing Pagan, Jewish, and Christian heroes (Hector, Alexander the Great, Cæsar; Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus; Charlemagne, King Arthur, Godfrey de Bouillon); above these, but smaller, Charles IV., who fortified the town and presented it with the privileges of a market, as the figures on the right and left indicate. In the windows are the armorial bearings of the different imperial families of Germany, on the long wall those of forty-five patrician families of Cologne, on the ceiling those of the burgomasters of Cologne, from 1346 to the downfall of the independence of the city (1797). The two upper series are the arms of the twenty-two guilds. — Next follows the Weisser Saal, with Gobelins. — The Propheten-Kammer is so called from the eight statues of prophets (15th cent.). — The former Rats-Saal is in the tower. The fine door, adorned with tarsia, was executed by *Melchior Reidt* in 1603; to the same period belong the stucco ceiling, ornamented with medallions of the emperors, and the door of the committee-room (No. 29), transferred hither from the Arsenal. — The part of the building between the Hansa-Saal and the Rats-Saal has been adorned with modern carved panelling and mural paintings in the Gothic style.

In Rathaus-Platz, to the left (on leaving the Rathaus), is the late-Gothic *Ratskapelle*, or Rathaus Chapel, consecrated in 1426, with a graceful ridge-turret; the sacristy dates from 1474. To the

right is an edifice known as the *Spanischer Bau* (Spanish Building), erected in 1611-17 in the manner of the Flemish late-Renaissance and remodelled in 1919-21; the upper floor is used for meetings of the town council.

On the right side of Martin-Str., a little to the S. of the Rathaus, is the *Gürzenich (Pl. E, 4), with its battlements and turrets, built in 1441-52 at a cost of 80,000 florins, to serve as a 'Herren-Tanzhaus' and banquet-hall on occasions when the town council desired to entertain distinguished guests with a magnificence worthy of the city. The architect was Johann von Büren. The first grand festival was held here in 1475 in honour of Emperor Frederick III. In the 17th and 18th centuries the large saloon fell into decay, and was used as a magazine till 1857, when, after undergoing a thorough renovation at the hands of J. Raschdorff, it was restored to its original uses. This is the finest of the ancient secular edifices of Cologne.

Above the E. gateways are painted statues of *Agrippa*, the founder (p. 65), and *Marsilius*, the defender of Cologne (see below), reconstructed by Mohr in 1859.

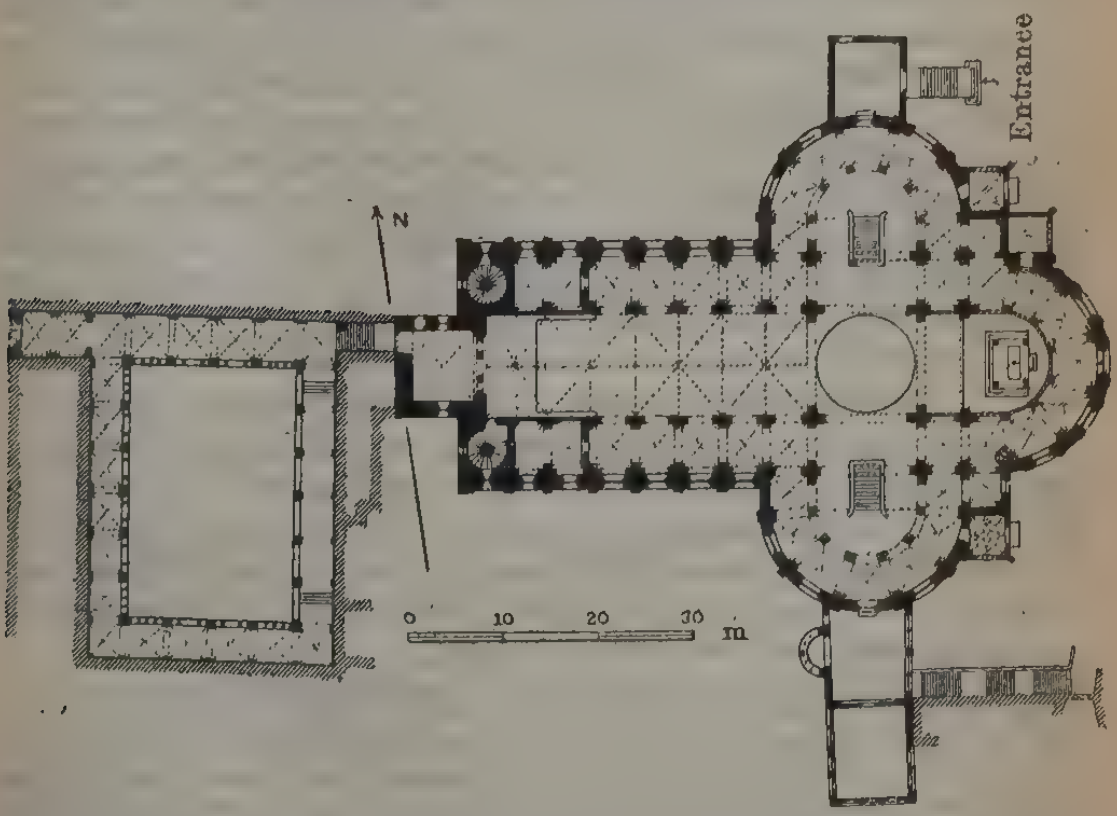
Interior (adm., see p. 64; inquire at the restaurant). On the ground-floor is the former magazine, now used as the Exchange (Börse). — On the first floor is the spacious Fest-Saal (171 ft. long, 72 ft. broad), with a gallery. The modern stained-glass windows represent the armorial bearings of Jülich, Cleve, Berg, and Mark, the mediæval allies of Cologne, with St. Peter as the patron-saint of the city, two imperial eagles, the arms of Cologne itself, those of six burgomasters of the period when the building was first erected, and those of the twenty-two guilds. The two large chimney-pieces, of the 15th century, are richly sculptured with scenes from the history of the town. The walls are adorned with a representation of the procession on the completion of the cathedral in 1880, by Camphausen, E. and F. Röber, Beckmann, and Baur. The mural paintings, by A. Schmitz, in the Antechamber ('Kleiner Gürzenich' or 'Isabellen-Saal'), represent the entry of the Empress Isabella in 1235, the legend of the Cologne wood-cutting expedition (viz. that Marsilius saved the town from the besieging Romans by sending out armed women against them on the pretext of felling wood), and the Festival of St. John (a symbolical washing away of the evil of the year in the Rhine, mentioned by Petrarch, who visited Cologne in 1333). — Concerts, see p. 63.

The parish church of *St. Alban*, adjoining the Gürzenich and entered from the Quater-Markt, dates in its oldest parts from the 14th cent., but was enlarged in the 17th; the W. façade was rebuilt in 1895-96. The small Gülichs or Jülichs-Platz, a little to the W., contains the shop of *Johann Maria Farina* (p. 63), the tasteful new premises of the Neuerburg cigarette company, and the *Shrovetide Fountain*, by G. Grasegger (1913). Gurzenich-Str., running along the S. side of the Gürzenich, is a thoroughfare constructed in 1914; it starts from the Suspension Bridge (p. 67) and intersects the Old Town from E. to W. On the S. side of Gurzenich-Str. are modern municipal offices (Städtisches Verwaltungs-Gebäude; Pl. D, E, 4; 1913), with an old gable.

Martin-Str. ends at the Lichhof (Pl. D, 4), beside the church of St. Maria im Capitol. Immured in the N. side of the square is the

main arch of the *Pfaffentor* (Pl. 'Pf.'), a fortification of the Roman period, and until 1826 preserved opposite the W. side of the cathedral. It bears the inscription C.C.A.A. (comp. p. 65), below which the name of Gallienus appears as that of the builder (259-268).

***St. Maria im Capitol** (*Zint Märjen* in local speech; Pl. D, 4) is a basilica in the Romanesque style, the W. end of the building being crowned with three towers. The choir and transepts terminate in semicircular apses with an ambulatory round each, and impart to the E. end of the building the trefoil shape, of which this is the earliest example. The church owes its name to the tradition (first mentioned at the end of the 12th cent.) that this site was once occupied by the Roman Capitol. Its foundation is ascribed to Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Héristal (p. 65), who is said to have estab-



lished the church and a convent in connection with it at the end of the 7th century. The church was rebuilt in the 11th cent. and consecrated in 1065, to which period belong the lower part of the E. building and the crypt. The nave probably stands on the foundation-walls of a Roman temple; the vaulting of the aisles dates from the beginning of the 12th cent., that of the nave from c. 1240. The Gothic windows were built in the 15th century. The church was thoroughly restored in 1861-69.

The church, which has other entrances in Marien-Platz and in Kasino-Str. (No. 6), is usually entered from the Lichhof. Adm., see p. 64.

The interior (comp. p. xxxii) was decorated in 1866 with frescoes, begun by *Steinle* (paintings in the apse of the choir), and completed in 1868-71 by Göbbels from the designs of *Essenwein* and *Klein*. — The oaken door which leads into the apse of the N. transept, with very prominent

reliefs, dates from the 12th century. At the beginning of the transept is a painting of the school of *Hans Baldung Grien* (Death of the Virgin; 1521). The high altar was designed by Essenwein and executed in 1882. The richly sculptured choir-loft (originally a rood-screen), which conceals the W. gallery, was brought from Malines (1524). The Baptistery (1493), in the N. transept, contains a bronze font of 1594. The Hardenraths-Kapelle (1466), a chapel in the S. transept, contains wall-paintings and stained glass in the manner of the Master of the Life of the Virgin (p. 77). — In the W. vestibule are some tombstones belonging to the Romanesque period. — In the treasury is a late-Romanesque portable altar of wood. — The fine Crypt, with its nave and aisles, its quadrangular chapels, and its side-chambers, corresponds with the form of the choir. It contains the tomb of Plectrudis (12th cent.) and some ancient mural paintings. — The Romanesque Cloisters (12th cent.), beside the entrance in Kasino-Str., were partly restored in 1849 and 1869.

We quit the Lichhof by the Gothic *Dreikönigen-Törchen* (1465), a small gateway on the S. side, with painted figures representing the Adoration of the Magi, and descend to the left. — In the direction of the Rhine, at the beginning of Rheingasse (No. 8, right), is the **Tempel-Haus** (Pl. D, 5), a handsome late-Romanesque edifice of the 12-13th cent., with round-arched windows, niches, and a crow-stepped gable. It was supposedly the residence of the 'Overstolzen', a powerful family of mediæval Cologne, and was fitted up for the *Chamber of Commerce* in 1846. — A little to the S., in the Filzengraben, is the Protestant *Trinity Church* (Pl. D, 4, 5), in the early-Christian basilica style, designed by Stüler (1860). — For the church of St. Maria in Lyskirchen and the Harbour, see pp. 85, 91.

The street known as 'Am Malzbüchel' leads N.E. from the upper end of the Rheingasse to the Heumarkt ('Haymarket'; Pl. D, E, 5), one of the largest squares in the Old Town. Here rises the **Monument of Frederick William III.**, erected in 1878 to commemorate the liberation of the Rhenish provinces from French domination and their union with Prussia.

The equestrian figure of the king is surrounded by statues of contemporary statesmen and warriors (Blücher, Stein, Arndt, Humboldt, etc.). The reliefs on the sides indicate the progress of the Rhenish provinces in science, art, commerce, and industry. The chief figure and the statues on one side are by *Gustav Bläser* of Cologne (1813-74), the rest by *F. Drake* and others. The reliefs are by *Calandrelli*.

In the adjacent Alter Markt (Pl. E, 5), surrounded by picturesque houses of the 17th and 18th cent., is a monumental fountain, in the German Renaissance style, after a design by W. Albermann (1885). The chief figure is a statue of *Johann von Werth* (d. 1652), a famous cavalry general in the Thirty Years' War; below are the figures of a peasant and a maiden, and two reliefs referring to the tradition that he became a soldier through being crossed in love.

Zoll-Strasse leads from the Alter Markt to the Rhine. In this street is the late-Romanesque church of ***Gross-St. Martin** (Pl. E, 5), probably founded by Abp. Bruno (p. 65) c. 960. After the conflagration of 1150 the nave and aisles were rebuilt, and the massive

trefoil-shaped E. portion, with its imposing tower (275 ft. high) surrounded by four corner-turrets, was taken in hand. The nave (completed about 1240) and the W. front show traces of French influence. Only half of the W. portico is now extant. The whole building was restored by H. Nagelschmidt in 1864-75; the interior was redecorated from designs by Essenwein in 1868-85. The limestone font, on the left of the entrance, dates from the 1st half of the 13th cent., the Crucifixion group above the rood-altar (restored) from 1509; the rest is modern. Sacristan at Zoll-Str. 7a (50 pf.).

Zoll-Str. ends at the **Stapelhaus** (Pl. E, 5), an old warehouse built in 1558-69 and restored in the original style in 1900-1, which now accommodates the municipal *Museum of Natural History* (adm., see p. 64; entrance in Mautgasse). The building and collections were severely damaged by fire in 1923.

A large *Central Market* (Pl. D, 5) was opened in 1904 amid the quaint old lanes between the Heumarkt and the Rhine. — Farther up the river, in the street 'An Lyskirchen', is the ancient church of *St. Maria in Lyskirchen* (Pl. D, 5), rebuilt in the transition style at the beginning of the 13th cent., with old ceiling-paintings restored in 1879 (sacristan, An Lyskirchen 10). The figure of a man pulling a rope, near the Rheinau-Hafen (p. 91), is by N. Friedrich (1911).

C. The Old Town to the West of Hohe Strasse.

In Brücken-Strasse (Pl. E, 4; on the right) is the late-Gothic church of *St. Columba*, the kernel of which is a Romanesque pillared basilica (good goldsmith's work in the treasury). — In Glockengasse, on the left, are the *Synagogue* (Pl. E, 4), built in 1859-61, and the *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. E, 3), a theatre erected in 1872.

Kreuzgasse and Antonsgasse lead hence S. to the convent and church of **St. Cecilia** (Pl. D, 3, 4), the latter perhaps marking the site of the Roman forum and of the oldest episcopal church in the city. It was rebuilt as early as the 10th and again in the 12th cent.; parts of the edifice of the 10th cent. are preserved in the crypt. Good Romanesque relief in the tympanum of the N. door. A portion of the wall on the right of the portal dates from the Merovingian period and is possibly a relic of the earliest church-building. The painting of the choir dates from 1300, but the pictures in the apse and nave are mostly modern. — Opposite (N.E.) is the *Wolkenburg*, the meeting-place of the Männer-Gesangverein (p. 63).

Adjoining St. Cecilia's is the church of **St. Peter** (Pl. D, 3), perhaps founded as early as the 9th century. The tower dates from a rebuilding of the 13th cent., the nave and aisles were completed in 1525, and the whole successfully restored in 1890-92 (entrance at Sternengasse 72; sacristan at No. 65; permission to view the paintings 1 *M*).

The interior of St. Peter's has been redecorated, with the aid of the old painting. — The choir contains a late-Gothic carved altar with good pictures on the wings, and beautiful stained-glass *Windows of 1528 and 1530 (Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross). — In the chapel to the right of the choir is the Crucifixion of St. Peter, by *Rubens*. This fine picture, one of the most vigorous works of the master, but repellent owing to its startling fidelity to nature, was painted c. 1638 by order of Eberhard Jabach (p. 75). Behind the altar reposes Jan Rubens (d. 1587), the father of the painter.

At the back of the two churches last described is situated the spacious **Bürger-Hospital** (Pl. D, 3), occupying nearly a whole block. It may be inspected in the afternoon (gratuity to the attendant). — To the N.W. are the Neumarkt and the Apostles' Church (see below).

At the E. end of Sternengasse (Pl. D, 3, 4; No. 10, left side), near Hohe Str., is the so-called *Rubens House*, erroneously described by a tablet and relief as the birthplace of Rubens (actually born at Siegen in Westphalia). On the other side of the door is an inscription recording (correctly) that Marie de Médicis, widow of Henri IV. of France, died here in exile in 1642. — Jacques Offenbach, the composer (d. 1880 in Paris), was born in 1819 at No. 1 in the Grosser Griechen-Markt (Pl. D, 3, 4; tablet).

The church of **St. Pantaleon** (Pl. C, 3; sacristan at Siebenburgen 6), founded by Abp. Bruno (p. 65), was used as a Protestant garrison church until 1918 and was handed over to the Roman Catholics in 1922. The substructure of the towers, with its two-storied additions, belongs to the 11th century. The towers were rebuilt in 1891. The choir, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., was reconstructed in the 14th; the reticulated vaulting of the nave was erected in 1622. Archbishop Bruno and the Empress Theophano (d. 999), wife of Otho II., are buried in the church. There are some remains of Romanesque mural paintings in the E. transept and the side-chapels. The elaborate late-Gothic rood-loft now serves as an organ-gallery. — The street known as 'Vor den Siebenburgen' leads hence S.E. to the church of *St. Maria in der Schnurgasse* (Pl. B, 3, 4), a baroque building completed in 1716. The shrine of St. Maurinus, on the altar of the S. chapel, near the choir, dates from 1180. On the altar of the N. chapel is the shrine (1186) of St. Albinus (Witta), an Anglo-Saxon fellow-worker of St. Boniface; both shrines are made of wood, with gilt and enamelled copper plates. — The former *Military Hospital* (Lazarett; Pl. B, 4), a little to the S., with a slender baroque portal, was once a Carthusian monastery, suppressed in 1794; the church, erected in 1365-93, is now used by the Protestants. — The *Mauritius-Kirche* (Pl. D, 2, 3), to the N.W. of St. Pantaleon's, in Mauritius-Steinweg, was built in the Gothic style in 1865.

In the N.W. angle of the Neumarkt (Pl. D, E, 3), a square planted with trees, the largest in the old town, rises the ***Apostles' Church** (Pl. E, 2, 3), a late-Romanesque structure with double transepts, a square W. tower, and a dome over the E. crossing,

flanked by two slender turrets. The choir and the arms of the E. transept end in the trefoil form (comp. p. 83) with three spacious rounded apses, adorned with two series of niches and a miniature gallery above them. The church, which occupies the site of a still earlier edifice, was erected about 1036 as a flat-roofed basilica and was vaulted during the 1st half of the 13th century. The dome, the choir, and the transepts are magnificently adorned with mosaics on a gold ground, executed since 1895 from designs by Kleinertz and Stummel. The treasury contains a Romanesque chalice of the 13th century.

The two horses' heads affixed to the top story of a house on the N. side of the Neumarkt (No. 10), at the corner of Richmod-Str., are connected by tradition with the miraculous awakening of Richmodis, wife of the knight Mengis von Aducht, from a trance. Her husband declared he would sooner believe that his horses could ascend to the loft of his house than that his wife should return from the tomb. Scarcely had he spoken the words, however, when the heads of his horses were seen looking from the upper window. In all probability the heads formed part of the armorial bearings of Nicasius von Hackeney, who built the house.

In Schildergasse, to the left, at the corner of Krebsgasse, are the *Police Headquarters* (Polizeipräsidium; Pl. E, 3), built in 1907. The Prot. *Antoniter-Kirche* (Pl. D, E, 4), farther on in Schildergasse, to the right, dates from the 14th cent. and contains some old stained glass in the choir.

Richmod-Str. (tramway No. 12, p. 61) and its continuations lead direct to the church of St. Gereon (p. 88). — From the end of Richmod-Str. the busy Breite Strasse (Pl. E, 3, 4) leads E. back to the Wallraf-Richartz Museum (p. 74) and the cathedral. In it, to the left, at the corner of Langgasse, is the office of the *Kölnische Zeitung* (p. 67), with sculptures by P. Breuer (1906). With the adjoining church of *St. Maria in der Kupfergasse*, of 1715, is incorporated a Loreto chapel (consecrated in 1675). The law-courts are farther on, to the right (see below).

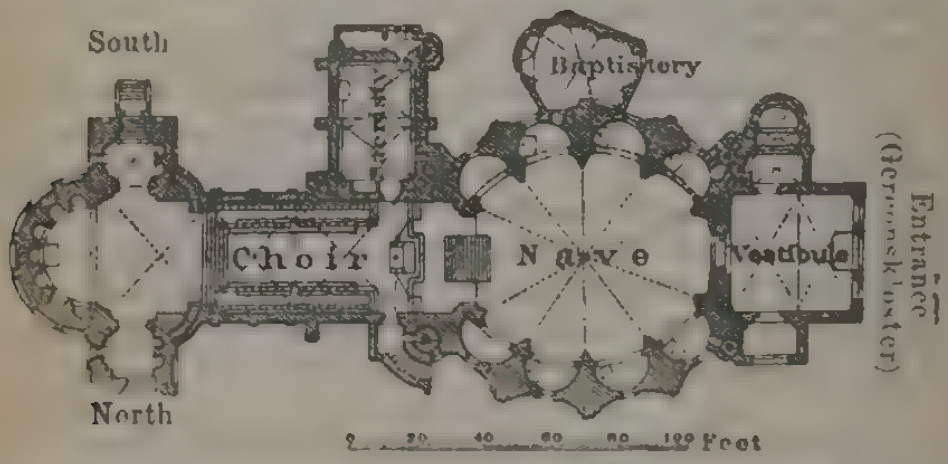
D. The Northern Quarters of the Old Town.

The Burgmauer (p. 74), beginning at the Dom-Kloster (p. 73), and the busy Komödien-Strasse (Pl. F, 4, 3) lead W. to the *Law Courts* (Justiz-Gebäude; Pl. E, F, 3), erected in 1884-93, where criminal cases are heard (comp. p. 98). The *Römer-Brunnen*, in front, by F. Brantzky (1915), consists of the Roman she-wolf on a double column, behind which is a semicircular wall; the reliefs refer to the foundation of the city by the Romans. In Appellhof-Platz is the building of the *Bürger-Gesellschaft* (a Roman Catholic club, p. 61), completed in 1901.

In Zeughaus-Str., the continuation of Komödien-Str., are the *Arsenal* (Zeughaus; 1601; left), now occupied by financial officials, and the *Government Building* (Regierungs-Gebäude; 1835; right). — Farther on, to the left, at the corner of St. Apern-Str. (which

leads to the Apostles' Church, p. 86), is the *Römerturm* (Pl. F, 3), an ancient round tower which formed the N.W. angle of the Roman town (comp. p. 65). The upper part, with battlements, is modern. — Steinfelder Gasse leads hence (right) to the church of St. Gereon; on the right is the Gereonsdriesch (Pl. F, 3: Driesch = fallow land), planted with trees, and on the left the Gereonskloster, the square whence the church is entered. Opposite the entrance is the *University and City Library* (Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek; 330,500 vols.), built in the Gothic style in 1894-97. It was formed in 1920 by the combination of the old municipal library, the commercial academy library, and the library of practical medicine (comp. p. 91), and contains also the municipal archives.

The church of ***St. Gereon** (Pl. F, 3), dedicated to the three hundred and eighteen soldiers of the Theban legion, with their captain Gereon, who were martyred here in 286 during the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian and Maximian, is an edifice of very peculiar style. The long Romanesque choir is adjoined by a decagonal nave in the transition style, with a square vestibule. The original structure, circular in form, with ten niches resembling those of the Nymphæum of the 'Minerva Medica' at Rome, dates from the time of Constantine the Great (4th cent.). Abp. Anno (p. 65)



added the choir and the spacious crypt. Towards 1190 the choir was rebuilt and the E. apse and towers added. In 1209-27 the round part of the church, having become dilapidated, was converted into the present decagonal nave, 154 ft. in height, 69 ft. in length, and 55 ft. in breadth, covered with groined vaulting, the eight shorter sides retaining the original niches. Other changes took place in the 14-15th cent., to which period belongs the vaulting of the choir and the addition of the vestibule.

The Vestibule adm., see p. 64; ring for the sacristan on the left of the railing) contains a group of the Entombment (early 16th cent.) and, on the right and left of the inner portal, two stone lions (12th cent.). To the right is a small chapel added in 1897, with a Pietà by J. Reiss (1897).

The interior, recently embellished with paintings, presents an imposing appearance. In small chapels in the recesses of the nave, above

which runs a gallery borne by short columns, are seen the stone sarcophagi of the martyrs, half built into the walls. Their skulls are arranged within gilded arabesques along the sides of the Choir (entered from the crypt), to which fifteen steps ascend. The carved choir-stalls date from the beginning of the 14th century. The E. end of the choir is reached by seven steps more. — The Sacristy, in the purest Gothic style (1316), containing fine Gothic stained glass, and the octagonal Baptistery (adjoining the nave), with much-defaced mural paintings of the first half of the 13th cent., are also worthy of notice.

The Crypt below the choir, with its nave and aisles borne by sixteen columns, dating (with the exception of the 12th cent. E. end) from the 11th cent., contains a *Mosaic Pavement*, the sections of which represent scenes from the lives of David and Samson, and the signs of the Zodiac. It was executed in the 11th cent. and was restored with the aid of the old fragments in 1867-71.

The shortest route from the Gereonsdriesch to the Museum of Industrial Art (p. 92) is viâ the Klingel-Pütz and Gereonsmühlengasse (Pl. F, G, 3). — On the left side of Gereons-Str. is situated the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. F, 3), a patrician's house of 1758, whence the Hunnenrücken leads to Ursula-Platz (Pl. F, G, 4).

St. Ursula's (Pl. G, 4) occupies the site of a church of the 4th century. In the 11th cent. it existed as a flat-roofed basilica with galleries, but in the 13th it received a vaulted roof. The tower and early-Gothic choir (1287) also belong to the 13th century. The late-Gothic S. or fourth aisle was added in the 15th century. Adm., see p. 64.

The left aisle, near the choir, contains a monument, by Johann Lenz, erected in 1658 to *St. Ursula*, a British princess of the 3rd or 5th cent., who, according to the legend (which first occurred in the 8th cent.), when on her return from a pilgrimage to Rome, was barbarously murdered by the Huns at Cologne with her 11,000 virgin attendants. The figure is in alabaster, with a dove at the feet. The bones of these virgin martyrs are preserved in cases, placed round the church. The legend is also illustrated by a series of paintings (15th cent.; retouched). Ten old pictures of the Apostles, to the left of the S. entrance, are painted on slabs of slate, one of them bearing the date 1224. Under the organ, by the pillar to the left, is a late-Gothic relief in stone, representing the Bearing of the Cross. Below is the sarcophagus of a child belonging to the family of the Frankish mayor of the palace (comp. p. 65). — The Goldene Kammer, or treasury, contains the fine late-Romanesque *Reliquary of St. Ætherius*, the *Reliquary of St. Ursula* (freely restored), several other reliquaries of the Gothic period, a carved rock-crystal chessman of the Carlovingian period, and Sassanian and late-Roman textiles.

Marzellen-Str. leads hence to the Dom-Kloster (p. 73), passing (left) the **Jesuit Church* (Pl. F, 4), or *Church of the Assumption*, built in 1618-29. The actual structure still adheres to Gothic forms, but the entire decoration of the interior is baroque. The pulpit and high altar, which reaches to the ceiling, are richly carved, while the communion rails are a masterpiece of workmanship in marble. The bells in the E. tower were cast with the metal of cannon taken by Tilly at Magdeburg, and presented by him to the church. The adjacent *Archiepiscopal Seminary*, formerly the Jesuit college, also dates from the 17th century.

Just to the S.W. is the church of **St. Andreas** (St. Andrew; Pl. F, 4), originally consecrated in 974, with a Romanesque nave (c. 1220) and a raised Gothic choir (early 15th cent.). Sacristan, Komödien-Str. 6, first floor.

The altar of the Maccabees, in the S. transept, dates from 1717; beyond is the fine brass gilt reliquary of the Maccabees, a late-Gothic work, with reliefs (1504). Note also the painted reliquary of Albertus Magnus (p. 66), in the Albertus-Kapelle, and a carved statue of St. Michael (15th cent.). The choir-stalls date from the 2nd half of the 15th century. The altarpiece of the Brotherhood of the Rosary, in the E. chapel, on the N. side, was painted c. 1500; the Crucifixion, in the central chapel, on the S. side, is from the studio of *Bartholomæus Bruyn*. The chapels in the side-aisles contain remains of frescoes (1st half of 14th cent.).

To the W. of the Jesuit Church, in the street named 'An den Dominikanern', is the **Post Office** (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1892, a modern-Gothic building with turrets at the corners. It is adorned with numerous statues. Inside are marble busts of Baron von Thurn und Taxis, who established the first mail between Vienna and Brussels in 1516, and of Postmaster-General Stephan (d. 1897). — Opposite are the *Darmstädter und Nationalbank* (1924), the *Deutsche Bank* (1920), the *Reichsbank* (1897), and farther on, in the street called Unter-Sachsenhausen, several other bank-buildings, including that of the *Schaaffhausenscher Bankverein*, the oldest Prussian joint-stock bank (founded in 1848).

On the Rhine (Kaiser-Friedrich-Ufer; tramway No. 12, p. 61), near the N. end of the old town, is the church of **St. Cunibert** (Pl. G, 5), an excellent example of the transition style, consecrated by Abp. Conrad von Hochstaden (p. 66) in 1247. The main tower collapsed in 1830 but has been rebuilt. St. Cunibert's is a vaulted basilica with two transepts and three towers.

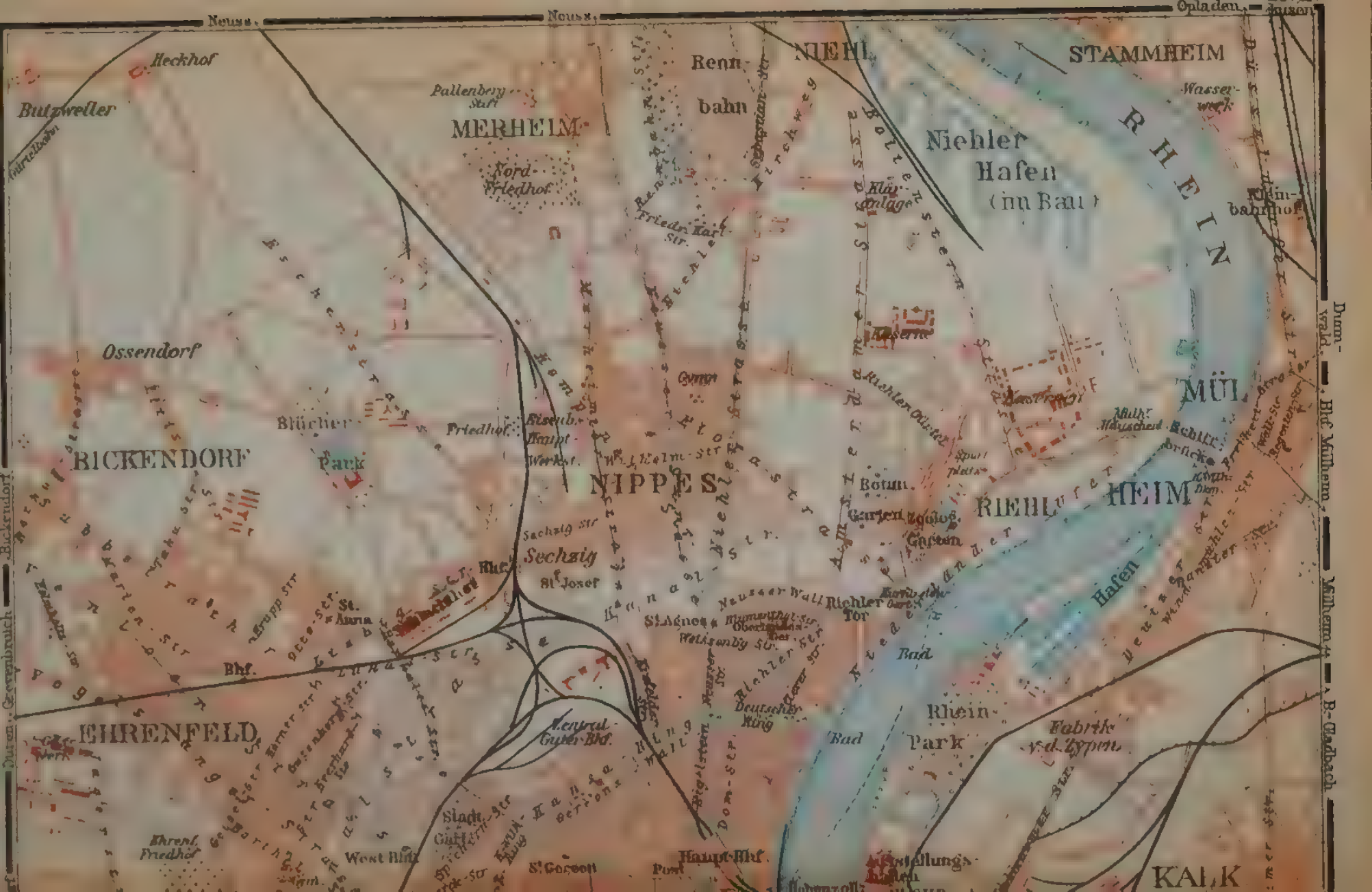
In the choir and transepts are remains of Romanesque mural paintings (restored in 1863); on the 3rd pillar to the right is a panel-painting of the Resurrection by *Bartholomæus Bruyn*. At the entrance to the choir is a fine over-lifesize group of the Annunciation (late-Gothic; 1439). The choir has fine stained glass of the 13th century.

The *Railway Administration Offices* (Eisenbahn-Direktion; Pl. F, 5), to the S., on the Rhine, were built in 1913 in a classical style. A little to the W. are the Main Station and the Cathedral (see p. 68).

E. The Ring-Strassen and the New Quarters of the City.

Tramways (Nos. 12, 16, 18, etc.), see pp. 61, 62.

The **Ring-Strassen,** or series of boulevards laid out after 1881, $3^3/_4$ M. long, completely encircle the old town and occupy the site of the old fortifications. Many of the streets expand into spaces laid out with flower-beds and trees. Fragments of the old city-wall and three mediæval gates are still extant, while the monuments and public buildings are in many cases noteworthy.


Neuss
Opladen
Heckhof
Butzweiler
Pallenberg Stift
MERHEIM
Nord-Friedhof
Renn-bahn
NIEHL
STAMMHEIM
Wasser-werk
Niehler Hafen (im Bau)
RHEIN
Ossendorf
Blücher Park
Friedhof
RICKENDORF
NIPPES
Sechzig
St. Josef
Bhf.
St. Anna
EHRENFELD
Zentral Güter-Bhf.
Ehrenf. Friedhof
West Bhf.
St. Gereon
Haupt-Bhf.
Post
Richler Tor
Rhein-Park
Fabrik v. d. Lepsius
Bad
Hafen
MÜL
HEIM
RIEHL
KALK
Deutzer Brücke
Mülh. Waldfriedh.
Bhf. Mülheim
Bergisch Gladbach
Duisburg-Gevelsberg
Bückendorf
Dünnwald

LINDENTAL
DEUTZ
RHEIN
SÜLZ
Kriel
Zollstock
Mansfeld
BAYENTAL
Arnoldshöhe
Radertal
Radersberg
Marienburg
POLL
Rolshoven
Humboldt
Kolonie
Friedhof
Komar
Klettenberg-Park
Vorgebirgs-Park
Südpark
Südfriedhof
Barbarossa-Pl.
Bonner Tor
Vorgebirgstor
Weisshaus
Waisenhaus
Krankenhaus Lindenburg
Ev. Krankenhs.
Augusta-Hosp.
Südbf.
Hängebrücke
Deutzer Brücke
Rheinau-Hafen
Industrie-Hafen
Südbrücke
Universität
Volksgarten
Hauptbf.
Messe
Gürtel
Ring
Aachener Str.
Venloer Str.
Bonner Wall
Bonner Str.
Kölner Str.
Subbelrather Str.
Dürener Str.
Luxemburger Str.
Militärring
Inneren Kanal
Rheinufer-Str.
Rhöndorfer Str.
Siebengebirgsbahn n. Bonn
Vorgebirgsbahn n. Bonn
Bayental-Gürtel
Marienburger Str.
Leyboldstr.
Lindenallee
Ringstr.
Kasarne
Wasserwerk
Westhofer Weg
Langgasser Weg
Hauptstr.
Vochem
Brühl Bonn
Euskirchen Bonn
Brühl, Euskirchen
Bonn
Rodenkirchen, Bonn
Frechen
Siegburg
Rösrath
Königswinter
Gremvald
Bindorf

At the S. end of the Ring-Strassen, on the Rhine, stands the **Bayenturm** (Pl. B, 5), a square tower of the 13-14th cent., now fitted up as a *Prehistoric Museum* (adm., see p. 64). Below the Bayenturm lies the *Rheinau-Hafen* (Pl. B, C, 5), a river-harbour lined with warehouses, steam-cranes, and the like. Above the tower, on the Agrippina-Ufer, is the large *Harbour Railway Station.* Between the Agrippina-Ufer and the *Römer-Park*, which contains a modest memorial (1922) to the students who fell in the War, stands the **University,** built as a commercial academy in 1905-7.

The university, which arose from the union of the commercial academy, the academy of communal and social administration, and the academy of practical medicine, was established in 1919 by the municipality, on which it is also dependent for financial support. It possesses faculties of economics and social science, medicine, law, and philosophy, and numbered 4200 students in 1924. — The municipal *Museum of Trade and Industry*, in the E. wing, illustrates the development in the Rhineland and Westphalia of mining and founding, industry, ways and communications, etc. (adm., see p. 64).

Beyond the South Bridge (p. 67) are the new quarter of the town called *Bayenthal*, the villa-colony of *Marienburg*, with its handsome private residences and gardens, and the *Süd-Park* (restaurant; tramway No. 11, p. 61). On the Oberländer Ufer are the massive *Bismarck-Turm* and the tower of the city waterworks.

In the Ubier-Ring (Pl. A, 5), the S. section of the Ring-Strassen, are two notable new buildings in a baroque style: the *Engineering School* (left), built in 1901-4, and the *Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum* (right), with ethnographical collections (1906; adm., see p. 64). On the right is the *Bottmühle* tower (Pl. B, 5), a relic of the old fortifications, now surrounded by pleasure-grounds. Beyond is the Stollwerck chocolate factory. The new *School of Arts and Crafts* (Kunstgewerbe-Schule; Pl. A, 5), on the left, at the corner of Mainzer Str., was finished in 1924.

To the N. of Chlodwig-Platz (Pl. A, 4) is the handsome **Severins-Tor** (Pl. A, 4), also a relic of the mediæval fortifications (restored in 1895). — Adjacent is the church of St. Severin (p. 80).

From Chlodwig-Platz we follow the Karolinger-Ring to the Sachsen-Ring (Pl. B, 4, 3), both sides of which are occupied by private villas and gardens. In the middle, opposite the Rom. Cath. *Church of St. Paul* (1910; Pl. B, 3), is the *Ulre-Pforte*, a mediæval town-gate, now connected with a café-restaurant. The *Volks-Garten* (Pl. A, 2, 3), to the S.W., contains a pretty fountain, by C. Schreiner (1913), featuring the protection of animals. Farther on in the Sachsen-Ring, on the outside of a fragment of the old city-wall, is the ivy-clad *Ulre Monument*, an allegorical relief of the 14th cent., commemorating the victory of the citizens under the leadership of the Overstolzen (p. 84) over the soldiers of Abp. Engelbert von Falkenburg (p. 66; Oct. 15th, 1268).

The Salier-Ring (Pl. B, C, 2), with the *Technical College* (No. 32), leads viâ Barbarossa-Platz (Pl. C, 2), a square adorned with a fountain, to the Hohenstaufen-Ring (Pl. D, C, 2). On the left is the Rom. Cath. *Herz-Jesu-Kirche*, built in 1892 from plans by Friedrich von Schmidt of Vienna. To the N.W. is Rathenau-Platz, with a *Synagogue* (Pl. D, 1) erected in the Romanesque style in 1896-99.

The **Opera House** (Pl. D, 2), in the short Habsburger-Ring, was erected in the baroque style by K. Moritz (1900-2). The Atlantes in the vestibule are by Heller, the wall-paintings in the foyer by Sascha Schneider. — Nearly opposite, in Rudolfs-Platz, an important tramway-centre, is the **Hahnen-Tor** (Pl. E, 2), a massive town-gate of the early 13th cent., with two towers, which has been fitted up as an *Historical Museum* (adm., see p. 64; visitors ring). It contains chiefly mementoes from the time when Cologne was a free imperial city up to the end of the 18th cent. (town-plans and views, banners, arms, coins, guild insignia, and weights and measures). Other historical collections are housed in the Eigelstein-Tor (p. 98).

We next reach the Hohenzollern-Ring (Pl. E, F, 2), to the W. of which is the large Rom. Cath. *Church of St. Michael* (Pl. E, 1), by E. Endler (1906). Friesen-Platz, adjoining the Hohenzollern-Ring on the W., contains the exhibition-building of the *Kunstverein* (Art Union; adm., see p. 63), by L. Paffendorf (1922); the bronze equestrian figure of an Amazon, in front, is by Stuck (1913). — The Prot. *Christus-Kirche* (Pl. F, 2), by Hartel and Neckelmann (1894), and the *Stadt-Garten* (p. 62) lie to the W. of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring. In the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring (Pl. F, 2) are the **Father Rhine Fountain*, by A. Hildebrand (1922), a seated figure in marble of *Empress Augusta* (1903), and farther on, a bronze equestrian statue of *Emperor William I.* (Pl. F, G, 2), 36 ft. high, by R. Anders (1897; by the red granite base are seated figures of Father Rhine and Colonia). — A little to the S.E. is the church of St. Gereon (p. 88).

In Hansa-Platz, half-way down the Hansa-Ring (Pl. G, 3, 4), is a fragment of the old town-walls, known as the *Gereonsmühle*. Adjacent stands the Museum of Industrial Art.

The **Museum of Industrial Art** (*Kunstgewerbe-Museum*; Pl. G, 3), one of the most important collections of the kind in Germany and especially rich in Cologne and Rhenish applied art, was established in 1888 from the Wallraf bequest (p. 74) and other donations, and has since been much enlarged. The present building was erected in 1900 by F. Brantzky. The Schnutgen Museum of Ecclesiastical Art (p. 95) and the Museum of Eastern Asiatic Art (p. 97) are housed in annexes which were afterwards added to the main building. Adm., see p. 64.

Ground Floor. Room I. Romanesque period: Sculptures from Cologne churches; font with animal grotesques; tympanum of a door from St. Pantaleon's (c. 1180; p. 86); lute-player; the Virgin and St. John (large wooden figures from a triumphal cross); ivory casket with a representation of the Creation (7th cent.); *Antependium from St. Ursula's (p. 89), with an enamel frame (c. 1175); cover of a MS. of the Gospels, with enamel paintings (Cologne, c. 1185); ivory *Consecration-comb of St. Heribert (p. 99; c. 1000).

Room II contains chiefly ecclesiastical works of the Decorated Gothic period (1250-1400): Carved choir-stalls from Wassenberg (p. 16; c. 1300); Madonna enthroned, of wood (Rhenish, under French influence); marble statue of the Madonna (Cologne, c. 1330); French and Rhenish ivories (14th cent.); silver cruciform reliquary, with translucent enamel, from Heimbach; early-Gothic chests with iron mountings. Stained glass, including a window (in three parts) from the Carmelite church at Boppard (p. 244), with representations of the Ten Commandments and the story of St. Elizabeth; wall-paintings (the story of an undutiful son) from a house in Hohe Strasse (c. 1400). — Room III. Late-Gothic sculptures, stained glass, and tapestries (1400-1520): *Tapestry illustrating a maid lamenting the world's infidelity (Middle Rhenish, c. 1460; other half in South Kensington Museum); large tapestry with Rhenish heraldic arms; *Stained Glass (Adoration of the Magi) from the Ratskapelle (1474); Crucifixion group by the *Master of the Holy Kinship* (1495); tympanum of a door, with the arms of Cologne, from the Ratskapelle (c. 1440); Last Supper and Mount of Olives (late-Gothic reliefs, tending to baroque); dish with the head of St. John the Baptist (c. 1490); oaken Madonna (isolated; c. 1430); antependium of red velvet, with Cologne braid (15th cent.); Rhenish sculptures. — Room IV. Smaller sculptures and domestic utensils of the late-Gothic period (1400-1520): Madonna (Cologne, c. 1500; under the glass cover); *Madonna (Lower Rhenish, 1515); St. Quirinus, in Solnhofen stone (Neuss, c. 1490); two 'Cradles of the Infant Jesus' (Christmas cribs; 15th cent.); embroidered antependium, with a symbolic representation of the unicorn hunt (from Niederzündorf, near Cologne, 15th cent.); stained glass (15th cent.); cupboards; vestments; Cologne braid (p. 96); bronze and silver church-utensils; earliest examples of Rhenish stoneware, mostly from Siegburg and Cologne. The frieze is a series of paintings from the legend of St. Ursula (c. 1460). The passage adjoining Room IV leads (right) to the Schnütgen Museum (see p. 95).

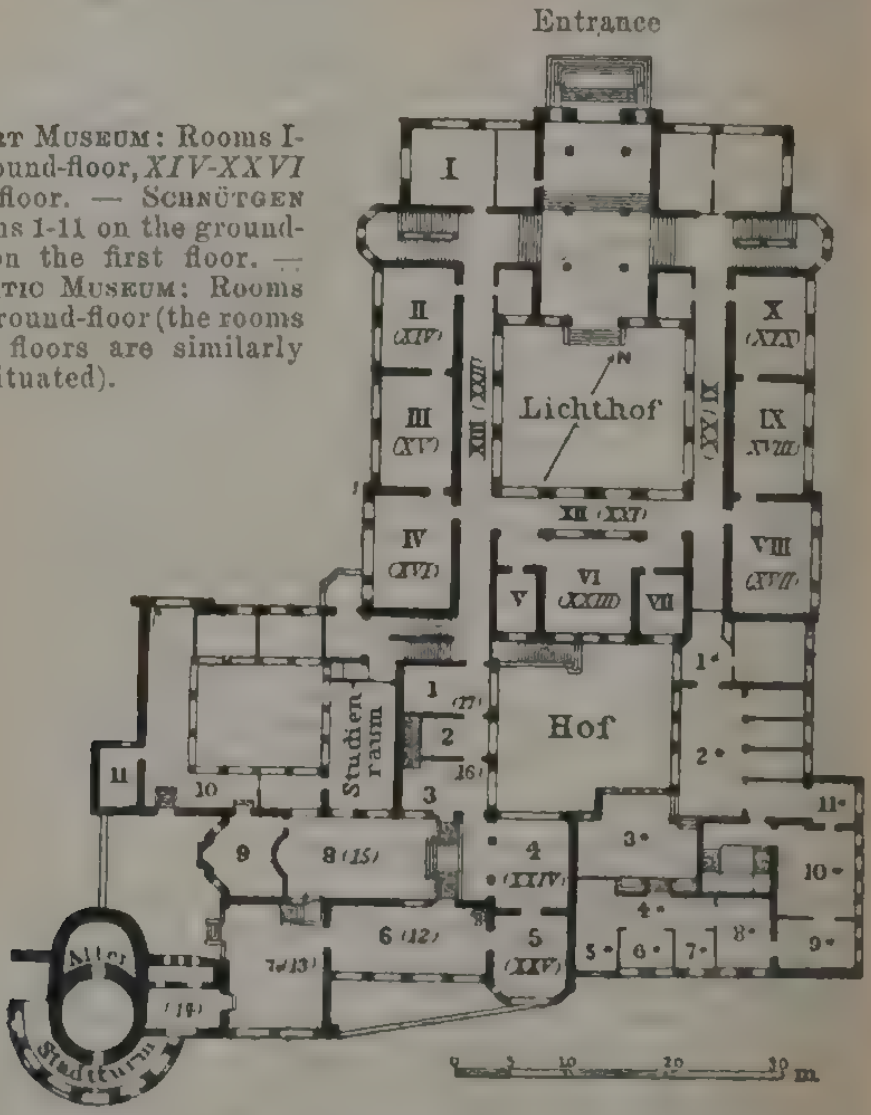
Room V. Late-Renaissance room (Cologne); the panelling and floor was taken from the Spanish Building (p. 82). — Room VI. Renaissance period: Lower Rhenish *Stoneware, mainly from Cologne, Frechen, and Raeren; fireplace and architectural fragments from Cologne. — Room VII. Stoneware from the Westerwald (16-18th cent.; Zais Collection). — Room VIII. Early-Renaissance: Rhenish domestic utensils; cupboards (16th cent.); series of stained glass with scenes from the story of St. Bernard, from the cloisters of Altenberg Abbey (p. 53; 1505-32); stoneware jugs from Siegburg, glazed pottery, and a faience owl (1540). — Room IX. High Renaissance: Richly inlaid cabinets (Cologne; c. 1600); portraits of Cologne patricians, of the same period; plaquettes by *Peter Flötner* (1485-1546), and others; pewter, including two dishes with the figure of Mars (by *François Briot*) and of Temperance (by *Kasper Enderlein*); stained glass (Cologne, 16th cent.). — Room X. Late Renaissance: Cologne furniture (17th cent.); glass made in Cologne from Venetian models; glass drinking-cups with enamel painting; glass tankards with the imperial eagle and the electoral arms.

Galleries XI-XIII, skirting the glass-covered courtyard, contain specimens of writing and printing and bookbindings from the middle ages to the 17th cent. (the E. Asiatic Museum is entered from Gallery XI, see p. 97).

First Floor. Room XIV. Renaissance in S. Europe: cassoni, with carved and inlaid work; Spanish and Italian majolica; Palissy ware (c. 1510-1589); Limoges enamels (16th and 17th cent.); two large French tapestries

(15th cent.); bronze door-knocker by *Giovanni Bologna* (1529-1608). — Room XV. Panelled late-Renaissance room from the Grisons (Switzerland; 1660).

Rooms XVI-XVIII contain the collection presented to the town in 1919 by the painter W. Clemens (illustrated catalogue, 1923). — Room XVI. Mediæval works of art (before 1100): Wooden sculptures, including two enthroned Madonnas (Cologne, 11th cent.); paintings (11th cent.). The desk-cases contain rings and other small works of art from the Catacombs; ivory draughtsmen; ivory and bronze church-utensils. — Room XVII. Smaller Gothic works of art: Paintings by **Hans Memling* (Nativity),



Industrial Art Museum: Rooms I-XIII on the ground-floor, *XIV-XXVI* on the first floor. — **Schnütgen Museum**: Rooms 1-11 on the ground-floor, *12-18* on the first floor. — **Eastern Asiatic Museum**: Rooms 1*-11* on the ground-floor (the rooms on the other floors are similarly situated).

Gerard David (Holy Family), *Quinten Matsys* (Madonna), *Jan de Cock* (died c. 1527; St. Jerome); sculptures by **Tilman Riemenschneider* (1468-1531; Madonna), *Veit Stoss* (Angel), and *Stanislaus Stoss*; small *Statue of the Madonna (Bohemian, c. 1400), also one from Cologne (middle of 14th cent.); Salome (Augsburg, c. 1500); wooden sculptures from the Lower Rhine, Nuremberg, and other places in Germany; *Tapestries from Bale and Nuremberg; vestments; jewellery, chiefly rings, from the early-Christian period to the 18th century. — Room XVIII. Renaissance works of art: Paintings by *Adriaen van Ostade* (Farm interior), *J. G. Cuyp* (Child with a dog), and *Van Dyck* (Portrait); small bronzes by *Peter Vischer*, **Konrad Meyt*, *Andrea Verrochio* (David), and *Giovanni Bologna* (Rape of the Sabine women); Italian medals and plaquettes (15th and 16th cent.);

German lead plaquettes by *Peter Flötner*, etc.; pewter from Horchheim, Amberg, Nuremberg, Mömpelgard, and Switzerland; stove-tiles and mugs from Kreussen; 'Hausmaler' faience from Nuremberg (made by 'small masters' with special care).

The adjoining Pallenberg Saloon (XIX), designed by *M. Lechter*, was fitted up by the Cologne firm of H. Pallenberg for the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

Gallery XX. German and Italian weapons: daggers (Gothic and Renaissance periods); hunting knives; guns with carved stocks and engraved barrels; engraved and inlaid rapier-hilts; four *Helmets (14th cent.); swords and hafted weapons.

Galleries XXI and XXII: Wrought-iron; Dutch furniture and faience (17th and 18th cent.); parts of the 'Swan Service' made at Meissen (Dresden) in 1737-44 for Count Brühl. — Room XXIII: N. German furniture and faience; stained-glass windows (17th cent.). Second floor, see below.

Room XXIV. Early Dresden porcelain (1710-50): specimens painted by *J. G. Herold* (d. 1779); figures by *J. J. Kändler* (d. 1775).

Room XXV. Oaken furniture from Liége and Aachen; two Brussels tapestries by *G. van der Borght* (c. 1735); writing-desk by Charles André Boulle (1642-1732); porcelain figures from Meissen and other factories.

Room XXVI contains the porcelain collection: Höchst groups by *J. P. Melchoir* (1741-1825); Nymphenburg figures by *Franz Bastelli* (2nd half of 18th cent.); porcelain from Frankenthal, Fulda, Ludwigsburg, and Vienna; Louis-Seize furniture; works modelled in wax by *Canon Kasper Bernhard Hardy* (1726-1819); small sculptures and goldsmith's work in the baroque and rococo styles; writing-desk of Elector Palatine Charles Theodore. From Room XXIII an old spiral staircase (from Cologne) ascends to the second floor.

Second Floor. Six rooms on this floor are devoted to folk art, mainly that of the Lower Rhine. The most interesting exhibits are the peasant pottery from Hüls and other villages in the environs of Crefeld.

The ***Schnütgen Museum**, a collection of ecclesiastical art dating from the late-Romanesque period to the present day, was presented to the town in 1906 by Canon A. Schnütgen (1843-1918). It has since been enlarged and is now exhibited in an annexe of the Industrial Art Museum (entered from the gallery adjoining Room IV, see p. 93). The unique collection of crucifixes and Madonnas illustrate their development from the 6th to the 16th centuries. Printed guide, 1923.

Ground Floor. At the foot of the staircase, outside Room 1, is the portrait of the founder, by Count L. von Kalckreuth. — Room 1 contains varying exhibitions. — Room 2. Objects illustrating early-Christian burial: Italian and Oriental earthenware lamps from catacombs; textiles (3rd-7th cent.), mostly of Coptic origin; in the centre is a marble capital from the Greek island of Skyros (6th cent.). — Room 3. Madonnas and crucifixes of the Romanesque period (11-13th cent.): Over-lifesize *Torso of Christ crucified (from St. George's, p. 80); metalwork (crucifixes and crosses of the 6-13th cent.); ivories (including a tablet with the Ascension, c. 1000); vestments, including the 'Chasuble of St. Anno' (10th cent.). Romanesque stained-glass window. The steps on the right descend to Room 8 (see p. 96). — Room 4 (on the left), with a fine timbered ceiling (c. 1300), contains further Romanesque and also early-Gothic works: crosses (mostly German; 11-13th cent.), book-illumination, Limoges and Cologne enamels (the latter including four roundels of c. 1200); pyxes. The isolated glass-cabinets contain goldsmith's work, chalices, crosses, and reliquaries, including one of rock-crystal with copper-gilt mounting (c. 1200) and another with a silk covering (13th cent.). — Room 5. Gothic period: *Madonna

(Cologne sculpture, 1380); a prophet and one of the Magi, from the Cathedral (c. 1350); crucifixes; three small carved figures of female *Saints (Boppard, c. 1280). Five female saints (the figures painted in gold; Cologne, 1st half of 14th cent.); painting by the *Master of St. Veronica* (in four parts; c. 1420); SS. Ursula and Catherine, from the studio of *Stephan Lochner*. Stained-glass windows (14th and 15th cent.). — Room 6, with a painted wooden ceiling (c. 1500) and a carved spiral staircase (1595; ascending to the upper floor, see below), both taken from Cologne houses, contains further Gothic works of art: reliquaries in the form of busts and arms; chasubles and embroideries; processional crosses, including one of rock-crystal (Rhenish, 14th cent.); on the entrance-wall is a picture of the Crucifixion (Westphalian; 2nd half of 15th cent.); sculptured Crucifixion group with six saints and the donor, from an altarpiece (Moselle district; 1st half of 15th cent.); two Pietàs (Cologne; 1100 and 1450); Mourning over Christ (Cologne; early 16th cent.); Madonna (Cologne, c. 1400). The stained glass in the windows, mostly of Rhenish origin, includes a roundel, with the Annunciation (Cologne; c. 1530). — Room 7, with late-Gothic reticulated vaulting, is a copy of the hall of a Cologne house, the old column of which has been retained. Christ, from a Mount of Olives group (S. German; c. 1500); St. Christopher (Lower Rhenish; c. 1500); crucifixes and Madonnas; a 'Palmesel' (see p. 11; from St. Columba's, p. 85; early 16th cent.); wall-hangings. The windows contain stained glass of the 15th and 16th centuries. A few steps descend to Room 8, which is fitted up as a chapel. In the choir-niche (left), carved altar with painted background (view of Münster, Westphalia; c. 1520); the early-Gothic stalls, on the window-side, were brought from the Apostles' Church (p. 86; c. 1300); opposite, late-Gothic stalls; large group of the Crucifixion from the studio of the so-called *Master of Osnabrück* (early 16th cent.); double Madonna (Westphalia; c. 1500); wall hangings (15th cent.); small *Angel's Head (Cologne, 2nd half of 13th cent.); *Madonna, from an abbot's chair (Siegburg; p. 166). — Room 9, the 'sacristy', behind the chapel choir: Ecclesiastical pewter vessels, glass, reliquaries; Descent from the Cross (Tyrolese; c. 1600); sacristy cabinet (Westphalia; 1512). — The door on the right leads into Room 10, with timbered ceilings from Cologne houses (15th and 16th cent.). Bust-shaped reliquaries, Madonnas, apostles; dishes, with the head of St. John the Baptist, mostly of painted wood (15th and 16th cent.); Crucifixion group (Moselle district; late 15th cent.). — The small Room 11 is an imitation of the chapel of the 'Haus zum Pfauen' at Cologne and contains a fine stone pulpit (early 16th cent.). We return to Room 6 and ascend the spiral staircase to the upper floor.

Upper Floor. Room 12. Further Gothic sculptures: St. Jerome and the lion (Rhenish; c. 1500); St. Michael and the dragon (Lower Rhenish; c. 1500); Flemish carved altar, with the Adoration of the Magi (c. 1480); Madonnas, Pietàs, textiles, etc. The pictures hung on the right include a St. Christopher, by *J. de Cock* (p. 94). On the right of the steps leading to the next room is a Frankish reliquary bust (c. 1500); also a female saint, in the manner of *Tilman Riemenschneider* (p. 94). A few steps ascend to Room 13, which contains an extensive collection of textiles, illustrating the development of lace, embroidery, woven stuffs, and 'Cologne braid' (Kölner Borten) as used for church vestments from the 3rd to the 19th centuries. Church plate, paintings, and (in the revolving case) single leaves of illuminated MSS. (12-16th cent.) are also exhibited here. The small adjoining Room 14, which abuts on the old town-wall (p. 92), is an imitation of a domestic chapel (Cologne; c. 1577). It contains Italian pictures, sculptures, church utensils, and embroideries; a *Bas relief of the Madonna, in beaten copper, by *Donatello* (?), and a Florentine bronze figure of St. John (c. 1500) deserve special attention. — We return through Room 13 to Room 15. On the left of the entrance, a Rhenish Madonna (2nd half of 16th cent.); on the right and left of it are two altar-wings by *Bartholomäus Bruyn*. Farther on are baroque works (goldsmith's work of the 17-18th cent. and woven stuffs); the sculptures include a

*Scourging of Christ, by *Gerhard Gröninger* (from the cathedral at Münster, Westphalia; 1st half of 17th cent.). In this and the next rooms is displayed a series of eight large *Tapestries (from Cologne Cathedral), mostly with scenes from the Old Testament, after designs by *Rubens*. Room 16: Further woven stuffs, embroideries, church utensils, and baroque sculptures. — Room 17. Religious folk-art (16-18th cent.): A 'Palmesel' (p. 11); pilgrimage mementoes, aids to devotion, small terracotta figures, paintings under glass, and 'paper-lace' pictures. — We return through Room 16 into Room 18. Works of art of the 18th cent.: Large lectern by *C. Lipper* (Osnabrück; 1787); part of an altarpiece, with the figures of the emperor and empress, by *J. F. van Helmont* (c. 1720); Pietà (Cologne; end of 18th cent.).

The ***Museum of Eastern Asiatic Art** (entered from Gallery XI of the Industrial Art Museum, p. 93), which was opened in 1913, was founded by Prof. A. Fischer (d. 1914), and is one of the most important European collections illustrating Chinese, Korean, and Japanese art. It affords an admirable survey of the whole artistic activity of the Far East, including many fine paintings and sculptures as well as works of applied art. Printed guide (1915).

Ground Floor. Room 1: Chinese plastic works in stone and earthenware; funerary ceramics. On the left are seven seated stone figures of Buddha's disciples ('lohan'; 14th cent. A.D.); in the 2nd cabinet, earthenware figure of a four-legged fabulous being, with a human head, mounting guard (Wei dynasty, 386-559); in the 3rd cabinet, earthenware figure of a camel led by a Mongolian woman (same period); slabs and columns with reliefs, from the tombs of the Han dynasty (206-220); two stone reliefs from Turfan (Central Asia; 7th cent. A.D.).

Room 2: Buddhist art in China and Japan (paintings and plastic works in stone and wood). In Cabinet III: seated figure of Miroku-Bosatsu, the coming Messiah, in 'Kanshitsu' work (lacquered wood; Japanese, 8th cent.). In cabinet V: statue in carved wood of Sho-Kwannon (the goddess of mercy), holding a lotus flower (Japanese, 8th cent.); near by, a carved base of a column (Japanese, 12th cent.). In Cabinet VIII: a wooden statue of Taishaku Ten, a companion of Kwannon (Japanese, 8th cent.); on the 1st pillar, a Japanese painting, depicting Amida, the lord of the western paradise, with Kwannon and Seishi (10-11th cent.). In Cabinet XVI: wooden statue of Jizō, the succourer (Japanese, 11-12th cent.); opposite, the 'Death of Buddha', a large Japanese painting of 1390. By the exit-wall is the bust of the founder of the museum. — Room 3. In Cabinet I: wooden statue of Amida, with a carved halo (Japanese, 10th cent.). In Cabinet IV: wooden statue of Amida, on a tall pedestal in the form of a lotus flower (Japanese, 12th cent.); wooden statue of an Indian 'rakhan' (a disciple of Buddha) in an ecstasy (Japanese, 13-14th cent.). In Cabinet IX: seated figure of the priest Kosho Bosatsu (Japanese, 14th cent.).

Rooms 5, 6, and 7: Reception rooms of a rich Japanese monastery, with painted sliding-doors.

Rooms 8, 9, and 10: Chinese paintings. In Room 8, on the right of the entrance, a painting of Monju, the goddess of wisdom (Sung dynasty, 960-1280); in the case on the desk, earthenware equestrian figures (tomb-find; 7th cent.). In Room 9, landscape painted on silk (15th cent.); also two lions' heads in bronze, from the emperor's palace at Peking, but probably of European origin and dating from the Romanesque period. — Room 11: Lamaistic art. Silks, bronzes, and pictures.

First Floor. Room 12: Chinese bronzes, metal mirrors, etc. In Cabinet IX: a sacred vessel in the form of a kettle (3rd cent.). In Cabinet XI: a bronze vase, the oldest in the collection (period of the Shang dynasty, 1766-1122 B.C.). In Cabinet VI: works in jade. — Room 13: Chinese lacquer, glass, enamels, and ivories. — Room 14: Chinese ceramics.

In Cabinet I: three large blue jars with reliefs (16th cent.). In Cabinet II (top row, right): a tricoloured porcelain vase (period of the emperor K'ang-hsi, 1662-1723). — Room 15: Further Chinese ceramics.

Room 16. Korean art. In the 7th cabinet, a vase inlaid with black and white earthenware (tomb-find; 10-14th cent.). In Cabinet IX: a brown vase (tomb-find; Korai period, 918-1392); bronzes and paintings.

Room 17: Japanese black-and-white paintings and ceramic tea-services. On the wall opposite the window are eight pictures painted on paper (17th cent.). — Rooms 18 and 19: Japanese paintings, mostly decorative (folding-screens and sliding-doors). In Room 19 are two large sliding-doors of cedar-wood, depicting a horse-race (16-17th cent.). — Room 20: Japanese lacquer.

Second Floor. Room 21: Japanese paintings and bronzes. In glass-case V: two prehistoric bell-shaped bronzes (perhaps imported from China). — Rooms 22, 23, and 24: Japanese paintings and ceramics. — Room 25: Japanese paintings and masks. The latter, some of which are very realistic, were used for the Nō plays (a kind of opera) and for religious dances. Between the windows is a large temple-mask, in the shape of a dog-lion's head, used for the Bugaku dance (15-16th cent.). — Room 26: Japanese paintings of the popular school (Ukiyoye) and small articles of Japanese art (inro, or medicine boxes, attached to the girdle by means of the button-shaped 'netsuke'). - Room 27: Japanese weapons. Helmets, swords, sword-guards ('tsubas') and other sword embellishments, and saddles. — Room 28: Japanese paintings of the 18th and 19th centuries. — Room 29: Chinese and Japanese coloured woodcuts. — Room 30: Chinese and Japanese textiles, including some fine silks and brocades.

Basement. Room 31: Chinese and Japanese architectonic ceramics. - Room 32: Copies of classical wood-carvings from the Japanese state treasury.

Farther on in the Hansa-Ring, on the right, is the *Commercial School* (Handelsschule; Pl. G, 3; 1901). On the left is a sky-scraper, 213 ft. high, with eighteen stories, erected from plans by Jakob Koerfer (1925). Beyond this the Hansa-Ring is crossed by the railway.

The **Eigelstein-Tor** (Pl. G, 4), the N. fortified tower of the mediæval entrenchments, was restored in 1891. A tablet in the passage commemorates the light cruiser 'Köln', sunk by the British in the Bight of Heligoland on Aug. 28th, 1914. The interior is now fitted up, like the Hahnen-Tor (p. 92), as an *Historical Museum*, with models, views, portraits, and mementoes from the end of the 18th cent. onwards (adm., see p. 64). — The Ring-Strassen are terminated by the Deutscher Ring (Pl. H, 5), which is embellished with flower-beds, ponds, and fountains. At its E. end, facing the Rhine, on a massive granite base surrounded by shrubs, stands a bronze equestrian statue of *Emperor Frederick III.*, by P. Breuer (1903). — In Riehler Str. (Pl. H, 5) is the *Justiz-Palast* (for civil cases; comp. p. 87), completed in 1911. The *Museum of Musical History* (Pl. H, 6), in Worringer Str., opened in 1913, was founded by W. Heyer (d. 1913), and contains an extensive collection of old musical instruments, musical MSS., portraits, printed books, etc. (adm., see p. 64; catalogue, 1913).

The **Zoological Gardens** (adm., see p. 64; tramways Nos. 12, 14, & 16, see pp. 61, 62; steamer, see p. 62), which lie about $^3/_4$ M. to the N. of the Deutscher Ring, are well laid out and contain a good collection of animals. The adjacent *Botanic Gardens* (adm., see p. 63), 40 acres in area, belonging to the town and university, are also prettily designed. — Beyond the Zoological Gardens is the *Sport-Platz*, with cycling track, tennis courts, rifle-ranges, and restaurant.

The Cologne *Racecourse* (Rennbahn) lies about $2^1/_4$ M. to the N. of the Ring, between the suburbs of *Merheim* and *Niehl* (tramways Nos. 7, 11, 15, 19, see pp. 61, 62). An extensive harbour (84 acres in water area, 5 M. of wharves) is being constructed to the S.E. of Niehl; remains of Roman buildings have been discovered in the process.

The *Niederländer Ufer*, the continuation of the Kaiser-Friedrich-Ring (Pl. H, 6), stretches along the Rhine to the Mülheim pontoon-bridge (p. 36).

To the W. of the town (tramways Nos. 1 & 2, p. 61), is the suburb of *Lindenthal*, with many villas and the large hospital of Lindenburg. Farther on is the **Stadt-Wald**, a park of 275 acres, planted in 1895. In its S.E. part are the older park of the Kitschburg (Haupt-Restaurant) and the Big Pond (Grosser Teich); on the W. are the Wildpark and tennis courts, and on the N., near the Aachen road (tramways Nos. 8 & 22, pp. 61, 62), is the Waldschenke.

The extensive **Melaten Cemetery**, on the road to Aachen, between the Hahnen-Tor (p. 92) and the Stadt-Wald, contains several fine monuments, including one of Canon Wallraf and Herr Richartz (p. 74), by Anton Werres. — Near the suburb of *Müngersdorf*, about $1^3/_4$ M. to the W. of the cemetery, on the Aachen road (tramways Nos. 8 & 22, pp. 61, 62), is the **Stadium** (125 acres), constructed in 1921-23, with a cycling-track, sports-grounds, swimming-basin, riding-school, etc.

To the N.W. of the town, between the manufacturing suburbs of *Ehrenfeld* and *Nippes*, lies the **Blücher Park**, with large playing-fields, opened in 1913. — Farther N.W., near the suburb of *Bickendorf* (tramways Nos. 6, 17, & 23, pp. 61, 62), is an aerodrome (comp. p. 60).

On the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, lies **Deutz** (hotels, see p. 60), the bridge-head of Cologne since the Roman period (comp. p. 65). It was incorporated with Cologne in 1885 and possesses a large railway-station (Pl. E, F, 6; p. 59), completed in 1913, important manufacture of gas engines, etc. The defences were razed in 1911. The extensive *Fair Buildings* (Ausstellungs-Hallen; comp. p. 65; large restaurant), below the Hohenzollern Bridge, were erected in 1922 from plans by Verbeek and Pieper. In the Great Hall (5000 seats) is an organ with 130 stops and 11,000 pipes; the covered Ehrenhof ('Hall of Honour') is used also for theatrical performances. Adjoining, on the N., lies the municipal *Rhein Park*. — The Roman Catholic *St. Heribert-Kirche* (Pl. D, 6), by Pickel, is in the Romanesque style and was finished in 1896. The treasury contains the sumptuous shrine (c. 1147) of St. Heribert,

Archbishop of Cologne (999-1021). — To the E. lies the industrial suburb of *Kalk*, with the Humboldt machine-shops (founded in 1856), tool-factories, iron-foundries, and chemical works. — Farther N. lies Mülheim (see p. 36).

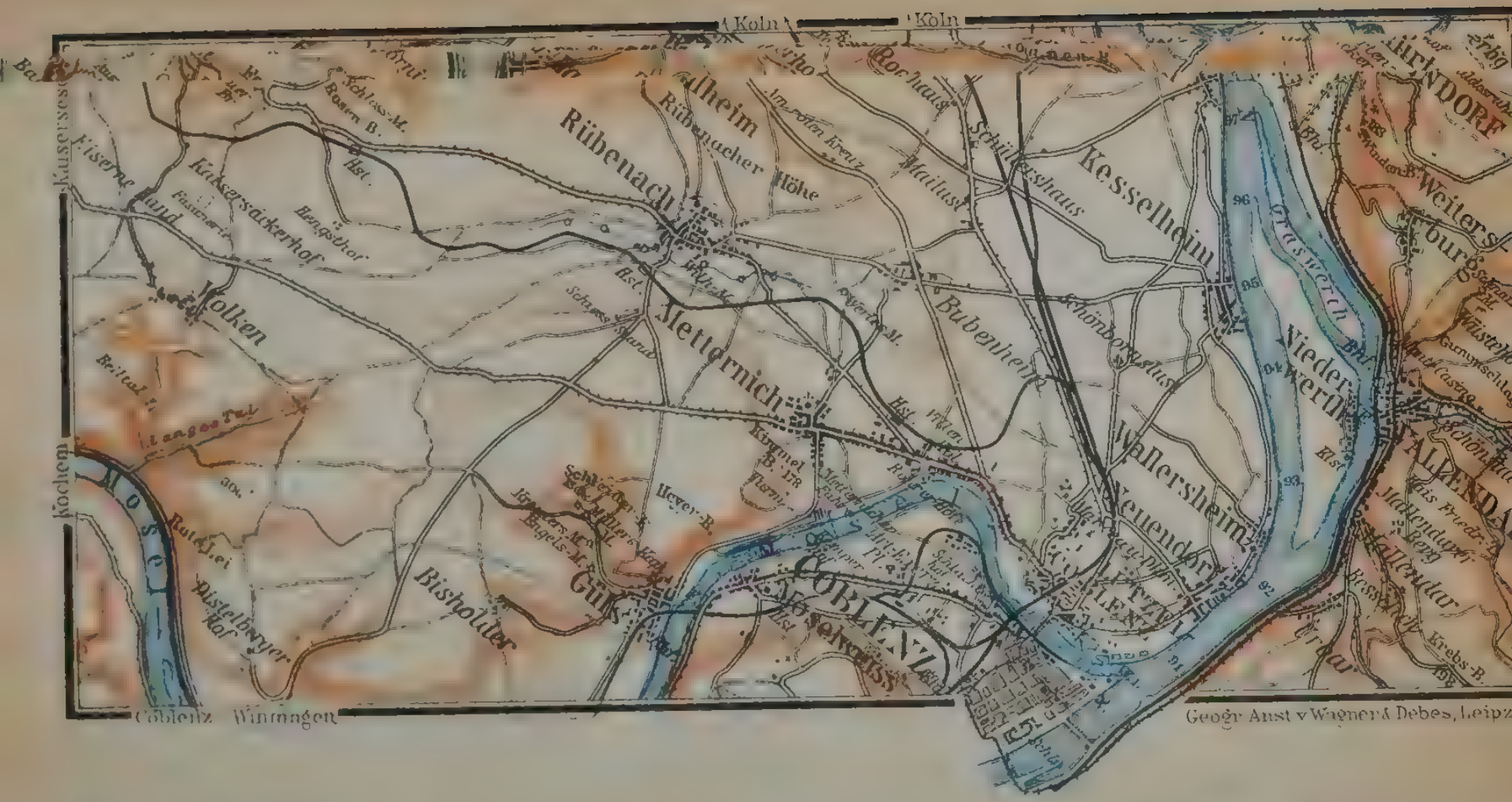
The **Königs-Forst**, 5 M. to the E. of Kalk, an extensive and undulating wooded district, intersected by many marked paths, is reached by the suburban railways A & B (mentioned on p. 62; comp. the Map, p. 104) or from Bensberg (p. 36).

From Cologne to *Aachen*, see R. 2; to *Rotterdam*, see R. 4 & 5; to *Elberfeld*, see R. 10; to *Coblenz* or *Ehrenbreitstein*, see R. 14; to *Bonn*, see R. 15; to *Frankfurt*, see R. 24; to *Trier*, see R. 25a.

Köln
Köln
Buschhn.
Meckenhm.
Bonn
Duisdorf
Endenich
Wuerschlick
Lengsdorf
Heidgen
Roettgen
Ueckesdorf
Kottenforst
Kessenich
Kottenforst
Friesdorf
Kottendorf
Gudesberg
Bad
Beuel
Limperich
Ramersdorf
Pützchen
Holzlahr
Oberkassel
Vinxel
Siegburg
Meindorf
Geisla
Schwarz
Rheindorf
Vilich
Muldorf
Enggruben
Hardt
Hoehe
Rabental
Pfaffendorf
Hochkreuz
Jagdhaus
Schweinheim
Eichholz
Jakobskreuz
Mueggen
Anhöhe
Ingental
Hardtberg
Kaiserberg
Hardthöhe
Bld. Kottenforst
Die Kreuzbaumskreuz
Mueggen Anhöhe
Hardtberg
Kaiserberg
Hardthöhe
Ingental
Pfaffendorf
Hochkreuz
Rabental
Enggruben
Schwarz-Rheindorf
Vilich-Muldorf
Beuel
Limperich
Pützchen
Bechlinghoven
Holzlahr
Oberkassel
Obertorf
Niederkassel
Vinxel
Siegburg
Meindorf
Geisla
Ramersdorf
Bechlinghoven
Enggruben
Rabental
Pfaffendorf
Hochkreuz
Ingental
Jagdhaus
Schweinheim
Eichholz
Jakobskreuz
Mueggen
Anhöhe

Meckenheim

† Dampferlandestelle


Köln
Köln
Rübenach
Metternich
Kesselheim
Wallersheim
Neuendorf
Bubenheim
Bisholder
Güls
Moselweiss
Winningen
Geogr Anst v Wagner & Debes, Leipz

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14. From Cologne to Coblenz or Ehrenbreitstein by Railway.

Comp. Map, p. 104.

Travellers are entitled to break their journey once, and may afterwards proceed by the railway on either bank at their choice. — In the following routes the letters S. and R. affixed to the names of places indicate respectively steamer-pier and railway-station.

A. Railway on the Left Bank.

57¾ M. From Cologne to Coblenz, express in 1½-2 hrs., ordinary train in 3-3½ hrs. (fares 9 ℳ 90, 6 ℳ 90, 4 ℳ 60 pf.; express fares 13 ℳ 90, 8 ℳ 90, 5 ℳ 60 pf.). To Frankfurt, see p. 302. — Views to the left.

Cologne (Main Station), see p. 59. — 6¾ M. *Kalscheuren*, junction for the Eifel Railway (p. 172). — 10 M. *Brühl*, with its Schloss (see p. 114). — 16¾ M. *Roisdorf*, with a mineral spring (Vorgebirge railway, see p. 104). On the right we observe the Vorgebirge (comp. p. 17), on the slopes of which are large market-gardens and deposits of brown coal.

21¾ M. **Bonn** (S.; p. 105). Railway to Euskirchen, see p. 115.

25 M. *Godesberg* (S.), see p. 116. — 26½ M. *Mehlem*, see p. 120. The railway-station is 6 min. from the Rhine.

At (29½ M.) *Rolandseck* (S.; p. 122) the line runs close to the river. — 31 M. *Oberwinter* (p. 122). — We now obtain a fine retrospect of the Seven Mountains. — 34½ M. *Remagen* (S.; see p. 124).

The train now crosses the *Ahr*, from the valley of which, on the right, rises the blunted cone of the Landskron. — 36 M. *Sinzig* (p. 138). — 39¾ M. *Nieder-Breisig* (S.; see p. 138). On the opposite bank come into view Schloss Arenfels and (a little farther on) Rheinbrohl. — 41¾ M. *Brohl*, see p. 140; railway to Kempenich, see p. 147. — The train continues to skirt the Rhine. — 46½ M. *Andernach* (S., ¼ hr. from the station), see p. 140; railway to Mayen and Gerolstein, see pp. 179, 180. — The train crosses the little *Nette*, passing on the right the lunatic asylum of *St. Thomas*. — 48½ M. *Weissenthurm* (p. 144), station for Neuwied (on the right bank of the river). — 51½ M. *Urmitz*, see p. 144. — 56½ M. *Coblenz-Lützel*. — We cross the *Moselle* by the iron bridge. View of the Emp. William Monument and the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

57¾ M. *Coblenz*, see p. 149.

B. Railway on the Right Bank.

56½ M. Railway from Cologne or Koln-Deutz to Ehrenbreitstein in 2-3¼ hrs. Most of the expresses pass Ehrenbreitstein and stop at Niederlahnstein (p. 211; 60 M., in 1½-2 hrs.); thence tramway to Coblenz, see p. 149. — To Frankfurt, see p. 302.

Cologne (Main Station), see p. 59. — The train crosses the Rhine Bridge to (½ M.) *Köln-Deutz*. — 2½ M. *Köln-Kalk*, junction for Overath (8¾ M.; p. 166). — 6¾ M. *Porz-Urbach*, between Urbach

(left) and Porz (right) on the Rhine (S.; p. 104). — At (8¾ M.) *Wahn*, to the left, is a former artillery-range. — At (13 M.) *Troisdorf* the Cologne and Giessen line (p. 166) diverges to the left; our line turns towards the Rhine. — Beyond (14¼ M.) *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte*, station for the large iron-foundry of that name, the train crosses the *Sieg*.

18¾ M. *Beuel* (p. 113), on the Rhine; tramway to Bonn, see p. 106.

21¼ M. *Oberkassel* (p. 117). — Opposite (22½ M.) *Nieder-Dollendorf* (p. 117), on the left bank, is Godesberg, with its ruined castle (p. 116). — 23½ M. *Königswinter* (S.; p. 119).

25½ M. *Rhöndorf* (p. 121), at the S. base of the Drachenfels. — 26¾ M. *Honnef* (S.; p. 123), opposite Rolandseck. — 29¼ M. *Unkel* (S.; p. 125). — 31 M. *Erpel* (p. 125), opposite Remagen. To the right is the Ludendorff Bridge (p. 138). — 33 M. *Linz* (S.; p. 139) lies opposite the mouth of the Ahr, above which rises Sinzig (p. 138). — Just short of (37¼ M.) *Hönningen* (p. 139) we pass Schloss Arenfels on the left. — 39¼ M. *Rheinbrohl* (p. 141), opposite Brohl and Schloss Rheineck. — 43 M. *Leutesdorf* (p. 141). — 44¾ M. *Fahr-Irlich* (p. 141), opposite Andernach. — The valley of the Rhine expands. The train crosses the *Wied*. — 47¼ M. *Neuwied* (S.; see p. 143). To the right appears the Crown Prince William Bridge (p. 144).

50¼ M. *Engers* (p. 145), junction for the Westerwald Railway.

Tramways run from Engers to Neuwied (4¼ M.; p. 143) and viâ *Heimbach* to (3 M.) *Gladbach*. Near Heimbach is the former Premonstratensian abbey of *Rommersdorf* (413 ft.), founded in the 10th cent. and suppressed at the end of the 18th. Late-Romanesque cloisters and chapter-house (c. 1200); the church was burned down in 1912.

From Engers to Siershahn, 13¾ M., railway (Westerwaldbahn) in ¾ hr. — The line ascends the left bank of the Saynbach. — 1¾ M. **Sayn** (230 ft.; Holler's Hotel Friedrichsberg, 18 R. from 2½, P. 6 *M*; Krupp, 14 R.), at the confluence of the Brexbach and the Saynbach, with extensive ironworks belonging to the Krupp Co. and the Schloss (rebuilt in 1848-50) and park of Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn. The park lies on the slope of the hill, on which are situated the ruins of the old castle destroyed in 1689. Below are the ruined castles of *Stein* and *Reifenberg*. — The train now threads a tunnel and enters the valley of the Brexbach. — From (7½ M.) *Grenzau* a branch-line runs to (1¾ M.) *Höhr-Grenzhausen*. Höhr (Kurhotel Höhr, 25 R.) and Grenzhausen (Westerwälder Hof, 10 R.) are known for the manufacture of stoneware ('Krug- und Kannenbäckerei'), which flourished in the Lower Rhine (Cologne, Frechen, Siegburg, and Raeren) from the end of the 16th cent. and was revived here in 1871. The collection in the Ceramic School and Peter Dümler's Museum are worth visiting. Tramway to Vallendar, see p. 149. — 10½ M. *Ransbach*, with potteries. — 13¾ M. *Siershahn* (p. 169).

We cross the Saynbach. — 52¼ M. *Bendorf* (S.; p. 145).

53½ M. **Vallendar** (226 ft.; Hotel Klein, near the station; Grenzhäuser, 4 R.), a town with 4910 inhab., who carry on the manufacture of pottery, lies on an arm of the Rhine opposite the island of Niederwerth (ferry; p. 145). On a height above the town stands the Roman Catholic parish church, restored in 1839, with

a Romanesque tower. To the N., on the road to Weitersburg, is the Casino ('Monte Casino'; café; view). About 1/4 hr. S. is the Humboldt-Höhe (café), commanding an extensive view. The iron Kaiser-Friedrich-Turm (597 ft.; rfmts.), 20 min. higher up, also affords a fine view. On the road to Höhr (tramway, see p. 149), 1/4 hr. E., are the Romanesque towers of the ruined nunnery of *Schönstadt*.

A little farther on a view is obtained of the mouth of the Moselle and the Emp. William Monument.

56 1/2 M. *Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 156).

15. The Rhine from Cologne to Bonn.

Railways. Besides the Railway on the Left Bank (described at p. 102) Cologne is connected with Bonn by the 'Vorgebirgsbahn' and the electric 'Rheinuferbahn'. The former (21 1/2 M., in 2 1/4 hrs.) starts at Barbarossa-Platz (Pl. C, 2) and runs viâ *Hermühlheim*, *Vochem*, *Brühl* (p. 104), *Walberberg*, *Merten*, *Waldorf*, *Bornheim*, and *Roisdorf* (p. 102) to its station at *Bonn* (Friedens-Platz; Pl. C, 2). The Rheinuferbahn, the most popular route (17 1/2 M., in 3/4-1 hr.), has three stations in Cologne (Trankgasse, Pl. E F 5; Ubier-Ring, Pl. A 5; and Marienburg, p. 91), and runs viâ *Rodenkirchen*, *Sürth*, *Godorf*, *Wesseling* (S.; junction of a branch to Brühl and Vochem), *Urfeld*, and *Hersel* to *Bonn* (Reichsbahnhof; Pl. C, 3). On this line expresses start every 1/2 hr. (fares 3 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 90 pf.), stopping only at Wesseling; ordinary trains start every hour (fares 2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 40 pf.).

Steamers (comp. p. xviii). Express steamer in 2 hrs. (down-stream in 1 1/4 hr.); fare 2 1/2 ℳ. Fast steamer in 2 1/4 hrs. (down-stream in 1 1/2 hr.); fare 2 ℳ. Ordinary steamer in 2 1/2 hrs. (down-stream in 1 3/4 hr.); fare 1 1/2 ℳ. Express steamer from Cologne to Coblenz in 6 hrs. (fare 9 ℳ), fast steamer in 6 3/4 hrs. (7 ℳ), ordinary steamer in 7 1/2 hrs. (5 1/2 ℳ); to Bingen in 10 1/4, 11 1/4, or 12 1/4 hrs. (fares 15 ℳ 30, 11 ℳ 90, 9 ℳ 40 pf.); to Mainz in 12 1/4, 13 1/2, or 14 3/4 hrs. (18, 14, 11 ℳ); comp. R. 17, 20, 34, and 36. — Abbreviations, see p. 102; kilometre marks, see p. 115.

The Steamer Journey on this part of the Rhine is, it is true, less varied than that on the narrower part of the river farther up, but is by no means devoid of picturesque features. The lowland here traversed by the river, known to geologists as the Kölner Bucht or Bay of Cologne, is bounded on the W. by the 'Vorgebirge' (p. 17) and on the E. by the hills of Berg. The stream averages about 1/3 M. in width, and is enlivened with numerous vessels. Its flat banks are dotted with cheerful-looking villages. — As the steamer leaves the landing-stage (Franken-Werft; Pl. E, 5) we enjoy a view of Cologne, with its numerous towers. We pass under the Suspension Bridge and South Bridge (p. 67) and see, on the right, *Marienburg-Bayenthal* (S.), a residential suburb of Cologne, with its lofty water-tower and Bismarck Tower (p. 91). Numerous industrial establishments are seen on both banks. To the right lies *Rodenkirchen*, with a machine-factory, dye-works, and a bathing-beach. On the left are *Westhoven*, *Ensen*, and *Porz* (S.; R., see p. 102), with a foundry and cement-works. Right: *Sürth*, *Godorf*, *Wesseling* (S.), with a brick church, the chief place for shipping brown coal from the

Junkersdorf
Mungersdorf
Marsdorf
Frechen
Sielsdorf
Stotzheim
Gleuel
Alstädten
Burbach
Hermülheim
Kenderich
Wasserbach
Lechenich
Kerpen
Kierberg
Buir
Bergheim
Ahrem
Manheim
Paffendorf
Horrem
Sindorf
Kerpen

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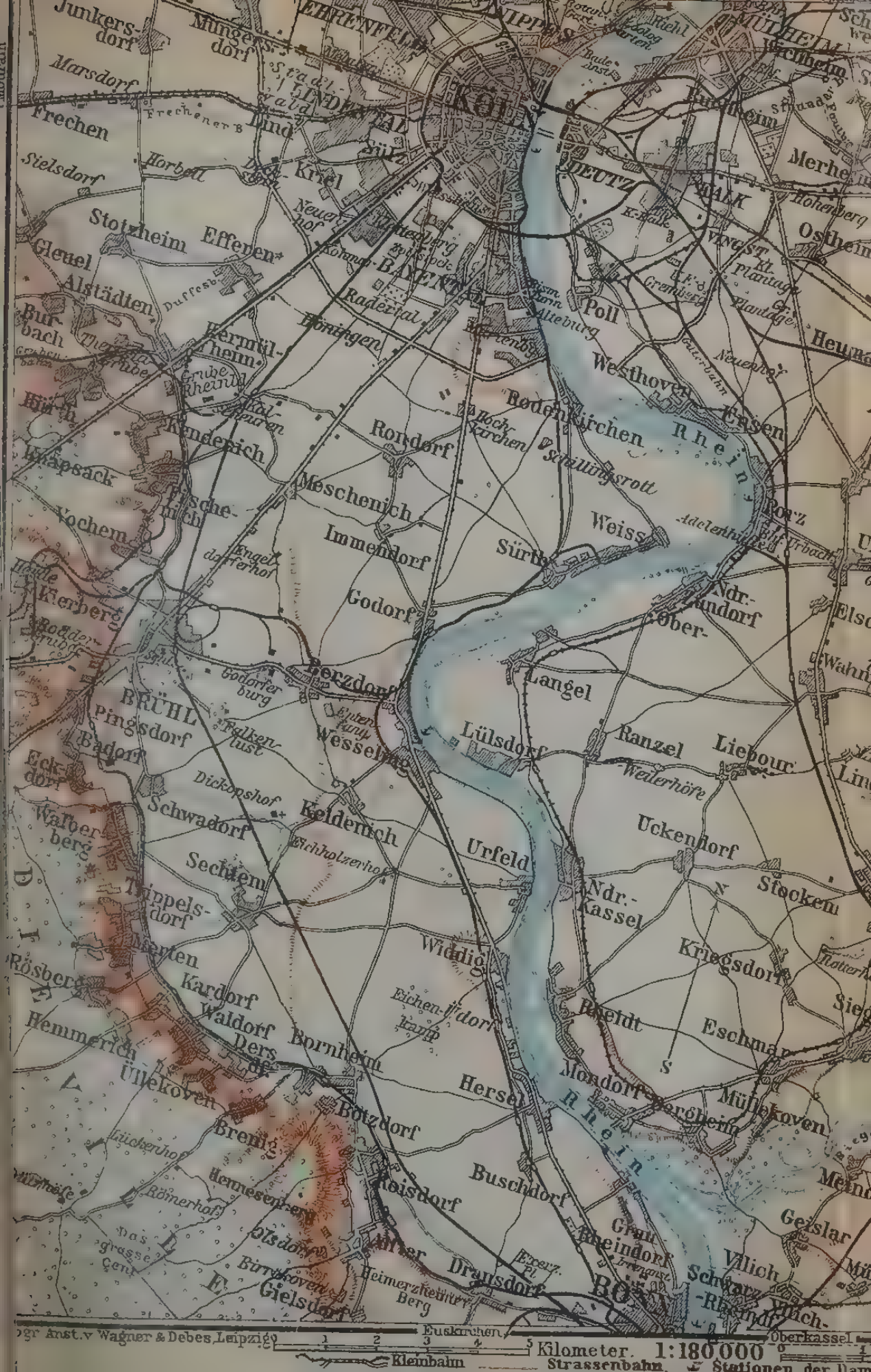

Junkersdorf
Mungersdorf
EHRENFELD
NIPPES
MÜLHEIM
Marsdorf
Frechen
LINDENTAL
KÖLN
DEUTZ
Lind
Kriel
Sielsdorf
Horbell
Stotzheim
Efferen
Gleuel
Alstädten
BAYENTAL
Poll
Merheim
Ostheim
Hohenberg
Vingst
Westhoven
Esen
Rheingrott
Rheindorf
Hermülheim
Kendenich
Rondorf
Mechenich
Immendorf
Godorf
Weiss
Sürth
Langel
Lülsdorf
Ranzel
Liebour
Ober-
Ndr.-
Herzdorf
BRÜHL
Pingsdorf
Badorf
Eckdorf
Wesseling
Falkenlust
Dickopshof
Schwadorf
Keldenich
Urfeld
Uckendorf
Stocken
Walberberg
Sechtem
Trippelsdorf
Widdig
Kriegsdorf
Rösberg
Kardorf
Waldorf
Hemmerich
Bornheim
Ersdorf
Ollekoven
Hersel
Mondorf
Mühlekoven
Rheindorf
Brenig
Lickerhof
Hemmesenberg
Buschdorf
Roisdorf
Römerhof
Geislar
Vilich
Schwarz-Rheindorf
Vilich-
Bürrekoven
Heimerzheimer Berg
Gielsdorf
Euskirchen
Oberkassel
Kilometer
1:180000
Klembahn
Strassenbahn
Stationen der Dam

Vorgebirge. Left, *Lülsdorf*, with a ruined castle, and *Niederkassel;* r. *Urfeld* and *Widdig;* l. *Rheidt*, beyond a former island; r. *Hersel;* l. *Mondorf;* r. *Grau-Rheindorf*. To the left are the mouth of the Sieg and the church of Schwarz-Rheindorf (p. 113). On the hillside, farther inland, rises the abbey of Siegburg (p. 166). Of the Seven Mts. (to the S.) the Löwenburg (comp. p. 127) is conspicuous, rising to the right of the Nonnenstromberg.

Before calling at *Bonn*, we enjoy a view of the Rhine bridge.

16. Bonn.

Railway Stations. *Reichsbahnhof Bonn* (Pl. C, 3; restaurant), on the Left Bank Railway from Cologne to Mainz; *Reichsbahnhof Beuel* (Staatsbahnhof, comp. Pl. F 1, 2; restaurant), on the Right Bank Railway from Cologne to Wiesbaden. *Rheinuferbahn Station*, adjoining the Reichsbahnhof Bonn; *Vorgebirgsbahn Station*, in Friedens-Platz (Pl. C, 2), these two for trains to Cologne (see p. 104). — **Steamer Piers** of the *Köln-Düsseldorfer Rheindampfschiffahrt* and the *Netherlands S. S. Co.*, respectively above and below the Rhine bridge (Pl. D, E, 2).

Hotels. On the Rhine. **Königshof* (formerly Royal; Pl. b, D 3), Coblenzer Str. 11, first-class, with elegant restaurant and café, fine garden, and view-terrace on the Rhine, 80 R. (40 with baths) from 4, B. 1¾, P. from 10 ℳ; *Rheineck* (Pl. e; D, 2), at the steamer-pier, with terrace, 40 R. at 4-6, B. 1 ℳ, good; *Vater Arndt* (Pl. v; D, 2), close by, 20 R. at 3, B. 1 ℳ, with restaurant; *Stadt Bonn* (Pl. s; D, 2), Rheingasse 1.

In the Town. *Goldener Stern* (Pl. a; D, 2), Markt 8, 60 R. from 4½, B. 1 ℳ, with wine-restaurant, good; *Monopol* (Pl. f; C, 2), Stern-Str. 57, 24 R. from 4, B. 1 ℳ, well spoken of; *Bergischer Hof* (Pl. h; C, 3), Münster-Platz 24, 33 R. from 4, B. 1 ℳ, with restaurant; *Rheinischer Hof*, Vivatsgasse 8 (Pl. C, 2, 3), 18 R. from 4, B. 1 ℳ, with the Franziskaner Restaurant (see below); *Bonner Hof*, Wilhelm-Str. 22 (Pl. C, 2, 1), 7 R. from 3½, B. 1 ℳ; *Berliner Hof*, Münster-Str. 25 (Pl. B, C, 3); *Mundorf*, Hundsgasse 1 (Pl. D, 2), 12 R., with restaurant; *Traube* (Pl. t; B, 2), Meckenheimer Str. 18, 10 R. at 4, B. 1 ℳ; *Rote Kanne*, Markt 12 (Pl. C, D, 2), 25 R. at 3, B. 1 ℳ. — Near the Station. *Continental* (Pl. d; C, 3), Post-Str. 1, 40 R., with beer-restaurant; *Bahn-Hotel Kieffer* (Pl. k; C, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 28, 13 R. at 4, B. 1 ℳ; *Adler*, Bahnhof-Str. 32, 11 R. at 4-6, B. 1¼ ℳ; *Alt-Bonn*, Cassius-Graben 8 (Pl. B, C, 3), 10 R. — *Evangelisches Hospiz*, Poppelsdorfer Allee 27 (Pl. B, C, 5, 4), 20 R.

Pensions. *Hesse*, Hohenzollern-Str. 11 (Pl. C, 4), 14 R.; *Kalt*, Hohenzollern-Str. 30, 8 R.; *Münstermann*, Hohenzollern-Str. 12, 10 R.; *Fluss*, Poppelsdorfer Allee 68 (Pl. B, C, 5, 4), 11 R.; *Strassberger*, Beethoven-Str. 31 (Pl. B, 4), 12 R.; *Strauch*, Coblenzer Str. 45 (Pl. D, E, 3-5), 9 R.

Wine Restaurants. *Königshof* (see above); *Perrin*, Wenzelgasse 50 (Pl. D, 2); *P. Schwarz*, Kaiser-Str. 19 (Pl. D, E, 4, 5); *Bürgerverein* (Pl. C, 4), Poppelsdorfer Allee; *Wittmann*, Hundsgasse 23, corner of Brücken-Strasse (Pl. D, 2). — **Beer Restaurants.** *Kaiserhalle*, Martin-Str. 1, in Kaiser-Platz (Pl. C, 3); *Franziskaner*, Vivatsgasse 8, near Münster-Platz (Pl. C, 3; see above); *Krug zum Grünen Kranz*, Coblenzer Str. 27 (Pl. D, E, 3-5); *Zum Hähnchen*, Dreieck 3 (Pl. C, 2). — *Stadthalle* (garden-restaurant; p. 109). — **Cafés.** *Königshof* (see above); *Fürstenhof*, Post-Str. 12 (Pl. C, 3); *Hansa*, Münster-Platz 2 (Pl. C, 3); *Beethoven*, Münster-Platz 20 (Pl. C, 3; 1st floor); *Kaiser Café*, Kaiser-Platz 16 (Pl. C, 3). — **Confectioners.** *P. Müller*, Römer-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3); *H. Müller*, Markt 36 (Pl. C, D, 2).

Baths. *Viktoria-Bad* (Pl. D, 3; municipal baths; swimming-bath also), Franziskaner-Str. 9 (open daily 2-8, Sat. 9-12 a.m. also); *Rhine Baths* near the Alter Zoll (p. 109).

Cabs. Horse and motor cabs; tariff posted up inside.

Tramways. 1 (blue plate). From *Grau-Rheindorf* (N. of the town, p. 105) viâ Köln-Strasse (Pl. B, 1), Wilhelm-Strasse, Friedens-Platz (Pl. C, 2), and the Reichsbahnhof (Pl. C, 3) to *Kaiser-Platz* (Pl. C, 3). — 2 (white plate). From *Kaiser-Platz* (Pl. C, 3) viâ the Reichsbahnhof, Friedens-Platz (Pl. C, 2), Brücken-Strasse, and the Rhine Bridge (Pl. E, 2) to the *Reichsbahnhof Beuel* (beyond Pl. F, 1). — 3 (red plate). From the *Stadt-Halle* (S. of the town; p. 109) viâ Coblenzer Strasse (Pl. D, E, 3-6), Markt (Pl. C, D, 2), Friedens-Platz (Pl. C, 2), and Hochstaden-Ring (Pl. A, 2) to the *Baumschule* (Pl. A, 3, 4). — 4 (green plate). From *Dottendorf* (S. of the town) viâ Kessenich, the Bonner Talweg (Pl. D, 5, 6), Quantius-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), and the Baumschule (Pl. A, 3, 4) to *Endenich* (beyond Pl. A, 4). — 5 (yellow plate). From *Argelander-Strasse* (Pl. C, 5, 6; Venusberg, p. 113) viâ Quantius-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) to *Poppelsdorf* (Clemens-August-Strasse; Pl. A, 6).

There are also three Long Distance Lines (about every ½ hr.). 1. From the *Reichsbahnhof* (Pl. C, 3) viâ *Hochkreuz* (p. 120) and *Godesberg* (p. 116; 4¼ M.) to *Mehlem* (p. 120; 7 M., in 34 min.). — 2. From the *Beethoven-Halle* in Brücken-Strasse (Pl. D, 2) to *Siegburg* (p. 166; 6½ M., in 25 min.). — 3 (Seven Mts. line). From the *Reichsbahnhof* (Pl. C, 3) viâ Oberkassel (p. 117), Ober-Dollendorf (p. 117; 5½ M.), and Königswinter (p. 119; 7½ M.) to *Honnef* (p. 123; 10 M., in ¾ hr.).

Theatre (Pl. C, 1), open Oct.-June. — **Concerts** in the Beethoven-Halle, Brücken-Str. 4 (Pl. D, 2; in winter only), and, on summer evenings, at the Böselager-Hof (p. 109).

Post Office (Pl. C, 3), Münster-Platz.

Inquiry Office, Post-Str. 27 (Pl. C, 3).

Times of Admission.

Academic Museum of Art (p. 109), free on Mon., Wed., and Fri. 3-5 (Oct.-April 2-4), at other times apply to the custodian (central block).
Beethoven's House (p. 108), week-days 9-1 & 3-6, Sun. 9-2; 50 pf.
Botanic Gardens (p. 113), free on Mon., Wed., and Fri. 2-7 (till dusk in winter), green-houses on Wed. only, 2-5.
Geological and Palæontological Museum (p. 113), free on Sun. 11-12, Wed. 3-4.
Municipal Museum (p. 109), adm. free Tues.-Sat. 11-1 & 3-5 (in winter 2.30-4.15), Sun. 11-1.
Münster (p. 107), adm. free all day, except during services; cloisters open 9-7 in summer, 9-4 in winter.
Provincial Museum (p. 110), open on Sun. 10-1, week-days 10-1 & 3-6; free on Sun., Tues., and Thurs. 10-1, at other times 50 pf.
Zoological and Mineralogical Collections (p. 113), closed at present.

Chief Attractions. Münster (p. 107); Beethoven's House (p. 108); Alter Zoll (p. 109); walk along the Rhine and across the bridge (p. 110); Provincial Museum (p. 110); Poppelsdorf (p. 112). — Schloss Brühl (p. 114).

Bonn (154 ft.), a town with 90,100 inhab. (including the incorporated suburbs; nearly four-fifths Rom. Cath.) and the seat of a famous university, is situated on the W. bank of the Rhine at the point where the mountains recede and merge into the Vorgebirge (p. 17). The bridge over the Rhine, the Alter Zoll and its environs, the towers of the Münster, the Protestant Church, the Church of St. Elizabeth, and the Schloss, the villas with their gardens on the Rhine, the university buildings at the lower end of the town, and the Kreuzberg with its church in the background all combine to make a very attractive picture. The industrial quarters are on the outskirts of the town. The Wessel and Mehlem (now Villeroy & Boch,

BONN
1:19.000
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meter
Strassenbahn
A
B
C
D
E
F
Graf Rheindorf
Schwarz Rheindorf
Ehem. Husaren Kas.
Ev. Waisenh.
Johannis Kloster
Johannis Kirche
Gynäkolog. Klinik
Rhein. Reitallehalle
Brückenkopf
Magdal. St
Wilhelms Pl.
Theater
Bahnhof
Stadt. Schl.
Adolf-platz
Schule
Girls Norther Str.
Landger. Gb
Kais. Wilhelm Brücke
Beuel
Alter Friedhof
Rathaus
Post
Münster
Universität
Münster Martins
Hof
Garten
Kaiser
Akad. Kunstmus.
Prov. Museum
Bahnhof
Erzbischöfl. Palais
Evang. K.
Herz-Jesu K.
Gymnas.
Arndt's Pl.
Landw. Kammer
Physikal. Inst.
Anatomie
Geol. Chem. Palaeont. Laborat.
Physiol. Inst.
Sternwürfe
Poppelsdorfer Allee
Landw. Poppelsd. Schloss
Botan. Garten
Poppelsdorf
Kath. Kirche
Rathaus
Friedhof
Infant. Kas.
Elisabeth K.
Rhein Anlagen
Sternbergen 150 m.
Kreuzberg
Venusberg
Kassenich
Casselsruhe
Godesberg
Coblenz
Godesberg Stadtgarten
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

comp. p. 109) stoneware factories and the Soennecken factory of writing materials and office furniture are well known.

Bonna or *Castra Bonnensia* was one of the fifty fortresses which Drusus (p. 290) erected along the Rhine in 10 B.C., and it was the headquarters of several legions. Excavations have proved that the Roman Castrum stood at the *Wichelshof*, to the N. of the town. In the middle ages Bonn was a place of little importance until c. 1240, when it was fortified by the Archbishop of Cologne, who transferred his residence and seat of government hither c. 1265 (comp. p. 66). The German kings, Frederick of Austria (1314) and Charles IV. (1346), were crowned in the Münster.

The Protestant tendencies of Hermann of Wied and Gebhard of Waldburg, Archbishops of Cologne in the 16th cent., principally manifested by the latter in his marriage with the nun Agnes of Mansfeld, brought Bonn into great trouble. In the Dutch War of Independence, in the Thirty Years' War, and especially in the Spanish War of Succession, Bonn suffered repeatedly from sieges. That of 1689 was conducted by Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg (King Frederick I.) at the head of the imperial and allied troops. Marlborough and other celebrated generals took part about the same time in the operations against the town. The walls were levelled in 1717, in accordance with the Peace of Rastatt. — Under the electors of the 18th cent. Bonn was very prosperous, and one of them in 1777 founded an academy, which was elevated to a university by Emperor Joseph II. in 1784, but was closed by the French in 1797. The town became Prussian in 1814. The university was reopened in 1818 and has greatly contributed to the fame of the town; the number of its students is now 3000. — In conformance with the Treaty of Versailles Bonn was occupied from the autumn of 1918 till the beginning of 1926, at first by British, afterwards by French troops.

Post-Strasse leads direct from the *Railway Station* (Bahnhof; Pl. C, 3) to Münster-Platz (see below). To the E. of the railway-station lies Kaiser-Platz (Pl. C, 3), with a marble statue of Emperor William I., by H. Magnussen (1906). To the right rises the tower of the *Protestant Church* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1866-71. We proceed to the left across Martins-Platz to Münster-Platz (Pl. C, 3).

The ***Münster** (Pl. C, 3), a cruciform basilica with two choirs, four small towers, and an octagonal principal tower (308 ft. high) over the crossing, is one of the most remarkable examples of the Romanesque and transition styles. The church formerly belonged to the Archdeaconry of SS. Cassius and Florentius, and according to tradition was founded c. 310 by the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. After repeated destruction it was wholly rebuilt in the 11-12th centuries. The W. part of the crypt and the part of the church above it date from the 11th, the choir from the second half of the 12th cent., and the nave (one of the most important examples of the transition style), the transepts, and the chief tower from 1208-21. A thorough restoration was made in 1883-1901.

The Interior (adm, see p. 106), which is entered at its W. end, from the street called 'In der Sürst', is notable for its harmonious proportions. The general equipment, dating from the 18th cent., was rendered necessary by the damage the church had received in the siege of 1689. In the W. part of the nave is a kneeling bronze figure of St. Helena, holding the Cross, cast at Rome (17th cent). Near the W. end of the N. aisle

is the beautiful Gothic tomb of Archbishop Engelbert von Falkenburg (d. 1275). In the S. aisle is the Altar of the Nativity, an Italian work with elaborate sculptures of 1622. The choir contains remains of late-Romanesque mural paintings (freely restored). — In front of the choir-steps is the entrance to the *Crypt*, which is shown by the sacristan.

The ancient *Chapter House* adjoining the church on the S. is now the presbytery. The **Cloisters*, with pillars possessing beautiful capitals, date from the 12th cent. and were restored in 1912 (entrance at Gangolf-Str. 14, opposite the Martins-Brunnen). — In the street called 'In der Sürst' is the pretty *Martins-Brunnen*, a fountain with groups of children and geese, by Goetschmann (1902). — The bronze statue of *Beethoven* (see below), on the W. side of Münster-Platz, is by Ernst Hähnel (1845). — In Mülheimer Strasse (Pl. C, 3), to the W. of Münster-Platz, is the new *Stadthaus* (1925).

The central point of the old town, which stretches N.E. from Münster-Platz to the Rhine, is the triangular Markt-Platz (Pl. C, D, 2, 3). In the centre of it rises a fountain-obelisk, erected by the citizens in 1777 in honour of Maximilian Frederick, Elector of Cologne. The *Rathaus*, with its flight of steps adorned with a wrought-iron balustrade of rococo pattern, was erected in 1737-38; the Council Chamber still retains its old stucco decoration. — A little to the N. are the late-Gothic *Church of St. Remigius* (Pl. D, 2; 15th cent.) and the *Jesuit Church* (1688; Pl. C, 2), now used by the Old Catholics, whose German bishop is stationed at Bonn.

At No. 20 Bonngasse is ***Beethoven's House** (Pl. C, 2), where the famous composer was born in 1770. The house was restored to its original condition in 1889 and is now fitted up as a museum (adm., see p. 106).

Beethoven's father (d. 1792) was a tenor-singer at the electoral court, and his grandfather (a native of Antwerp; d. 1773) conductor of the electoral orchestra. His mother, Maria Magdalena Keverich, was a native of Ehrenbreitstein. In 1787 Beethoven went to Vienna, which was his permanent home after 1792. — The contents of the museum include numerous portraits of Beethoven, his family, and his contemporaries; his piano, viola, quartet instruments, ear trumpets, MSS., letters, etc. In the little garden are a bronze bust of him by N. Aronson (1905) and the original model for Klinger's ideal figure at Leipzig (1902). The garret in which he was born is in the back-building and has been preserved unaltered.

The **University** (Pl. D, 3; comp. p. 107), 640 yds. in length, was originally the *Electoral Palace*. The central portion, with its four towers, was begun by Enrico Zuccali in 1697-1703 and completed by Robert de Cotte in 1715-23. The two principal towers were rebuilt in 1895. The main entrance is in the street named 'Am Hof'. The vaulted portico leads to a large arcaded court. The lecture rooms on the ground-floor still retain their old stucco ceilings. The extensive E. wing contains the *Library* (466,500 vols., 1040 incunabula, and 2013 MSS.; numerous portrait-busts).

Passing through the *Coblenzer Tor* (1751-55), which pierces the E. wing of the university and has a gilded figure of the Archangel

Michael on the top of its façade, we reach Coblenzer Strasse (see below). — Immediately to the left is the entrance to the **Alter Zoll** (Pl. D, E, 3), an old bastion on the bank of the Rhine, with a celebrated *View of the Seven Mts., Godesberg, the Rhine Bridge, Siegburg, and the hills of Berg. In the centre is the statue, by Afinger (1865), of the patriotic poet *Ernst Moritz Arndt* (b. 1769 on the island of Rügen, d. 1860 at Bonn). The inscription, 'The Rhine is Germany's river, not Germany's frontier', is the title of a pamphlet published by him in 1813 after the Battle of Leipzig. — An incline descends from the Alter Zoll past the *Board of Mines* (Oberbergamt), completed in 1904 in the baroque style, to the Rhine Quay (see below).

At No. 9 in Coblenzer Strasse is the **Municipal Museum** (Pl. D, E, 3), in a former villa belonging to Prof. Obernier, who bequeathed it and his collections to the town in 1882. Adm., see p. 106.

The ground and first floors contain modern paintings by *E. von Gebhardt, Hans Thoma, W. Trübner, H. Zügel,* and others. — On the second floor is the extensive collection of the Alt-Bonn Society, comprising portraits, views, furniture, household gear, coins, etc.

On the W. side of Coblenzer Str., behind the university, lies the **Hof-Garten** (Pl. D, 3), with its fine avenues of trees, laid out at the beginning of the 18th century. Close to the street, on the right, is a bronze bust of *Karl Simrock* (1802-76), the poet and scholar, who was born and buried at Bonn (see p. 113). — On the S.E. side of the Hof-Garten stands the *Academic Museum of Art* (Pl. D, 3), containing one of the oldest collections of casts in Germany as well as some Greek originals (marble hermæ of Sophocles and Euripides, Aristophanes and Menander; terracottas). Adm., see p. 106.

In Coblenzer Str. (tramway 3, see p. 106), to the left, are numerous villas, with beautiful gardens, high above the Rhine. The imposing 'Collegium Albertinum', or *Erzbischöfliches Konvikt* (Pl. D, E, 3), was erected in 1892 for the accommodation of Roman Catholic theological students. In the Zweite Fährgasse (Pl. E, 4) are the former residence of Arndt (No. 79; see above) and the large stoneware factory of Villeroy & Boch (p. 215). The fine new building on the right was erected at the expense of Prof. A. König for the zoological collections of the university.

The tramway (No. 3, p. 106) runs hence S. to the **Stadt-Halle**, with concert-rooms, view-terrace, etc., at the S. end of the Rhine Quay. Close by is a Bismarck Column.

Along the river-front of the town stretches the broad **Rhine Quay** (Pl. F, 5-D, 1), $2^1/_2$ M. in length from the Stadthalle on the S. to its N. termination. The S. portion, under the terraced gardens of the houses in Coblenzer Str., is laid out in promenades. At the Rhine Bridge are the landing-places of the steamers. Opposite the Cologne-Düsseldorf pier is the *Böselager-Hof*, a noble's palace of the first half of the 18th cent., now a school (concerts, see p. 106).

The graceful **Rhine Bridge** (Pl. E, 2), built in 1896-98, bestrides the river in three arches, the central one of which has a span of 615 ft., while the total length is 470 yds. Over the flight of steps ascending to the bridge from the Rhine Quay is a seated figure of Julius Cæsar (comp. p. 144). The humorous sculptures on the bridge-towers represent scenes from Rhenish life. An especially popular figure is the so-called 'Brückenmännchen' at the Beuel end of the bridge, who turns his back on the community which refused to contribute toward its building. The bridge affords a fine view of Bonn and the Seven Mts. (toll). — Beuel, see p. 113.

The N. end of the Rhine Quay is overhung by the lofty terrace upon which lie the *University Clinical Institutes* (Pl. D, C, 1).

Poppelsdorfer Allee (Pl. C, B, 4, 5), a broad, quadruple avenue of old horse-chestnuts, leads to the Poppelsdorfer Schloss (p. 112). — Passing through the first side-street on the right (Quantius-Str., tramway No. 5, see p. 106), we reach the Provincial Museum.

The ***Provincial Museum** (Pl. B, 3), in Colmant-Str., was erected in 1889-93 and enlarged in 1909. It contains an extensive collection of prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish antiquities, mediæval works of art, and a picture-gallery. Adm., see p. 106.

The *Collection of Antiquities* comprises stone monuments (exhibited in eight rooms on the ground-floor) and smaller objects (exhibited in eight rooms on the upper floor).

In the vestibule is a Roman mosaic pavement found at Bonn. — We ascend the main staircase to the upper floor.

Upper Floor. Pre-Roman Antiquities. Room I: Stone and Bronze Ages. A glass-case, near the entrance, contains the ****Neanderthal Skull*, the brain-case of a man of the Early Stone Age, together with some of his other bones. This is the first specimen of the Neanderthal Race (Homo Primigenius) to be discovered (1856; see p. 56). Tools and vessels of the Stone Age, tomb-finds and implements of the Bronze Age. — Room II: Iron Age (mostly finds from the Lower Rhine). The two show-cases in the centre contain bronze vessels, rings, etc., also Gallic ***Gold Ornaments* of the 4th cent. B.C., from Waldalgesheim near Kreuznach.

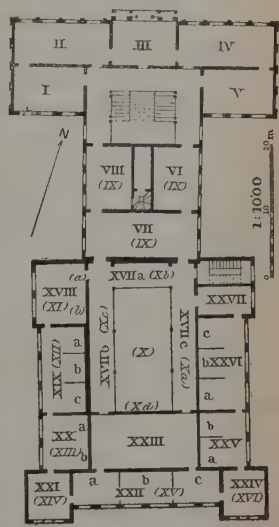
Small Roman Antiquities. Room III. *Ceramics:* Ordinary household vessels and more delicate red earthenware 'terra sigillata'; lamps. — Room IV. *Bronzes*, found in tombs: Fibulae (in the desk-cases by the windows), small figures and enamels in the centre, and small articles in daily use. Room V. ***Glass:* Imported glass and glass made in Rhenish factories during the Imperial period (coloured, ground, engraved, and with thread-like ornamentation); in the second central case, a two-handled bottle and a fragment of a 'vas diatretum' (from Hohensülzen, near Worms).

On the landing is the collection of Roman Coins. — Three adjoining rooms contain the results of Recent Excavations, arranged in geographical order. Room VI: Objects found in the neighbourhood of Kreuznach, Urmitz (p. 114), and Andernach; late-Roman burial of a woman. — Room VII: Objects found at Bonn, Nieder-Bieber (p. 143), Remagen, and the Eifel, including (in the second window-case on the left) ornaments, knife-handles, and jet rings; bronze head of Emp. Gordianus III. died A.D. 244; in the central show-cases, silver dishes, gold and silver trinkets, and a silver statuette of Mercury; leather objects dating from

the beginning of the 2nd cent. A.D.; by the windows on the W. side, metal ornaments and ivories. — Room VIII: Objects found at Alteburg (near Cologne), Novaesium (near Neuss), and Vetera Castra (near Xanten). — The remaining rooms on the upper floor, which are entered from Room VII, are described on p. 112. We now descend the main staircase to the ground-floor.

Ground Floor. ROMAN STONE MONUMENTS. Room *IX* is divided into twelve sections. Section *a*: Copies of Roman weapons. This and the following sections contain tombstones of Roman soldiers, mostly from the neighbourhood of Bonn and the Lower Rhine. Section *c*: 3962. M. Æmilius Durises. Section *g*: 3124. Family tomb. Section *f*: *U 82. Monument of Marcus Cælius, who fell in the 'Bellum Varianum', the only stone monument extant relating to the battle in the Teutoburgian Forest (A.D. 9). Section *k*: Representations of funeral feasts.

The adjoining Room *X* (lighted from above) contains tombstones of Roman civilians and fragments of large tombs. By the entrance-wall, 908-910. Plaster casts of the tomb at Weiden (p. 17); in front, 5731, 812. Tomb groups (lion and boar; lion, boar, and a youth); 870. Æneas and Anchises; by the right wall, 815. Ganymede, U 194. Iphigenia, Orestes, and Pylades. We pass by the Romanesque and Gothic sculptures (described on p. 112) and enter four rooms (*XI-XIV*) containing votive monuments and inscriptions. Room *XI*: Upper Germania (p. 140): Altars of Hercules Saxanus, the tutelary deity of the Brohl valley quarries (p. 147). — Room *XII*: Lower Germania, including (on the window side) two pedestals of emperors' statues from the Castra Bonnensia. — Room *XIII*: Monuments of the cult of the *Deæ Matres*, borrowed from the Celts and practised by the Romans on the Rhine. Note the large monument from Gleuel near Cologne (by the window-wall). — Room *XIV*: Altars from Lower Germania; in the centre, U 77. Votive altar of the Dea Victoria, from the Alteburg near Cologne; 224, 225. Mithraic reliefs (comp. p. 279).



Rooms I-VIII and XVII-XXVII on the upper floor. — Rooms *IX-XVI* on the ground-floor.

The following rooms contain the *Mediæval Collection*.

Room *XV*. FRANKISH ANTIQUITIES: Early-Christian and Merovingian tombstones (5-7th cent.), including a representation of a warrior (No. 1007); objects found in graves; in the first show-case, casket mountings with Biblical representations; in the centre of the room, glass, and two Frankish burials from Meckenheim near Bonn; Carlovingian pottery from Pingsdorf

near Brühl. — Room *XVI*: Mediæval and Later Ceramics and Glass: In the window-case, clay figurines (15th cent.); on the left of the entrance, early-mediæval 'aquamanile' (earthenware); in the central glass-case, earthenware jugs of the 15-18th centuries ('Kölner Schnellen'). — We return to Room *X* (p. 111), the rear section of which (*Xd*) contains a few more Romanesque and Gothic sculptures. In the centre, Gothic *Cross from Xanten (p. 23); oppposite, Altar of St. Sebastian (1631; from Bremm on the Moselle); above, Netherlandish tapestry of the 17th century. — We ascend the main staircase once more to the upper floor.

Upper Floor. We pass through Rooms VI and VII to visit the *Gothic and Renaissance Sculptures* and the *Picture Gallery*, the main portion of which consists of the Wesendonk Collection (acquired by the town in 1926).

The Sculptures are exhibited in the upper gallery XVII (above Room X). Section a: Crucifixion, with the Virgin and St. John (Middle Rhenish, c. 1180). Section b: U 175. Mosaic picture of Gilbert, Abbot of Laach (d. 1152). Section c: Monument of Heinrich von Wiltberg (d. 1531) and his family (from Alken on the Moselle).

Picture Gallery. Room XVIII. Netherlandish painters (15-16th cent.): 168. *Jan Mostaert*, Winged picture of the Last Judgment, with portraits of the donor's family; *Jan van Scorel*, 255. Crucifixion (1530), 251 (opposite), Adoration of the Magi. — Room XIX. Netherlandish and German painters (15-16th cent.). Section a: 31. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, John the Baptist preaching; 200. *Upper Rhenish Master* (1480), The Virgin with donors and saints. Section b: 141. *Cologne Master of the Holy Kinship*, Christ and Mary; 187. *Lower Rhenish Master* (c. 1400), Altarpiece. Section c: 68. *A. Elsheimer*, The three Maries at the Sepulchre; 250. *H. L. Schäuffelin* (?), St. Jerome; 49. *Lucas Cranach*, Crucifixion (1515). — Room XX. Rhenish and Upper German painters (15-16th cent.): 137-140. *Master of St. Severin*, Scenes from the legend of St. Ursula; 150-159. Altarpiece from Bornhofen. — Room XXI. Flemish, French, and English painters (17-18th cent.): 263. *Snyders*, Still-life; 233. *Reynolds*, Portrait of a lady; 115. *Peter Lely*, 1st Lord Byron (d. 1652). — Room XXII. Italian and Spanish painters (15-16th cent.). Section a: 123. *Lorenzo Monaco*, Four saints. Section c: 35. *Bugiardini*, Madonna and Child with St. John; 248. *Andrea del Sarto* (school-piece), Madonna. — Room XXIII. Italian and Spanish painters (16th cent.). On the left short wall, *167. *Moretto*, Madonna; 78. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna and Child with SS. Joseph and Francis; 9. *Giovanni Bellini*, Madonna; *A. H. Küppers*, Relief portrait of Otto and Mathilde Wesendonk; 237. *Roman School*, Portrait of a man; 290, 289. *Velazquez* (school-pieces), Hunting scenes; 336. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis. — The next three rooms contain works by Dutch painters of the 17th century. Room XXIV: 30. *Brekelenkam*, Tailor's workshop; 86. *Jan van Goyen*, The Valkhof at Nymwegen. — Room XXV. Section a: *111. *S. Koninck*, Judas returning the thirty pieces of silver; 246. *S. van Ruisdael*, The halt at the tavern. Section b: 29. *Brekelenkam*, Schoolmaster. — Room XXVI. Section a: 307. *F. P. Verheyden*, Poultry. Section b: 317. *J. Wecnix*, Poultry. Section c: 245. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers. — Room XXVII: 333, 334. *Januarius Zick* (p. 153), Family portraits.

Poppelsdorfer Allee (p. 110) ends, $^3/_4$ M. from Kaiser-Platz, at the Poppelsdorfer Schloss.

The **Poppelsdorfer Schloss** (Pl. B, 5), formerly a residence of the electors and still in part surrounded by moats, was erected in 1715-18 from the plans of Robert de Cotte and completed in 1730-40. The quadrangular ground-plan, with corner-pavilions and a raised central building on each of the four sides, encloses the

circular court with its arcades, round the top of which runs a beautiful wrought-iron railing. The Schloss contains the *Zoological and Mineralogical Collections* of the university (adm., see p. 106). The *Botanic Gardens* to the S.E., behind the palace, contain conservatories (adm., see p. 106). — Opposite the Schloss on the N. rises the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. B, 5). Behind it are the *Geological and Palæontological Institute* (adm. to the museum, see p. 106), the *Anatomy Building*, the *Physics Institute*, the *Physiological Institute*, and the *Agricultural Academy* (Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule).

Clemens-August-Strasse (Pl. A, 6) leads S.W. from the Schloss in 20 min. to the **Kreuzberg** (410 ft.), a 'Mount Calvary' crowned with a Franciscan monastery and a conspicuous white church (17th cent.). At the restoration made by Elector Clement Augustus in 1746-51 the chapel on the E., containing the '*Holy Steps*', an imitation of the Scala Santa at Rome, was added to the church. In deference to the sacred relics immured within it, the central flight of the triple staircase, consisting of twenty-eight coloured marble steps, may be ascended only on the knees. View from the tower.

The municipal **Kaiser Wilhelm Park**, on the *Venusberg*, to the S. of Poppelsdorf, is traversed by a number of walks affording good views (best by evening-light). Tramway No. 5 (p. 106) runs to the end of Argelander-Str., whence steps and a road ascend to the monument of Emp. William I., or to the end of Clemens-August-Str., whence we may ascend to the left through the Melbtal. At the top is the *Hotel Casselsruhe* (544 ft.; 10 beds). To Godesberg, see p. 120.

The **Old Cemetery** (Alter Friedhof; Pl. A, B, 2), with several handsome monuments and a few statues of eminent men, contains the graves of Arndt and Simrock (p. 109), A. W. Schlegel (1767-1845) and B. G. Niebuhr (1776-1831), both professors at the university, Robert and Clara Schumann (1810-56, 1819-96), and Charlotte von Schiller (1766-1826), the poet's wife. The late-Romanesque chapel (c. 1200) in the middle of the cemetery was transferred hither from Ramersdorf (p. 117) in 1847.

On the right bank of the Rhine lies **Beuel** (Hotel Reichskrone; Schippers, at the bridge, 5 R.; tramway No. 2, see p. 106), a small town that has grown rapidly since the construction of the bridge (p. 110). It contains many industrial establishments. Brücken-Str., with its prolongations, leads E. to ($^2/_3$ M.) the station (comp. Pl. F, 1, 2) of the Railway on the Right Bank (p. 103).

About 20 min. from the tramway-halt in Rheindorfer Strasse (Pl. F, 1) is the *Church of **Schwarz-Rheindorf**, which is one of the most notable Romanesque edifices in Germany, not only for the peculiarity of its two-storied construction, but also for the wealth of its mural decoration (sacristan at Kirch-Str. 9). The church was originally erected by Abp. Arnold von Wied of Cologne as a palace-chapel, in the form of a Greek cross, and consecrated in 1151. In 1173 Arnold's sister, the Abbess Hedwig of Essen, enlarged it for the use of a Benedictine nunnery (taken down at the beginning of the 19th cent.) by a nave toward the W. The elegant gallery, with its arcade of dwarf columns, which runs round the outside of the church on the E., N., and S. sides, shows traces of Lombardic influence, and has been frequently imitated in other Rhenish

churches. The massive tower over the crossing rises in four sections. The main portal is in the N. transept. The mural paintings of the lower church, probably dating from before 1156, were brought to light in 1854. Those on the central vaulting, round the octagonal opening to the upper church, represent the Visions of Ezekiel, and those in the apses scenes from the New Testament, while in the niches of the N. and S. transepts are the figures of four kings. In the floor on the side next the nave is the brass of the founder (d. 1156), with an inscription of 1747. To the N. of this point is a winding staircase ascending to the upper church, where the nuns could attend mass unseen. The mural paintings of the upper church (end of 12th cent.) were restored in 1875. Visitors should ascend to the miniature gallery for the sake of the view. During a restoration of the church in 1902-4 a two-storied sacristy was built on its N. side.

From Beuel a railway (Bröltalbahn; Pl. E, 1) runs in $2^3/_4$-3 hrs. viâ (5 M.) *Niederpleis* and ($9^1/_4$ M.) *Hennef* (p. 167) to (24 M.) *Asbach*, $1^3/_4$ M. to the W. of which rises the *Bennauer Kopf*, with important quarries of columnar basalt.

The most brilliant example of the art of the electoral period in the Bonn area is the Schloss at Brühl, halfway to Cologne, and reached by the Reichsbahn ($10^1/_2$ M.; p. 102) in 26 min., or by the Vorgebirgsbahn (13 M.; p. 104) in $1^1/_2$ hr. The Reichsbahn station at Brühl is opposite the Schloss; the two stations of the Vorgebirgsbahn in the Markt and in Köln-Strasse are both about $^1/_4$ hr.'s walk from the Schloss.

Brühl (213 ft.; railway restaurant; Belvedere, once belonging to the palace, 10 R.; Post, 10 R.), a small town of 11,180 inhab., with several factories, at the foot of the gentle slopes of the Vorgebirge (p. 17), was a stronghold of the Electors of Cologne from the end of the 13th cent. onwards. The old parish church, enlarged in 1885, contains a few paintings of the early-Cologne school.

Schloss Augustusburg, commonly called ***Schloss Brühl**, is the most important building of the 18th cent. in the province of the Rhine. It was erected by Elector Clement Augustus in 1725-28 from the plans of Johann Conrad Schlaun, was afterwards sumptuously decorated by French and German artists, and was restored in 1876-77 and 1912-16. Comparatively simple in its external appearance, it offers in the interior admirable examples of the rococo style in all its forms of development, from the graceful flat decoration of the Regency period down to the severe and vigorous forms of the classical style. It is open on week-days 10-12 & 2-5.30, on Sun. at 11.30; adm. 50 pf. Visitors apply on the right side of the court.

Through the main entrance in the central structure we reach the flat-roofed porte-cochère, which opens to the right on the magnificent *Staircase, constructed after 1730 by *J. B. Neumann* of Würzburg. The great trophy on the N. wall and the other stucco ornamentations are by *G. Brillie* (1764); the allegorical ceiling-painting is by *Nicholas Stuber* (1732). The floor and steps are of marble. The wrought-iron balustrade and the lantern are both admirable specimens of their kind. — On the upper floor, to the S., is the Salle des Gardes (p. 115), while to the N. are the former Rooms of the Electors, which were adorned in 1728-30 by *Michel Leveilly* in the elegant rococo style of the

Regency, after designs by *François Cuvilliés*. The finest rooms are the Dining Room (which we enter first) and the State Bedroom (farther on), both in white and gold. — The Salle des Gardes (Saal der Leibwache), fitted up in 1754 by *Johann Heinrich Roth*, with a ceiling-painting (Apotheosis of the House of Wittelsbach) by *Nicholas Stüber* (1732), is in the latest rococo style. The adjoining Music Room and the rooms in the S. or garden wing were adorned in 1754-70 by *Radoux*, *Renaud*, *Brillie*, and others. Of the old furniture the fine chimney-pieces and some leather hangings have been preserved. Some of the princely portraits have been recovered from private hands.

The terrace on the S. side of the palace forms the approach to the extensive park, which is always open to the public.

To the W. of Brühl, on the slopes of the Vorgebirge (p. 17), are numerous brown-coal mines. The neighbouring *Goldenberg-Werk*, of the Rhenish-Westphalian Electricity Works, is the largest steam power-house in Germany.

From Bonn to Euskirchen, $21^1/_4$ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 *M* 60, 1 *M* 70 pf.). — Beyond ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Duisdorf* the train ascends the Hardtbach valley. — 8 M. *Kottenforst*, in the forest of that name (p. 120). — $11^1/_4$ M. *Meckenheim* (Hähnchen, 6 R.), whence a pleasant walk may be taken along the high-road viâ Gelsdorf (motor post, see p. 134) and the Kalenborner Höhe to ($8^3/_4$ M.) Altenahr (comp. p. 136). At the end of the walk an unexpected view opens before us.

$13^3/_4$ M. **Rheinbach** (574 ft.; Kauth, 10 R.; Rheinbacher Hof, 6 R.), with 3775 inhab., mentioned in a document of 762 under the name of Reginbach, possesses the remains of some fortified towers and a late-Gothic parish church (Rom. Cath.). From the station a marked path leads to the (1 hr.) *Tomberg* (1037 ft.), a basaltic cone crowned with an old castle, mentioned c. 950 and destroyed in 1473. Half of the circular keep is still preserved.

To the left extends the large *Flamersheim Forest*. — $21^1/_4$ M. *Euskirchen*, see p. 173.

From Bonn by railway to *Coblenz* or *Cologne*, see R. 14a; to *Remagen*, see R. 17; to *Cologne* by steamer, Vorgebirgsbahn, or Rheinuferbahn, see R. 15.

17. The Rhine from Bonn to Remagen.

Maps, see pp. 101, 126.

Steamers (comp. p. xviii). Fast steamer (calling at Godesberg and Königswinter only) in $1^1/_2$ hr. (down-stream in 1 hr.); fare 2 *M* 10 pf. Ordinary steamer in $1^3/_4$ hr. (down-stream in $1^1/_4$ hr.); fare 1 *M* 70 pf. — Express steamer from Bonn to Mainz in $10^1/_4$ hrs. (fare 15 *M* 60 pf.), fast steamer in $11^1/_4$ hrs. (12 *M* 10 pf.), ordinary steamer in $12^1/_4$ hrs. ($9^1/_2$ *M*); comp. R. 20, 34, and 36. — Abbreviations, see p. 102.

Railway on the Left Bank, see p. 102; on the Right Bank, see p. 102.

The large white numbers on the banks indicate the distance in kilometres from Mainz-Kastel (p. 303). As their position is also shown on the maps of the Rhine (pp. 101, 236), the traveller will easily ascertain his exact whereabouts with their aid.

The stretch between Bonn and Remagen is the beginning of the most picturesque and famous portion of the Rhine.

Left Bank.

The lofty tower of the Münster, the handsome residences on the river above *Bonn*, the long buildings of the university peeping from among the trees, and the grounds of the 'Alter Zoll' give the town a very attractive appearance when viewed from the steamer.

The steamer next passes the Stadt-Halle (p. 109) and the houses of *Plittersdorf* (p. 118).

Godesberg (S. & R.). — *Plan*, see p. 126. — Steamer Piers, 20 min. from the railway-station. Hotels. On the Rhine: **Godesberger Hof* (Pl. f), well fitted up, with view-terrace, 60 R. from 5¾, P. from 10 ℳ; **Rhein-Hotel Dreesen* (Pl. a), 100 R. from 1¼, P. 7-11 ℳ, with a large and much-frequented garden-restaurant; *Schaumburger Hof* (Pl. b, at Plittersdorf, N.W. of the town, 8 R. from 4¼, D. 2½, P. from 7 ℳ, with garden, plainer but also good. At Alt-Godesberg: *Kurhaus Redoute* (p. 118), Kurfürsten Str. 1, 10 R. from 4¾, P. 8-12 ℳ; *Adler* (Pl. d), Hindenburg-Str. 60, 20 R. from 4½, P. from 6 ℳ, with wine-restaurant; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. e), Moltke-Str. 64, near the station, with beer-restaurant, 31 R. from 5¼, D. 3 ℳ; *Deutsches Haus*, Coblenzer Str. 19, 12 R. from 3½, P. 6 ℳ; *Rheinischer Hof*, Coblenzer Str. 15. — At Godesberg-Friesdorf: *Arndtruhe* (p. 120), 25 R. from 4, D. 2, P. from 7 ℳ, with souvenirs of Arndt (p. 109).

Pensions. *Demuth*, Rhein-Allee 58, 9 R., P. 6-7 ℳ; *Gericke*, Rhein-Str. 37, 12 R., P. 6-8 ℳ; *Montana*, Rhein-Allee 6, 8 R., P. 6-8 ℳ; *Waldesruhe*, Friesdorfer Str. 290, 6 R., P. 5-6 ℳ; *Nicodet*, Friedrich-Str. 25, 10 R., P. 5-6 ℳ; and many others. — Sanatoria. *Kurfürstenbad*, Kurfürsten-Str., adjoining the Kurhaus Redoute, 100 R. (for convalescents); *St. Vinzenz Sanatorium*, Kronprinzen Str. 2; *Dr. Schorlemmer's Sanatorium*, Rhein-Allee 37; *Wilhelma*, Karl Finkelnburg-Str. 19, 30 R. (for convalescents); *Kurheim Schloss Rheinblick*, Berg-Str. 69.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant*, good; *Scheben* (wine), Bahnhof-Str. 19. Cafés. *R. Agner*, Moltke-Str., near the station; *Schneider*, *Vobbe*, both in Coblenzer Strasse.

Cabs and Motor Cabs, with fixed tariffs.

Right Bank.

Beuel (R.; p. 113), connected with Bonn by a handsome bridge (p. 110). — The *Finkenberg* and the *Ennertberg* (495 ft.) at *Küdinghofen* consist of basaltic tufa, quarries of which are worked here.

About $^3/_4$ M. from the river is *Ramersdorf*, formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Order, now in the possession of Baron von Oppenheim, who has restored the building in a Gothic style.

As we approach Oberkassel, we observe a large cement-factory on the bank of the river.

Oberkassel (262 ft.; R.; Wolfsburg, 8 R. from 4, P. 6 *M*, with veranda and garden; Stadt Bonn, 5 R., with a terrace on the Rhine; Post, 9 R.) is a pleasant little town with 8400 inhab., a Roman Catholic church of the 12-13th cent., a modern Protestant church, and the picturesque château of Prince Bernhard zur Lippe, dating from the 18th century. A monument commemorates the poet Gottfried Kinkel, who was a native of Oberkassel (1815-82). Footpaths lead to the *Steinernes Häuschen* ($^1/_4$ hr. from the railway-station), to the quarries of the *Rabenlei*, and past the *Dollendorfer Hardt* (807 ft.; right) to Heisterbach (p. 130; $1^3/_4$-2 hrs.). *Römlinghoven* (Kaiserhof, 14 R. from $3^1/_2$, P. from 6 *M*; Mühlenhof, 24 R.) lies 10 min. S.W. of Oberkassel, at the foot of the Dollendorfer Hardt. — Oberkassel is a station on the tramway from Bonn to Honnef (p. 106).

Nieder-Dollendorf (187 ft.; R.; Hotel Rheineck; Brederhof, 10 R. from 4, P. from 6 *M*), at the N.W. base of the Petersberg (p. 131), has an ancient parish church, restored in the 18th cent., several half-timbered houses of the 16-18th cent., and Baron von Dalwigk's château of Lungenburg, built in the 16th cent. and restored in 1869. Ferry to Godesberg (p. 118). Bonn and Honnef tramway, see p. 106.

From Nieder-Dollendorf station (p. 103) a light railway *(Heisterbacher Talbahn;* 7 times daily on week-days, 5 times on Sun.) runs up the Heisterbach Valley. $1^1/_4$ M. *Ober-Dollendorf* (Bungertshof, 14 R. at $3^1/_2$-4, P. 6-7 *M*), with 2230 inhab. and an old church (restored in the 18th cent.), lies in a sheltered situation amid vineyards and orchards, between the slopes of the Petersberg and the Dollendorfer Hardt (see above). $2^1/_4$ M. *Heisterbach* (p. 130); 3 M. *Wald-Station*, at the divergence of the route to the Rosenau and the Margaretenhof (Ölberg, Löwenburg; comp. p. 130); $3^1/_2$ M. *Heisterbacherrott;* $4^1/_4$ M. *Grengelsbitze*. The road continues on to *Oberpleis*.

Above Nieder-Dollendorf there are numerous villas between the road and the bank of the Rhine all the way to Königswinter.

Left Bank (Godesberg).

TRAMWAY. Godesberg is one of the numerous stations on the tramway from Bonn to Mehlem (see p. 106). — FERRY to *Nieder-Dollendorf* (see p. 117).

INQUIRY OFFICE in the Rathaus. — RIVER BATHS (Bade-Anstalt; comp. the Plan, p. 126) above the steamer-piers.

Bad Godesberg (195 ft.), with 20,980 inhab., founded as a watering-place at the end of the 18th cent. by the last Elector of Cologne, who caused its mineral spring to be enclosed by masonry, has been since the middle of the 19th cent. a favourite summer resort of the merchants and manufacturers of the Lower Rhine. It comprises *Alt-Godesberg*, to the S.W. of the railway, adjoining the Marienforster Tal and the basaltic hill crowned with the Godesburg; the streets and gardens extending on the N.E. side of the railway towards the Rhine; the villages of *Rüngsdorf* and *Plittersdorf*; and *Friesdorf*, to the N.W., beyond the industrial quarter.

Along the Rhine, for a distance of $1^1/_4$ M., extends the *Von-Sandt-Ufer*, a broad quay affording an admirable *View of the Seven Mountains, especially from the lofty terrace and from the new pleasure-grounds above the steamer-pier (rfmts.). The *Rhein-Allee*, which leads inland from this point, is $^3/_4$ M. long and ends near the railway-station. The Protestant Pädagogium, a well-known private school, is situated in one of its side-streets.

The chief resorts of visitors are the *Kur-Park* (good restaurant, concerts), in Hindenburg-Str., to the S.W. of the station, and, farther W., the *Kurhaus Redoute*, built in 1789 for dances and gaming, with an elaborate baroque railing, a fine concert-hall, and an old park (open-air theatre). To the S.W. rises the *Draitsch*, an alkaline, chalybeate spring, with a bath-house and a Trinkhalle (1902). From the wooded park (Draitschbusch), on the slope beyond the spring, a fine view is obtained of the Godesburg and the Kottenforst. Farther S. is the Wacholder-Höhe, with the *Schloss von der Heydt* and its large park. In front of this, in Elisabeth-Str., is the *Bismarck-Turm*, the *View from which is especially beautiful by evening-light. An attractive return-route leads viâ *Muffendorf*, which is embosomed in a forest of peach and other fruit trees.

The ***Castle of Godesberg** (400 ft.; now generally called the Godesburg), situated upon a basaltic cone, with approaches from Burg-Str., from Berg-Str. (opposite the Rom. Cath. church), and from Truchsess-Str., occupies the site of a pre-Roman place of sacrifice ('Wodansberg'), which afterwards became a Christian sanctuary. It was founded by the Elector of Cologne in 1210, was expanded in the 14th cent., and in 1583 was destroyed by the Bavarians. It includes a partly-preserved enceinte, a 'palas' (good restaurant; concert on Sun.), and a circular keep 105 ft. in height, which commands a splendid panorama.

Right Bank.

Königswinter (S. & R.). — Inset *Plan*, see p. 126. — HOTELS. On the Rhine (some of them closed in winter): **Grand-Hôtel Mattern* (Pl. a), Rhein-Allee 1, 5 min. above the pier, of the highest class, with all modern comforts, 50 R. from 9³/₄, P. 15 *M*; **Berliner Hof* (Pl. b), opposite the pier, 50 R.; **Düsseldorfer Hof* (Pl. e), below the pier, 80 R. from 5¹/₂, D. 3, P. from 9 *M*; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. c), opposite the pier, 40 R., well spoken of; *Loreley* (formerly Monopol-Métropole; Pl. d), Rhein-Allee 12, 60 R.; *Kölner Hof* (Pl. g), Rhein-Allee 5, 40 R. at 4¹/₂-6¹/₂, D. 2¹/₂, P. 7-9 *M*, good; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. h), Haupt-Str. 26, 10 R.; *Union* (Pl. f), Rhein-Allee 10, 10 R. — In the town: *Westfälischer Hof* (Pl. w), Drachenfels-Str. 12, 24 R.; *Holländischer Hof* (Pl. m), Haupt-Str. 114, 12 R. from 3, D. 1¹/₂, P. 6 *M*; *Hotel-Restaurant Lommerzheim* (Pl. l), Haupt-Str. 92, 16 R. at 4¹/₂, D. 2, P. 7¹/₂ *M*, very fair; *Hotel-Restaurant Reinarz* (Pl. r.), Haupt-Str. 122, 10 R. at 2¹/₂-3, D. 2 *M*; *Bergischer Hof* (Pl. s), Drachenfels-Str. 1, 14 R.; *Adler*, Haupt-Str. 148, 18 R. at 5, D. 1³/₄, P. 6 *M*; *Bockhalle*, Haupt-Str. 95, 10 R. at 3-5, D. 1³/₄-2¹/₂, P. 8 *M*; *Traube*, Haupt-Str. 184, 9 R., *Central* (Pl. o), Bahnhof-Strasse, *Erholung* (formerly Victoria), Bahnhof-Str. 25, 15 R., all three plain. — Hotels at the Seven Mountains, see pp. 129, 130, and 131.

WINE RESTAURANT. *Bellinghausen*, at the upper (S.) end of the town, on the Rhine, with garden, good. — CAFÉS. *Mies*, Haupt-Str. 67; *Corso*, Haupt-Str. 192; *Lemmerz*, corner of Haupt-Strasse and Markt-Strasse.

STEAM FERRY and MOTOR BOAT to Mehlem (p. 120), starting from above the steamer-piers. — The MOTOR POST to Rhöndorf and Honnef is discontinued for the present. — TRAMWAY to Bonn or Honnef, see p. 106.

INQUIRY OFFICES at Markt-Str. 6, Bahnhof-Str. 34, and Graben-Str. 35. RIVER BATHS in the Rhine, above the pier.

Königswinter (165 ft.), a little town with 4630 inhab., is the best starting-point for a visit to the Seven Mountains, at the foot of which it lies, and is consequently thronged by tourists in summer. A pleasant walk extends along the bank of the Rhine. At the upper end of the town are a Franco-Prussian war monument and a bust of the Rhenish poet Wolfgang Müller of Königswinter (1816-73). From the piers we traverse the town, passing the Rathaus, the church (1779), and the District Court, to the lower terminus of the *Drachenfels Railway* (comp. p. 127). The station of the Railway on the Right Bank lies at the lower end of the town; near by is the lower terminus of the *Petersberg Railway* (p. 126).

Left Bank (Godesberg).

Promenaden, with way marks and numerous benches, intersect the extensive *Kottenforst*, on the heights to the W. of Godesberg. The following attractive walk takes 2 2¼ hrs. Beyond the Drallbach Brunnen we diverge to the right from the Löwenburg road, pass two mills, and reach (20 min.) the old convent farm of *Marienforst*. We then ascend to the right through woods to (10 min.) the forester's house of *Venne* (583 ft., r'mts.). Hence we return either by the so-called 'Schmale Allee', running to the N. of the forester's and passing the water tower, the Viktorshöhe, and the Prot. orphanage of *Godesheim*, or we may proceed 10 min. farther N., then descend by the winding 'Pionierweg' through the valley of the *Klufterbach* (at the Pionier Büffelke is a turning for the Arnoldruhe, p. 116), and finally skirt the forest, enjoying glimpses of the Godesburg, to Trachenau Strasse. Drachen Allee, which intersects the Schmale Allee, leads viâ *Annaberg* to *Cunoldruhe* near Bonn (p. 113) in 2 hrs. From the forester's house of Venne we may reach *Kottenforst* station on the Bonn and Euskirchen railway (p. 115) in 2 hrs., or we may proceed viâ the *Schönwaldhaus* (café) and *Villiprott* to Villip in 1½ hr. From Marienforst we may proceed viâ *Pech* to *Villip* (Kühlwetter, 3 R.; Offergeld, 2 R.) in 2 hrs. (motor post from Godesberg, 1½ M., in 25 min.), about 10 min. farther on is the large and picturesque *Schloss Gudenau*, offering an excellent example of a lowland castle of the 17th century. **Muckenhelm (p. 115) lies 8 M. to the W.**

On the high road to Bonn, near the railway crossing, stands the *Hochkreuz*, a Gothic obelisk 31 ft. high, erected in 1349 by Walram von Jülich, Archbishop of Cologne, and restored by Zwirner in 1849. It is a station **of the Bonn and Mehlem tramway (p. 106).**

On the river bank, near **Mehlem** (R.; *Hotel Pension Villa Friede, 30 R. from 3 *M*; Drachenfels, on the Rhine, 10 R.), are several old country houses surrounded by parks and gardens. The village, with 1910 inhab. and a modern Romanesque church, lies ¾ M. above the railway station (tramway to Bonn, see p. 106). The station is 6 min. from the Rhine. A steam ferry plies to Königswinter.

About 1½ M. above Mehlem is the village of *Rolandswerth*, hidden from steamer travellers by the island of *Nonnenwerth*, on which stands a convent, founded in 1122 and rebuilt in 1773 (now a girls' school, conducted by Franciscan nuns; comp. p. 122).

Right Bank.

Rhöndorf (R.). — Hotels. *Bellevue*, on the Rhine, 30 R. at 4½, P. 7-8 *M*, good; *Drachenfels*, Rhöndorfer Chaussee, 24 R.; *Wolkenburg*, Löwenburger Str. 2, 30 R. from 4½, P. from 7 *M*, with wine-room; *Traube*, 14 R. at 4½, P. 7 *M*; *Rhöndorfer Hof*, Rhöndorfer Str. 40, 20 R.; *Thiesen*, 10 R. — Visitors' Tax after 3 days.

Rhöndorf, at the foot of the Drachenfels, belongs to the parish of Honnef. It contains numerous villas. Haupt-Str. and Löwenburger Str. intersect in the middle of the village, beside the old chapel (1714). Ascent of the Drachenfels, see p. 128; to the Löwenburg, see p. 131.

At the exit of the village Clara-Str. leads to the left from the high-road to the new *Roman Catholic Chapel*, which contains the tombstone of the last Burgrave of Drachenfels (d. 1530). The road from Rhöndorf to Honnef is flanked by old elms and maples.

To the left lies the island of *Grafenwerth*, the upper end of which is connected with the bank by a causeway, constructed to increase the depth of the main channel. On Grafenwerth is the pier for Honnef (p. 123).

Left Bank.

Rolandseck (S. & R.). — Hotels. *Rheingold-Bellevue*, between the pier and the railway-station, 42 R. from 4, D. 4½, P. from 9 *M*, an old-established house, with garden-restaurant; *Decker*, in the same situation, with garden, 32 R. at 4¼-5¾, D. 2-3½, P. 7-8 *M*. — *Rolandseck-Groyen*, 6 min. below the steamer-pier, 50 R. from 4½, P. from 7 *M*, with a much-frequented garden-restaurant; *Victoria*, 30 R. at 3¼-5½, D. 1½-2½, P. 6-8 *M*; *Rhein-Hotel Anker*, 14 R.; *Düsseldorfer Hof*, 14 R.

Rolandseck (180 ft.) lies at the foot of the first considerable heights on the W. bank of the Rhine and is surrounded with numerous villas and gardens, extending along the wooded slopes at the back of the village. Leaving the station and passing a monument (1914) to Ferdinand Freiligrath (1810-76), by S. M. Wiens, a grandson of the poet, we arrive in 25 min. at the ivy-clad *Rolandsbogen*, or *Roland Arch, the last relic of the castle of Rulcheseck (destroyed in 1475), perched on a basaltic rock, 344 ft. above the Rhine. Those who start from the Rolandseck-Groyen Hotel pass under the railway and join the above-mentioned route. The legend that Roland, the paladin of Charlemagne, died here on finding that his betrothed Hildegunde was lost to him for ever through having taken the veil in the convent of Nonnenwerth (p. 120), is of modern origin (comp. Lord Lytton's 'Pilgrims of the Rhine', 1835). Picturesque view of the Seven Mts., best by evening-light.

About 5 min. farther on (reached direct from the Rolandseck-Groyen Hotel in ¾ hr. by a shady road) is the *Alter Vulkan* restaurant, situated on the **Rodderberg** (640 ft.), an ancient volcano, the crater of which is filled with loess (diluvial loam). In the hollow is the *Broichhof* farm. — The descent to Mehlem railway-station takes 40 minutes.

Oberwinter (180 ft.; R.; Rhein-Hotel; Im Krug, 12 R. at 3-4, P. 6 *M*; Krone), a village of 1660 inhab., has a winter-harbour, a half-timbered house of 1671, and numerous modern villas.

The **Retrospect hence is one of the finest on the Rhine. Rolandseck, the Drachenfels with its castle, the cliffs of the Wolkenburg, and the whole of the peaks of the Seven Mts. form a picture of incomparable beauty, while the lovely island of Nonnenwerth and the grand river itself constitute the foreground. On the right bank is the flattened summit of the Löwenburg, rising above Honnef. To the extreme right are the trachytic *Himmerich* (1217 ft.), honeycombed with quarries, and the Grosser Leiberg (p. 123).

Farther up, the most conspicuous hills on the left bank are the *Birgeler Kopf* (577 ft.) and the basaltic *Dungkopf* (790 ft.; both with large quarries), the latter hill separating the valleys of the *Unkelbach* and the *Kalmuth*. Numerous villas are seen on the slopes.

Right Bank.

Honnef (S. & R.). — Comp. the Map (p. 126). — We cross the island, which contains a garden-restaurant. Honnef railway-station is 8 min. from the bridge leading to the right bank.

Hotels, nearly all with gardens. *Städtisches Kurhaus* (see below), near the Kurpark, 14 R. at 6½, D. 3, P. 9 *M*; *Klein*, Haupt-Str. 31, 24 R. at 5½, D. 2, P. 8 *M*, *Dell zum Siebengebirge*, Haupt-Str. 42, 20 R., P. 7 *M*, both with restaurant; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, at the railway-station, 10 R.; *Unter den Linden*, Linzer Str. 21, 10 R.; *Rüdesheim*, Haupt-Str. 65, 6 R., with garden-restaurant; *Westfälischer Hof*, near the railway-station, 10 R. — Pensions. *Deutsches Nizza*, Haupt-Str. 117, 12 R., P. 6½-7 *M*; *Müller*, Haupt-Str. 25, near the Kurpark, 5 R.; *Adams*, Clemens-Str. 1; *Elimar*, Haupt-Str. 8a; *Brohl*, Luisen-Str. 8, 3 R.; and numerous others.

Cafés & Confectioners. *Nottebrock*, Haupt-Str., near the Kurhaus; *Reichert*, Linzer Str. 1a.

River Baths near the railway-station.

Motorbus up the valley of the Schmelz (p. 131) to *Himberg* and *Ägidienberg*, 6 M., in ½ hr. The service to Rhöndorf and Königswinter is temporarily suspended. — Tramway to Bonn, see p. 106.

Visitors' Tax after 3 days. — Inquiry Office, Haupt-Strasse 38f.

Honnef (256 ft.), with 8940 inhab., numerous villas, beautiful gardens, and shady avenues, is one of the sunniest villages on the Rhine. Under the shelter of the wood-clad hills to the N. and E., spring here is generally 8-14 days ahead of other parts of the Rhine valley. The community consists of *Honnef* proper, which is continually expanding towards the Rhine, of the hamlets of *Bondorf*, *Rommersdorf*, and *Rhöndorf* (p. 121) to the N., and of *Beuel* and *Selhof* to the S.E. In the centre of Honnef is the market-place, abutting on the main street; here stands the Roman Catholic *Parish Church*, a late-Gothic building with nave and aisles of equal height ('Hallenkirche'), dating from the 12th and the 16-17th cent., and restored in 1860. The W. tower rises in five stages. In the choir are a sacrament house of 1500 and a sandstone model of the Holy Sepulchre (1508). In the main street is a Franco-Prussian war monument, and to the left of it is the Kurpark, with the *Kurhaus*, a Trinkhalle, a covered walk, etc. The Drachenquelle, an alkaline salt-spring, bored in 1898, is used for bathing and is drunk by diabetic patients. Farther N. a path diverges on the right for the *Anna-Tal* (Breiberg, see p. 131).

On the *Fuchshardt*, 20 min. from the market-place (road rather steep) is the *Rheinland Sanatorium* for consumptives (Hohenhonnef; 775 ft.). Footpaths diverge from the road on the left for the view-points of *Rheingold* (rfmts.), *Mooshütte*, and *August-Höhe* (787 ft.), going on thence to the Löwenburg (see p. 131).

A road leaving that to Linz on the left leads viâ Selhof to (¾ hr.) *Menzenberg* (restaurant), where a good red wine is grown; footpaths ascend hence (yellow way-marks) to the *Grosser Leiberg*, a basaltic cone which commands an admirable view (1178 ft.; 1 hr. from Honnef). — Through the Schmelz-Tal to the Löwenburg, see p. 131.

Left Bank.

Remagen (S. & R.). — *Plan*, see p. 146. — Hotels. On the Rhine: *Fürstenberg* (Pl. a), opposite the steamer-pier, an old house of the first class, with a much-frequented terraced garden (beer-restaurant in the adjoining building), 50 R. from 5, D. $2^1/_2$, P. from 12 *M*; *Rhein-Hotel* (Pl. b), 30 R. at $3^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$, D. from 2, P. 7-10 *M*; *Anker* (Pl. c), 14 R. at $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$, D. 2-3, P. 7-8 *M*, both also with garden-terraces. · Near the railway-station: *Victoria* (Pl. f), 18 beds, R. $4^1/_2$ *M*; *Westfälischer Hof*, 12 beds, R. $4^1/_2$, D. from $1^3/_4$, P. $7^1/_2$ *M*; *Central* (Pl. e), 16 R. from $4^1/_2$ *M*. — In and near Haupt-Strasse: *Hof von Holland* (Pl. g), 9 R. from 4, D. 2, P. from 7 *M*, well spoken of; *Bergischer Hof*, R. 4 *M*; *Winzerverein*. On the Victoria-Berg (p. 126): *Waldburg*, 10 R. at $4^1/_2$-5, D. 2, P. 7 *M*, good. — Cafés. *Mainzer*, near the station; *Denn*, Haupt-Strasse. — Swimming Baths in the Rhine, down-stream.

Remagen (213 ft.), a small town of 5000 inhab. and the chief shipping-place for Apollinaris water (p. 133), is of Celtic origin and was fortified by the Romans. It is mentioned as *Ricomagus* in the Peutinger Tabula (p. xxx). Remagen once belonged, like Sinzig, to the Duchy of Jülich; in 1624 it came into the possession of Pfalz-Neuburg. The opening scene of Bernard Shaw's 'Widowers' Houses' is laid here.

At the lower end of the town is the *Roman Catholic Church*, a handsome modern Romanesque building, with an elegant choir and a central tower. The W. corner-tower and the elevated Gothic chapel in front (1246, with a sacrament house of the 15th cent.) belong to the old church. Some remains of the Roman castellum were found in the street to the W., below the terrace on which the church stands, and behind the Rathaus. The presbytery, to the E. of the choir, incorporates a Romanesque portal of the 11-12th cent., with enigmatic reliefs. Passing through the gate to the right and then turning to the left, we reach, at the street-corner (r.), a Gothic chapel of the 15th cent., fitted up as a small *Museum* (Pl. 2; open 10-12 & 3-7), containing Roman and Frankish antiquities found in or near Remagen. In the cellar are fragments of the columns from the front of a large Roman building and finds from a Roman pottery.

Right Bank.

The next village is *Rheinbreitbach* (Hotel Rheinbreitbacher Hof), situated about $^3/_4$ M. from the Rhine; the 'Obere Burg' is the home of the writer Rudolf Herzog. Copper and lead mines were formerly worked in the *Virneberg*, to the E. The high-road goes on viâ *Scheuren* to Unkel.

Unkel (190 ft.; S. & R.; Schulz, 40 R. at 4 *M*, with garden, view-terrace, and a memorial tablet to Freiligrath, very fair), a wine-growing village with 1330 inhab., lies close to the Rhine on a small plain interposed here between the river and the hills. A reef of basalt in the Rhine, known as the Unkelstein and formerly dangerous to navigation, has been removed by blasting. On the hill above are the farm-house of *Haanenburg* and the manor-house of *Hohen-unkel*.

Near Unkel the river contracts for a short distance to a width of barely 270 yds.

Erpel (R.; Weinberg, 9 R. at $3^1/_2$, P. 7-8 *M*, with garden-terrace, unpretending but good) is a quaint village of 1000 inhab., with a Romanesque church and a few attractive half-timbered houses. A motor-ferry plies hence to Remagen; pedestrians may also use the Ludendorff Bridge (p. 138).

Above Erpel rises the *Erpeler Lei* (626 ft.; memorial to Count Zeppelin on the summit), an abrupt basaltic cliff, commanding an extensive view. The ascent, which takes about 20 min. from the railway-station, follows the W. or N. sides.

Beautiful views of the valleys of the Rhine and the Ahr and of the Eifel Mts. are afforded by the top of the **Victoria-Berg** (614 ft.; Hotel Waldburg, see p. 124), which is reached in $^1/_4$ hr. from Drusus-Platz (Pl. 1), by a steep path ascending to the left on the other side of the railway. Finger-posts indicate the routes to the Landskron (p. 132; $1^1/_4$ hr.) and to the *Ahrplatte* and other view-points.

Immediately below Remagen a road, diverging to the left from the high-road, ascends the steep clay-slate hill to the (10 min.) conspicuous Gothic four-towered **Apollinaris-Kirche**, erected in 1839-1843 by Zwirner (p. 68). This little church occupies the site of an ancient pilgrimage-shrine. In 1164 Frederick Barbarossa presented the head of St. Apollinaris (died c. 75), appointed Bishop of Ravenna by St. Peter, to Archbishop Reinald von Dassel of Cologne, who was in the act of conveying it to Cologne, together with the relics of the Magi (p. 71), when, according to the legend, the vessel stopped in the middle of the river here, and refused to proceed until the head of the holy man had been safely deposited in a chapel on the Apollinarisberg

The church is open daily 9-12 and, except Sat., 2.30-7; Sun. and holidays 10-12, 1-3, and 4.30-7. The crypt contains the holy head, in a sarcophagus of the 14th cent.; the recumbent figure of the saint is modern. In the adjoining chapel is a painted crucifix carved in the 16th century.

Below Remagen, to the left of and above the railway, are several country-houses. On the high-road, 1 M. from Remagen, beyond the garden-gate of the little château of Marienfels, stands a Roman milestone, bearing a Latin inscription placed on it in 1768, when the road was widened.

Railway from Remagen to *Adenau*, see p. 132.

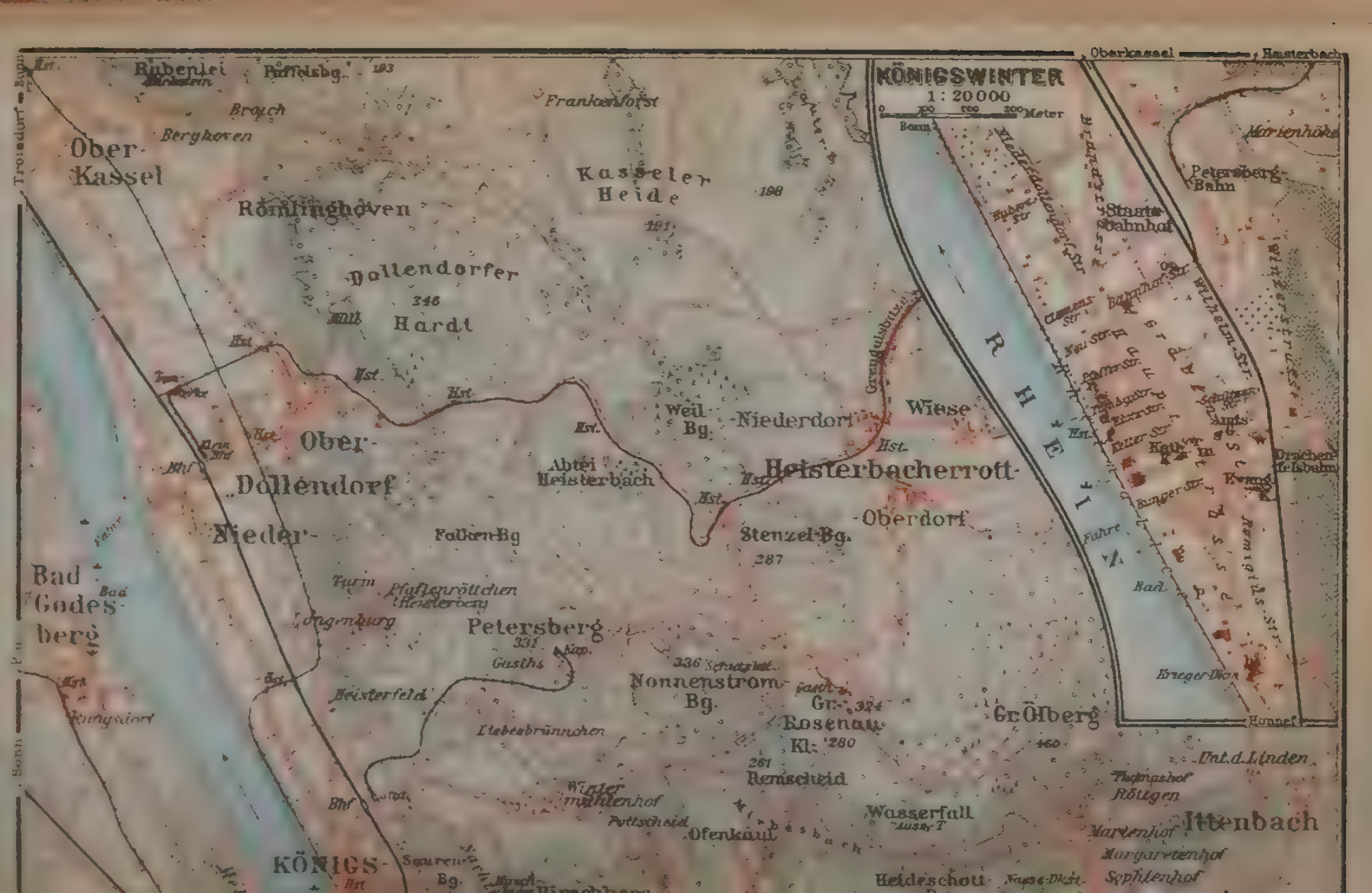
18. The Seven Mountains.

One day suffices to explore the most interesting points in this district. Walkers from *Königswinter* (p. 119) to the *Drachenfels* take $^3/_4$ hr.; thence to the *Grosser Ölberg* $1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr.; thence along the *Nonnenstrom-berg* to the *Petersberg* 1 hr.; descent to *Heisterbach* 30 min.; back to *Königswinter* in 1 hr., or to *Nieder-Dollendorf* in $^1/_2$ hr. From *Honnef* (p. 123) to the *Löwenburg* $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr.; thence to the *Grosser Ölberg* $1^1/_4$ hr., and viâ Heisterbach to Königswinter as above. In this case the Drachenfels is ascended last from Königswinter on foot or by the railway. From *Nieder-Dollendorf* we take the 'Talbahn' (p. 117; pretty wood-walks from Ober-Dollendorf to *Heisterbach* p. 130), ascend the *Petersberg* in 50 min., proceed thence to the *Grosser Ölberg* in $1^1/_2$ hr., and so on as above, but in the reverse direction.

From Königswinter Rack-and Pinion Railways (Zahnradbahnen) ascend the *Drachenfels* (p. 128) and the *Petersberg* (p. 131) in 10-11 minutes. The station of the Drachenfels line is 6-8 min. from the steamer-pier or the station of the Railway on the Right Bank. The starting-point of the Petersberg line is near the railway-station. – Heisterbach Valley Railway (Heisterbacher Talbahn) from Nieder Dollendorf station, see p. 117.

The *Verschönerungsverein für das Siebengebirge* (V.V.S.; head-quarters at Bonn) has done yeoman service in constructing marked paths and in preserving points threatened by industrial exploitation.

Plittersdorf
Rüngsdorf
BAD GODESBERG
1:30.000
0 200 400 600 800 M.
Strassenbahn.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Godesberg
Bonn
Mehlem
Mannefort
Muffendorf
Rhein


KÖNIGSWINTER
1 : 20000
Meter
Ober-
Kassel
Rönlinghoven
Kasseler
Heide
Dollendorfer
Hardt
Weil
Bg.
Niederdorf
Wiese
Ober-
Dollendorf
Nieder-
Abtei
Heisterbach
Heisterbacherrott
Oberdorf
Falken Bg
Stenzel Bg.
287
Bad
Godes-
berg
Petersberg
331
Nonnenstrom
Bg.
Rosenau
Kl. 280
Gr. Ölberg
460
261
Remscheid
Ofenkaul
Wasserfall
Ittenbach
Heideschott
KÖNIGS-
Bg.
R H E I N
Petersberg-
Bahn
Staats-
bahnhof
Drachen-
felsbahn
Unt. d. Linden
Margarethenhof
Sophienhof
Marienhöhe
Oberkassel
Hauterbach
Troisdorf
Bonn
Rübenlei
Pfaffelsbg.
Franken Forst
Broich
Berghoven
Pfaffenröttchen
Heisterbach
Heisterfeld
Liebesbrünnchen
Pfahlshof
Röttgen
Bad

Lannesdorf
Mehlem
Rolandswerth
Nieder-
Bachem
Rodderberg
Nonnen-
werth
Grafen-
werth
Kloster
HONNEF
Rhöndorf
Drachenburg
Drachenfels
Wolkenburg
Breiberg
Gr.
Kl.
Frauches
hardt
Löwenburg
Diender
Scheerkopf
Einsiedler
Schellkopf
Jungfernhardt
Augusthöhe
Sanat.
Bonndorf
Hohenhonnef
Rheingold
Wingertsberg
Beuel
Steinsbüscher Hof
Himmerich
Selhof
Ziekelburg
Leiberg
Menzenberg
Eagerhof
Hardt
Rommersdorf
Beckenfeld
Fuchskaul
Schmelztal
Bolands
eck
1:50000
Kilometer
Engl. Mile
Landebrücken der Dampfschiffe

The ***Seven Mountains** *(Siebengebirge)*, which form the N.W. termination of the Westerwald district, extend along the Rhine for about $4^1/_2$ M. from N. to S., with a breadth of $2^1/_2$ M. Their peaks, cones, and ridges, mostly covered with forest, form a highly picturesque group from whatever part of the valley they are seen. The name is probably derived from the seven prominent summits of the *Drachenfels, Wolkenburg, Lohrberg, Grosser Ölberg, Nonnenstromberg, Petersberg*, and *Löwenburg*. These seven peaks are seen simultaneously only from the neighbourhood of Cologne; as Bonn is approached, the Löwenburg is hidden by the Nonnenstromberg. From Rolandseck we see two other summits, the *Geisberg* and the *Grosser Breiberg*, to the right of the Wolkenburg. The mass of the Siebengebirge consists of an older volcanic stratum of clastic or fragmental rocks (trachyte and tufa), 325-650 ft. in thickness and resting (at a height of 590 ft. above the sea) on the Devonian substruction of the region, and of a number of volcanic cones filled with basaltic lava (Ölberg, Nonnenstromberg, Petersberg, Löwenburg, etc.), which have broken through the clastic plateau at a later date. There are no streams of lava like those in the Eifel (p. 172). The soft and rounded forms of the hills are due partly to weathering and partly to the action of water, which percolated most easily into the loose tufa deposits. — The Seven Mts. were declared a nature reserve in 1923.

Ascent of the Drachenfels from Königswinter. Near the station the road ($2^1/_4$ M.; motors prohibited) crosses the Railway on the Right Bank and coincides for some distance with the road to the Margaretenhof (p. 129). At the Wintermühlenhof it turns to the right and leads past the villa of Hirschburg and round the W. slope of the *Hirschberg* (840 ft.). We next cross the saddle (594 ft.) between the Hirschberg and the Wolkenburg (where the road to the Margaretenhof and the Ölberg diverges to the left; see p. 129) and pass the Hotel am Hirschberg. Finally the road ascends in a curve to the terrace. — The shortest footpath ($^3/_4$ hr.; also available for donkeys), either from the Right Rhenish station or from the river (comp. p. 119), passes the station of the rack-and-pinion railway (p. 126), various open-air restaurants, the Nibelungen-Halle inside, twelve frescoes from Wagner's 'Ring', by H. Hendrich), and Schloss Drachenburg. A more attractive route (1 hr.) is that through the peaceful *Nachtigallen-Tal* ('Nightingale Valley'), quitting the Drachenfels road where it turns to the left, 200 paces beyond the railway. The way through the Nachtigallen-Tal is that to the right, which leads through woods and joins the road higher up.

The Rack-and-Pinion Railway (Zahnradbahn; p. 126) has a length of 1662 yds., with a rise of 837 ft. There are two intermediate stations: Drachenburg and Hotel Burghof. — The ostent-

ations *Schloss Drachenburg*, which crowns a spur of the Drachenfels, was built in 1879-85. It stands in a park of 40 acres. — A little to the E., in a small valley, is the *Hotel Burghof*.

The road and the railway end at the *Drachenfels Terrace*, about 100 ft. below the summit. Here stands an hotel (generally crowded on Sun.), with a veranda and a large open-air restaurant. On the side next the Rhine is a Gothic obelisk, commemorating the Wars of Liberation (1813-15); farther up, at the foot of the ruin, is a memorial erected in 1914 to two Prussian officers who fell in 1814.

The castle of ***Drachenfels** (1053 ft.), or 'dragon's rock' (so called in reference to the dragon slain by Siegfried), 4-5 min. above the terrace, was erected by Arnold, Archbishop of Cologne, in 1147. The keep is one of the rare examples of pure ashlar work in the Rhineland. From 1176 the castle was in the hands of the Burgraves of Drachenfels, who became extinct in 1530. The Elector of Cologne decreed its destruction during the Thirty Years' War. The stone for the cathedral of Cologne was furnished by the trachyte quarries of the Drachenfels ('Domkaul') from the 14th to the 19th century. As, however, they menaced the safety of the castle, they were purchased in 1836 by the Prussian government, which also erected the retaining walls. The red wine grown on the S.W. slope is known as 'Drachenblut', or dragon's blood.

**View. The summit commands one of the noblest prospects on the Rhine; to the E. are seen several of the seven peaks, S.E. the basaltic heights behind Honnef, among them the Breiberg, the Leiberg (p. 123), the Minderberg (near Linz), and the Himmerich (p. 122), sloping down to the Rhine. Immediately below lie Rhöndorf, Honnef, Rheinbreitbach, Unkel, and Erpel; on the left bank Remagen and the Apollinaris-Kirche. In the background are the heights of the Volcanic Eifel: to the left the mountains round the Laacher See; more to the right the ruin of Olbrück, the Hohe Acht, the Aremberg, and the Michelsberg, with its pilgrimage-church. More in the foreground are Oberwinter, the islands of Grafenwerth and Nonnenwerth, the arched ruin of Rolandseck, and the Rodderburg. Opposite lies Mehlem. To the N.W. are Godesberg, the Kreuzberg, Bonn, and Cologne (in the distance). Splendid view of the river-traffic and the railways on either bank.

"The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine;
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy wert *thou* with me."
Byron ('Childe Harold'; 3rd Canto, LV).

Ascent of the Drachenfels from Rhöndorf (p. 121), ¾ hr. The steep footpath, indicated by a finger-post on the Löwenburg road, at the exit from the village, leads past the *Kanzel* and the *Siegfrieds-Höhe*, and ends at the veranda of the hotel.

To the N.E. of the Drachenfels rises the **Wolkenburg** (1063 ft.), a hill of andesite, also once crowned by a stronghold, which was de-

molished to make way for the extensive quarries which were worked here for centuries.

Ascent of the Grosser Ölberg from Königswinter, 2 hrs. There is a road as far as the (3 M.) Margaretenhof, which is reached on foot in $1^3/_4$ hr. The road crosses the railway, as indicated at p. 127, and curves round into the Wintermühlen-Tal. The Drachenfels road (p. 127) diverges to the right short of the *Wintermühlenhof*. At kilometre-stone 1. 8 the footpath, at kilometre-stone 2.1 the footpath and the road to the Petersberg (p. 131) and the Rosenau (p. 130) diverge to the left. To the right is the *Ofenkaul*, with extensive subterranean quarries of tufa. At the Margaretenhof the road crosses that coming from the Drachenfels and the Löwenburg and goes on to Ittenbach (see below). Continuation of the route from the Margaretenhof to the Ölberg, see below.

From the Drachenfels to the Grosser Ölberg, $1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr. The road, which affords a series of charming views, diverges to the right from the Drachenfels road in the saddle between the Wolkenburg and the Hirschberg (hotel, see p. 127), about $^3/_4$ M. from the Drachenfels. Walkers can save a little by taking the path to the right at kilometre-stone 1.8 above the Burghof Hotel, which rejoins the road at (20 min.) the farm of *Elsiger Feld*. Footpaths run parallel with the road farther on. Paths diverge for the Rosenau (p. 130; left), for Rhöndorf (right), and (at a shelter-hut) for the Löwenburg. After $^1/_2$ hr.'s walk we pass (left) a memorial to *B. Nasse* (d. 1906). The Margaretenhof (see below) is 10 min. farther on.

On the saddle (1060 ft.) between the Lohrberg and the Ölberg, where the Drachenfels road is joined by the roads from Königswinter, Heisterbach, and the Löwenburg (p. 132), are four good inns: the *Margaretenhof* (23 R.), the *Sophienhof* (15 R.), the *Marienhof* (14 R.), and (about 10 min. N.E. of the Marienhof) the *Thomashof* (15 R.). *Ittenbach* lies 20 min. E. of the Margaretenhof.

At the Margaretenhof cross-roads is a finger-post showing the roads to the Ölberg, Petersberg, and Heisterbach.

The ***Grosser Ölberg** (1509 ft.; rfmts.) affords the most extensive view on the Lower Rhine. The Seven Mts. lie like a map before the spectator; the Rhine glitters between the valleys which intersect its banks, and its course may be traced as far as Cologne, where the cathedral appears above the horizon. In the distance to the S. is the Taunus, N.E. the heights near Düsseldorf, W. the Eifel. — The disused quarries on the E. side of the Ölberg are interesting for the curious displacement of the basaltic columns.

From the Grosser Ölberg to the Petersberg (1 hr.) or to Heisterbach (1 hr.). In descending, a few minutes' walk from the top, we reach a finger-post on the path by which we ascended, indicating the way to Königswinter, Petersberg, and Heisterbach.

After 10 min. this path joins the road from the Margaretenhof to Heisterbach (near kilometre-stone 2.7). From this road diverge to the left footpaths to the *Wasserfall* (view-tower) and to Königswinter (short of kilometre-stone 2). Farther on diverges a road (between kilometre-stones 1.3 and 1.2) to the **Rosenau** (1/2 hr. from the Ölberg; 1060 ft.; Hotel-Pension Becker, 20 R., with view-terrace), with the foundations of an ancient castle. Above kilometre-stone 1 the road forks. The left branch leads along the N. slope of the *Nonnenstromberg* (1105 ft.), finally in long windings (short-cuts), to (40 min.) the Petersberg (p. 131). [Or we may follow the path over the top of the Nonnenstromberg.] The road to the right (short-cuts) runs in view of the *Stenzelberg* (945 ft.), with its extensive trachyte quarries, to Heisterbach. The light railway (p. 117) stops when required at the point where the road reaches the Heisterbach Valley (Wald-Station, see p. 117). This point is 20 min. from the abbey by road.

The Cistercian abbey of **Heisterbach** (395 ft.), enclosed by a circle of wooded heights, was founded in the 12th cent., suppressed in 1803, and almost entirely pulled down in 1809. The abbey-lands now belong to a community of lay-sisters. The gate (1750) still bears the arms of the abbey, a 'Heister' (young beech) and a 'Bach' (brook); at the side stand SS. Benedict and Bernard. Of the abbey-church, erected in the transition style in 1202-37, the end of the *Choir, with its slender basaltic columns, is alone extant, forming a singularly picturesque ruin. The upper arcade has stilted round-topped arches, while the lower shows the pointed Gothic style. In 1897 a memorial was erected near by to the monk and author, Cæsarius von Heisterbach (d. 1240). The hotel (40 R.) has a much-frequented open-air restaurant. — The road passing Heisterbach descends the valley to (30-40 min.) the railway-station of Nieder-Dollendorf (light railway, see p. 117).

From Heisterbach to the Petersberg (30-40 min.). Outside the gate we follow the road (ascending to the right) to the end of the abbey-wall, and then ascend the footpath to the right, which crosses the road from the Nonnenstromberg (see above). — To Oberkassel, see p. 117.

From Heisterbach to Königswinter, 3/4-1 hr. A well-trodden path leads from the gate of the abbey to the left, and then along the slope of the Petersberg, through woods and finally vineyards. [In the reverse direction, we follow the Drachenfels road past the Right Rhenish station to a point 35 paces beyond the railway-crossing, where a finger-post on the left indicates the way to Heisterbach.]

From Königswinter to the Petersberg. Walkers generally choose the route viâ Heisterbach (see above; 1 1/2 hr. in all). The paths on the S. side of the hill are shorter but steeper. One of these (3/4 hr.) begins at the starting-point of the Zahnradbahn and ascends to the right; another ascends to the left beyond the Winter-

mühlenhof (p. 129; 20 min. from Königswinter) to the saddle between the Nonnenstromberg and the Petersberg, where we reach the road (from the Ölberg) mentioned at p. 130. — The starting-point of the Zahnradbahn (p. 126) is near the Right Rhenish railway-station. The line is 1640 yds. in length and the maximum gradient 1 : 4.

The top of the ***Petersberg** (1086 ft.; *Hotel, 100 R., including 60 with baths, of the highest class, closed in winter), affords, from the different points which may be reached by a path skirting the margin of the extensive plateau, various splendid views of the Rhine, of the valley surrounded by the Drachenfels, Wolkenburg, Lohrberg, and Ölberg, and, to the N., of the Lower Rhenish plain, with Cologne Cathedral, and of the Berg hills. At several points are remains of a Germanic stone-wall that surrounded the summit. About 1100 a convent was established on the Petersberg, the monks of which migrated later to Heisterbach. The present chapel, near the rack-and-pinion railway, dates from 1763.

Descending the road (short-cuts beyond the railway) we reach, at kilometre-stone 0.9, a point where the footpath to Heisterbach (mentioned on p. 130) diverges to the left, while to the right is that to the Wintermühlenhof (p. 129). Farther on we skirt the Nonnenstromberg and reach (1/2 hr.) the Grosser Ölberg and Heisterbach road (p. 129) at a point 1/2 hr. from the Margaretenhof.

The Löwenburg is usually ascended from Honnef or Rhöndorf. From *Honnef* there are two roads: the road (3 M.; views) viâ the Rheinland Sanatorium (Hohenhonnef; p. 123) and the longer road (4 M.) through the wooded *Schmelz-Tal* and (at the Hotel zum Schmelztal) to the left through the *Einsiedler-Tal*. — Walkers (1 1/2 hr.) may proceed to the left from the Hohenhonnef road, as detailed at p. 123, to the August-Höhe, near which they regain the road, and then continue to the right through the woods on the E. flank of the Löwenburg; or they may traverse the Anna-Tal (p. 123) to the left to the *Breiberg* (1027 ft.; fine view from the Teufelstein) and then follow an undulating path which joins the Hohenhonnef road 10 min. from the summit; or, finally, they may ascend to the right in the Anna-Tal, then proceed to the left to the road, cross it, and follow the footpath on the other side.

From Rhöndorf (p. 121) a road ascends through the narrow valley flanked on the N. by the heights of the Wolkenburg, the Schallenberg, and the Geisberg, and on the S. by the Breiberg, to the (1 1/2 hr.) top. — Walkers (1 1/2 hr.) may take the path diverging to the left from the road, 12-15 min. from the railway-station, which leads along the *Bolvershahn* and the *Schallenberg* (1013 ft) to the *Kuckuckstein* (920 ft.), on the slope of the *Geisberg* (1063 ft.), and then viâ the *Jungfernhardt* back to the road. [From the Schallenberg a path leads to the left to the Elsiger Feld, p. 129.] Or they may take the path leaving the road on the right, 15-18 min. from the railway-station, and proceed viâ the Breiberg (see above).

All these routes unite at the *Löwenburger Hof* (1160 ft.), good hotel. A footpath ascends thence to (15-20 min.) the top o the **Löwenburg** (1493 ft.), a wooded peak of dolerite, crowne with the ruins of a castle (12-13th cent.); the outer walls and remain of the keep (view) and of the well are still extant.

From the Löwenburg to the Grosser Ölberg, 1-1¼ hr. Fro the Löwenburger Hof a road, forming the continuation of the roa from Honnef, leads towards the N. along the E. slope of the *Lohr berg* (1427 ft.). After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates th path to the summit of the Lohrberg, which may be reached in 10 min (tower with view). The road reaches the Sophienhof and Margaretenhof (p. 129) in 25 min. more.

19. Valley of the Ahr.

The **Ahr** rises at Blankenheim (p. 174) in the Eifel, 1520 ft. abov the sea, descends rapidly through a winding, picturesque, and generall narrow valley, 55 M. in length, and falls into the Rhine (157 ft.) belo Sinzig (p. 138). Though usually the reverse of copious, it becomes a rus ing mountain torrent after heavy rain, sweeping down vast quantities o detritus, which has covered the greywacke rocks in the lower part of th valley with deposits 35-40 ft. in thickness. — The road from Neuenah to Altenahr is closed to motors on Sun. and holidays except from 11.30 a.m to 3 p.m. The stretch between Walporzheim und Altenahr is most profitabl traversed on foot. - The full-flavoured, dark-red wines produced by th vineyards of the Ahr are still termed 'Ahrbleichert', although the nam signifies 'pale red wine of the Ahr'. It was formerly customary, afte pressing the grapes, to draw off the juice immediately, before fermentatio set in. The wine thus prepared was of a pink colour. The French plan o allowing fermentation to begin before the separation of the juice from th skins has, however, long been in vogue, and the dark-red colour is the result

From Remagen to Adenau, 26 M., railway in 1¾-2 hrs.

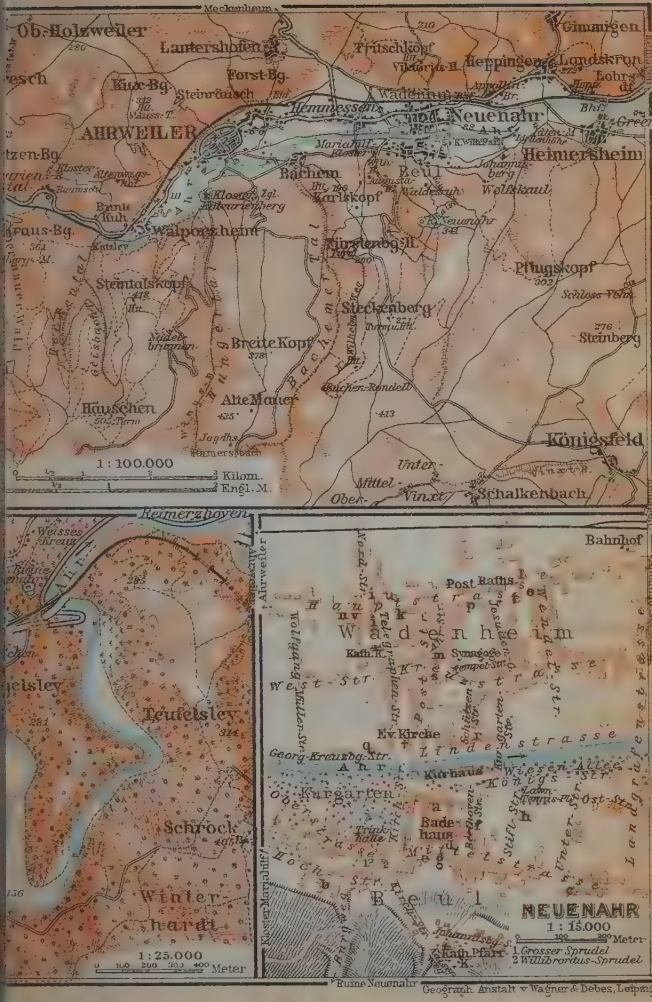
Remagen, see p. 124. — The train describes a circuit round the Victoria-Berg and turns W. into the Ahr Valley. — 3 M. *Bodendorf* The church of Sinzig (p. 138) is descried to the left. Farther on w obtain a view to the left of the wooded hills on the right bank of the Ahr

The train now skirts the **Landskron** (892 ft.), a lofty basaltic hill, which may be ascended in ½ hr. from *Lohrsdorf* (Hotel zum Ahrtal; at its S.E. base, ½ hr. S.W. of Bodendorf) or from *Hep pingen* (Hotel Burg Landskron; to the W., ½ hr. N.E. of Neuen ahr), or in ¾ hr. from Heimersheim (p. 133).

Burg Landskron, the castle on the summit (hotel), which command an extensive view, is said to have been founded in 1205 by King Philip of Swabia, for the purpose of keeping in check the hostile Archbisho Bruno IV. of Cologne. It was destroyed by the French in 1677 and again in 1682 by Elector William of Cologne. Later it came into the hands of the Barons vom Stein, whose heirs still possess it. On the S.W. slope is a chapel, built on to a basaltic grotto, the keys of which are obtained at the castle. Near it is a quantity of massive basalt, overlying columnar basalt.

At the W. base of the Landskron are the *Heppinger Mineralquelle* and the *Landskroner Mineralquelle*, two refreshing springs,

Hilberath
Scheuren
Maulbach
Berg
Kalenborn
Honrath
Freisheim
Vischel
Eichen
Johannisberg
Hochlinnen
Kirchsahr
Altenahr
Mayschoss
Binzenbach
Holzhardt
Schuld
Kreuzberg
Horn
Pluttersdorf
Lind
Hengst-Berg
Steiner Berg
Pützfeld
Obliers
Brück
Dern
Kesseling
Kesselingen
Hönningen
Liers
Teufelsley
Weidenbach
Siersdorf
Dümpelfeld
Hohe Nick
Insul
Hohe Warte
Kattenborn
Leimbach
Gilgenbach
Stuifskopf
Lützel-Acht
Kirchberg
Adenau
Hohe Acht
Brückscheid
Wimbach
Eulenkopf
Nürburg
Kirsbach
Wolfertsheid
Müllenbach
Rote Hecke
1:200 000
Schönberg
Obereschbach
Kalenborn
Johannisberg
Müllen-Berg
Weidenhardt
Bockshardt
Siedelhardt
Mayschoss
Etzhardt
Sinzenhof
Altenahr
Laach
Teufelsley
Guckler
Koppen
Schuld
Altenberg
Kreuzberg
Horn
Winterhardt
Ersling
Steiner Berg
Pützfeld
Adenau
Ditschhardt
Altenahr
Rodderhöhe
Rodderhöhe
Kreuzberg
Altenburg
Horn


Meckenheim
Ob.-Holzweiler
Lantershofen
Frutschkopf
Gimmigen
Heppingen
Landskron
Lohrsdf.
Kuc.-Bg.
Forst-Bg.
Steinrausch
Hemmessen
Waldhrun
Neuenahr
AHRWEILER
Heimersheim
Bachem
Pell
Karlskopf
Walporzheim
Kirschenberg
Plugskopf
Steinkaulskopf
Steinberg
Breite Kopf
Hauschen
Alte Mauer
Königsfeld
Unter-Vinxt
Ober-Vinxt
Schalkenbach
1 : 100.000
Kilom.
Engl. M.
Remerzhoven
Teufelsley
Schrock
Winterhardt
1 : 25.000
Meter
Bahnhof
Post
Raths
Synagoge
Ev. Kirche
Kurhaus
Kurgarten
Badehaus
Brühl
NEUENAHR
1 : 15.000
Meter
1 Grosser Sprudel
2 Wilhelmsbrunnen-Sprudel
Kath. Pfarr-K.
Ruine Neuenahr
Geogr. u. artist. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipz.

impregnated with carbonic acid gas. The **Apollinaris-Brunnen**, a similar spring, situated between Heimersheim and Neuenahr stations, was discovered in 1851, and is exploited by the Apollinaris Co. Ltd., a British firm which has made Apollinaris water ('polly') familiar throughout the world. Adm. free on week-days 11-12.

5 M. *Heimersheim* (Hotel zum Nordtor, 4 R., P. 5 *M*). The village lies on the right bank of the Ahr, and is entered by a gateway of the 12th century. The 13th cent. church, with its octagonal tower over the crossing, closely resembles that of Sinzig, and possesses a richly adorned choir, stained glass of the early-Gothic period, and a Bearing of the Cross, in stone (1584). To Sinzig, see p. 138.

$6^1/_4$ M. **Neuenahr.** — Hotels (the first-class houses, with gardens, terraces, etc., are thoroughly recommended; most of them closed in winter). On the right bank of the Ahr: **Kur-Hotel* (Pl. a), immediately connected with the Bath Establishment, first-class, 250 R. (60 with baths) from $7^3/_4$, D. 5, P. 12-25 *M*; **Victoria* (Pl. b), Hoch-Strasse, 45 R. at 4, D. $2^1/_2$, P. 6 *M*; *Concordia* (Pl. c), Mittel-Str. 23, 21 R. from $3^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$, P. from 7 *M*; *Fürstenberg* (Pl. e), Mittel-Strasse, 20 R.; *Park* (Pl. f), Beethoven-Str. 10, 35 beds, P. from 8 *M*; *Goldener Anker* (Pl. g), Mittel-Str. 101, 50 R. — On the left bank of the Ahr, nearer the station: **Grand Hotel Flora* (Pl. i), Haupt-Str. 34, 200 beds, P. 8-12 *M*; **Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. k), Haupt-Strasse, 100 R. from $5^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 *M*; **Klinger* (formerly Kaiser Wilhelm; Pl. r), 50 R. from $4^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$, P. from 8 *M*; **Westend* (Pl. n), Haupt-Strasse, 100 R. at $7^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. 8-12 *M*; *Hof von Holland* (Pl. o), Haupt-Str. 1, 60 R. from 4 *M*; *Bonn's Kronen-Hotel* (Pl. l), Haupt-Str. 74, 80 R. at 7, D. $3^3/_4$, P. 10 *M*; *Palast* (Pl. m), Post-Strasse, 75 R., with restaurant; *Tamberg* (formerly Hohenzollern; Pl. q), Georg-Kreuzberg-Strasse, 45 R.; *Germania* (Pl. s), Post-Str. 17, 42 R., P. from $8^1/_2$ *M*; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. t), Haupt-Str. 5, 40 R.; *Astoria* (formerly Bristol; Pl. u), Haupt-Str. 32, 25 R.; *Lindenhof* (formerly Villa Daheim), corner of Linden-Strasse and Kurgarten-Strasse, 40 R.; *Stern* (Pl. v) and *Deutsches Haus*, Haupt-Str. 33 and 42, 20 R., P. 8-10 *M*; *Hamburger Hof*, Jesuiten-Strasse, 35 R.; *Goldner Pflug*, Haupt-Str. 22-23, 10 R. from 4 *M*, *Reichsadler*, at the station, 10 R., both suitable for passing travellers.

Pensions. *Britannia*, Mittel-Strasse, 20 R. from $3^1/_2$, D. 3, P. 7-10 *M*; *Borussia*, Beethoven-Str. 2, 10 R.; *Pfäffle*, Linden-Str. 7, 28 R., P. from 8 *M*; *Krupp*, Post-Str. 4, 20 R., P. from 7 *M*; *Ahrvilla*, Linden-Str. 23, 30 R., P. 7-10 *M*; *Kessler*, Kreuz-Str. 10, 12 R.; *Gartenvilla*, Mittel-Str. 16, 10 R. — *Walburgistift* (Pl. h; Prot.), Stift-Str. 6, 120 R., P. 6-8 *M*; *Mariahilf* (Rom. Cath.), Hoch-Strasse, 50 R. — Several sanatoria for gastric and diabetic patients.

Restaurants. *Kurhaus* (see below), first-class; *Winzerverein*, Haupt-Strasse (also R.). — Cafés. *Veelmann*, corner of Post-Strasse and Kreuz-Strasse; *Heyes*, Post-Str. 28; *Schweizer Café*, by the Kur-Garten.

Post Office near the entrance to the town from the station.

Visitors' Tax. Season ticket 40, every further member of a family 20, children 10 *M*. — Bands play in the morning and afternoon in the Kur-Garten, in the evening at the Kurhaus.

Neuenahr (302 ft.), a flourishing modern watering-place with 6950 inhab., consists of three formerly separate villages, viz. *Hemmessen* and *Wadenheim* (left bank) and *Beul* (right bank). On the left bank of the Ahr is the railway-station. On the right bank, reached by various bridges, are the *Kurhaus*, containing a café-restaurant, reading and other public rooms, a theatre, etc.; the

Kur-Hotel (p. 133); the admirably equipped *Badehaus* (with 140 baths of different kinds); and the *Kur-Garten*, with the covered walks of the Trinkhalle. The water of the thermal springs (93-95° Fahr.) is alkaline and contains chiefly bicarbonate of soda, with an insignificant admixture of carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, hydric phosphate, and lithia. The most important are the *Grosser Sprudel* (Pl. 1), discovered in 1861, and the *Willibrordus-Sprudel* (Pl. 2), discovered in 1904. The springs are beneficial in cases of chronic catarrh, derangement of the pulmonary and digestive organs, enlargement of the liver, diabetes, kidney and gall stones, and rheumatism. — Promenades extend down the right bank of the Ahr and up the left bank to Ahrweiler. The Rom. Cath. church, on the S. side of Neuenahr, dates, with the exception of its early-mediæval tower, from the beginning of the 18th century.

Favourite points on the edge of the *Neuenahrer Wald* are the open-air restaurants of *Waldesruh* and *Wilhelms-Höhe*. Several paths (Burgweg, Kaiserweg) ascend to (40 min.) the basaltic hill (1120 ft.) crowned by the scanty ruins of **Burg Neuenahr.** This castle was built by the Counts of Are about 1226, and in 1353 came into the hands of the Knights of Roderberg, who afterwards assumed the title Count of Neuen-Are. It was destroyed in 1371 by Archbishop Siegfried of Cologne with the help of the inhabitants of Ahrweiler. The view from the belvedere (refmts.) extends on the N. to Cologne and on the W. to the heights of the Eifel. The *Steckenberg* (1217 ft.; view-tower) rises 1 hr. farther S. — Other walks may be taken W. to *Bachem* and on to the Calvarienberg (see below), and E. to the *Johannisberg* (426 ft.; hotel, 9 R., with an open-air restaurant).

Along the left bank of the Ahr to the *Victoria-Höhe* and back, ¾ hr.; to the top of the Landskron (p. 132) and back, 2 hrs.; to Ahrweiler ¾ hr.

8 M. **Ahrweiler** (340 ft.; Stern, 30 R.; Deutscher Hof; Bahnhofs-Hotel; Winzerverein) is a town with 6750 inhab., surrounded by old walls and gates, and carrying on an active trade in red wine. In the middle ages it belonged to the Electorate of Cologne, and was repeatedly besieged during the feud between the chapter of the cathedral, to which it adhered, and the deposed archbishops. In 1689 it was burned down by the French. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence*, begun in 1269 (the nave completed before 1350), was restored in 1901 and provided with a new spire. — Pleasant walk from Ahrweiler station to the (10 min.) *Calvarienberg* on the right bank of the Ahr, crowned with an old Franciscan monastery, which has been occupied since 1838 by a girls' school under the management of Ursuline nuns. A motor post runs in 70 min. from Ahrweiler viâ *Gelsdorf* (7½ M.; p. 115) to Meckenheim (12½ M.; p. 115).

10 M. **Walporzheim** (367 ft.), a place mentioned under the name of Walpredeshoven in a document of 893, is celebrated for its heady wine, which may be sampled at the Winzerverein or at the old-established St. Peter wine-room.

The railway and road now enter a rocky ravine, flanked by jagged and riven cliffs of slate; on the left rushes the Ahr, on the right

rises an abrupt black wall of slate-rock, 200 ft. high, called the *Bunte Kuh*. At the top is a restaurant, which may be reached in 1/2 hr. either from Ahrweiler or Walporzheim.

The railway crosses and recrosses the stream. On the left bank, adjoining the road, are the ivy-clad ruins of the nunnery of *Marienthal*, near the hamlet of that name (inns).

From (11 3/4 M.) *Dernau* (Höning, at the station, 3 R.; Kölner Hof, in the village, 3 R.) a path, affording good views, leads viâ the Heiligenhäuschen to (1 hr.) Mayschoss (see below). — The valley again contracts.

13 M. *Rech* (Stockhausen, 6 R.; Winzerverein, 6 R. at 3, P. 5 *M*), on the right bank of the Ahr. Branch-line to Liblar (p. 172) under construction.

The road follows the left bank of the stream, passing opposite the precipitous cliff on the top of which stand the fragments of the *Saffenburg* (845 ft.), destroyed by the imperial troops in 1704. The railway crosses the river before and after the tunnel beneath the Saffenburg.

13 3/4 M. *Mayschoss* (Winzerverein, 7 R., Bahnhofs-Hotel, 8 R., both at the station). A path, commanding beautiful views, ascends from the station to the top of the Schrock (p. 136; 1 1/4 hr.).

On the right is the *Lochmühle* (453 ft.; 10 min. from Mayschoss; good inn, 12 R.), a popular resort at the base of the greywacke cliff of the *Gucklei* (627 ft.).

We next pass the hamlets of *Laach* and *Reimerzhofen*, at the latter of which, 20 min. from the Lochmühle (beyond kilometre-stone 25.5), pedestrians should ascend a path through the vineyards to the right to (1/4 hr.) the Weisses Kreuz (p. 136; path closed in autumn). The railway enters one long and two short tunnels, and side by side with the road, which is also tunelled through the narrow rocky saddle of the *Engelslei*, twice crosses the Ahr, thus avoiding the circuit of 1 1/2 M. described by the valley. Above, to the right, is the ruin of Altenahr; to the left, the Teufelsloch (p. 136).

15 1/2 M. **Altenahr.** — *Plan*, see p. 132. — Hotels. **Caspari* (Pl. a), 30 R. from 3 1/2, D. 2 1/4, P. from 6 *M*, *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. b), with garden on the Ahr, 10 R. at 3 1/2, D. 2, P. 6 1/2 *M*, both 5 min. from the station; *Post* (Pl. c), at the station, with view, 5 R., well spoken of; *Weisses Kreuz*, 12 R. at 3 1/2, D. 2, P. 6 1/2 *M*; *Ruland*, 16 R.; *Assenmacher*, 11 R.; *Schwarzes Kreuz*, at the station, 5 R. — *Café Fuhrmann* (also R.).

Altenahr (548 ft.), with 1150 inhab., situated amidst very picturesque scenery, is the final goal of most visitors to the Ahr Valley, and in summer, especially on Sundays, it is often unpleasantly crowded. The bridge, on the road from the station to the village, commands a lovely prospect, both up-stream and down-stream. The prettily-situated Romanesque church has a Gothic choir.

A broad path, beginning opposite the Hotel Caspari, ascends to (8-10 min.) ***Burg Altenahr** (892 ft.), a ruined castle perched on

a bold, jagged cliff above the village. This was the seat of the Counts of Are in the 10th cent. and afterwards of the Counts of Hochstaden, of whom Conrad, Archbishop of Cologne, was the last scion (comp. p. 66). The castle, then owned by the Elector of Cologne, fell into the hands of the French in 1672 and again in 1690, and was finally destroyed in consequence of the Peace of Utrecht (1714). The best views of the castle are obtained from the *Weisses Kreuz* ('White Cross'), on a rocky ridge, 5 min. N. of the castle, on the footpath between Reimerzhofen and Altenahr (comp. p. 135), and from the **Schwarzes Kreuz* ('Black Cross'), on the height above the right bank of the Ahr, opposite the castle on the S. About 10 min. farther on is the *Teufelsloch* ('Devil's Hole'), a gap in the rocks, affording **a view of the Ahr deep below.**

The following attractive walk takes 3-3½ hrs.: at the W. exit of the road tunnel turn to the right (S.) and descend the left bank of the Ahr; after 25 min. cross the bridge and ascend a winding path which leads through woods on the opposite side of the valley. Just after joining the road from Altenburg (see below) we turn to the right the path straight on leads to the schrock, see below), and reach (in 1¼ hr. from Altenahr) the top of the **Horn* (1273 ft.; pavilion; 1 min. farther up, magnificent view of the Ahr Valley and the Eifel). Thence we go on, up and down, to (10 min.) the **Schrock* (1330 ft.; open pavilion; similar view). Finally we descend via the *Teufelslei* (1030 ft.) to (¾ hr.) Reimerzhofen (p. 135) and follow the road back to Altenahr. — The walk from the schrock to Mayschoss station (p. 135) also takes ¾ hr.

About 1 hr. N. of Altenahr, on the road to Meckenheim (8¾ M.; p. 115), is the *Kalenborner Höhe* (1132 ft.; inn.); and 1½ hr. N.W. of Altenburg and Kreuzberg (see below) is the *Hausenberg* (1550 ft.), near *Ober-Kreitzingen*. About ½ hr. farther on, beyond *Hoxelingen*, are the hill of *Hochtürmen* (1610 ft.) and the *Heidengarten*, both surrounded with basaltic blocks. *Kirchsahr* (Zum Hochtürmen, 8 R. at 3, P. 5 *M*), on the S.W. slope of the Hochtürmen, 20 min. below the summit, has a church with a good **altarpiece of the early-Cologne school.**

The railway crosses and recrosses the river near the hamlet of *Altenburg* (Hotel Horn). — On a bold eminence to the right, between the valleys of the *Vischelbach* and *Sahrbach*, rises the château of Herr von Boselager, below which lies the village of (16¼ M.) *Kreuzberg* (Brodt, 7 R. at 3½ *M*; Vershoven, 7 R.).

18 M. ***Brück*** **(Hotel Linden).**

From Brück to the Hohe Acht (4 hrs.). We proceed E. along the *Kesselinger Tal* as far as (½ M.) *Denn*, whence we ascend a path to the right along the W. side of the Denn-Tal. This woodland path passes the *Hönninger Teufelslei* (1627 ft.), an isolated quartzite cliff, the *Hohe Warte* (2060 ft.), and the forester's house of *Hochacht* (2 hrs.), finally reaching the summit (p. 137). The road to the Hohe Acht runs along the Kesselinger Tal as far as (1¾ M.) *Kesselinger* (Hotel zum Laacher See) and then ascends the Wedenbach valley to *Kaltenborn* (5½ M. from Kesselinger; Langenfeld inn., thence to the Hohe Acht (p. 137), ¾ hr.

We now leave the wine growing district. — 20 M. *Hönningen*. — In the Liersер Tal, 1 hr. N.W. of *Liers* (the next village on the line), rises the ruined castle of *Wenzberg*.

22½ M. *Dümpelfeld* (Hotel Schmitz), junction for Gerolstein (p. 137). Our line ascends the valley of the *Adenauer Bach*.

26 M. **Adenau** (950 ft.; Eifeler Hof, 50 R. from 3½, D. 2, P. 6-12 *M*; Friedrichshof, 20 R.; Wildes Schwein, 15 R. at 3, D. 2, P. 5-6 *M*) is a straggling town with 2225 inhab., on both banks of the stream. In the market-place are some pretty half-timbered houses and the parish church. The latter, dating from the 11th cent. but subsequently altered, has a rectangular choir; the carved high-altar is late-Gothic.

The following pleasant walk takes 4½ hrs. From the upper end of the town we proceed E. by the road up the *Exbach-Tal*, from which a footpath leads to the right to (1¾ hr.) the basaltic **Hohe Acht** (2448 ft.), the highest summit of the Eifel. About 10 min. from the top is the Hotel Hohe Acht (22 R.). At the top are a view-tower (adm. 30 pf.) and a restaurant. From the Hohe Acht a ridge-path ('Höhenweg') leads S.W. to (2-2¼ hrs.) the ***Nürburg** (2225 ft.), surmounted by a ruined castle of the Counts of Are (built c. 1160, destroyed in 1689). The keep commands a fine panorama. The village of *Nürburg* (Zum Grafen Hochstaden, 15 R., with the castle-key; Hotel Pauly) lies at the foot of the hill. We descend to the Kelberg road and follow it back to Adenau. The Nürburg is ascended direct from Adenau in 1¾ hr. by leaving the road beyond Breidscheid (see below), at kilometre-stone 48.8, and following the path marked by blue rings.

From Adenau a road (motor post to Kelberg in 1 hr., thence to Utzerath in ½ hr.) runs S. viâ (1¾ M.) *Breidscheid* (see above), (3¾ M.) *Quiddelbach*, and (7½ M.) *Müllenbach*, and then ascends the *Trierbach* viâ (9¼ M.) *Zermüllen* to (10½ M.) *Kelberg* (Hotels Deutsches Haus, Hirsch), with an old church. Thence viâ (13¾ M.) *Üss* (Hotel Emerichs), with another old church, to (15 M.) *Utzerath* (p. 181).

From Adenau to Gerolstein, 33½ M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. — At (3½ M.) *Dümpelfeld* (p. 136) the line turns W. and follows the course of the Ahr. — 6¾ M. *Schuld* (Falkenberg, 14 R.; Ahrtal, 18 R.), beautifully situated. To Münstereifel, see p. 173. — 11¼ M. *Antweiler* (Brenig, 13 R.; Conradi) is the starting-point for the ascent (1¼ hr.) of the basaltic *Aremberg* (2044 ft.; extensive view from the tower), crowned with the ruins of the ancestral castle of the Dukes of Aremberg. The village of Aremberg (Hotel zur Burg) lies on the S.W. slope of the hill.

15½ M. *Ahrdorf*, junction for Blankenheim-Wald (see p. 174). — We ascend the valley of the *Ahbach;* on the right, the beautiful ruined castle of *Neu-Blankenheim* (built c. 1340). — 20½ M. *Niederehe*, with an old convent-church containing the marble tombs of Count and Countess Philipp von der Mark (d. 1613).

21¾ M. *Kerpen* (Hotel Manstein), with a ruined castle (destroyed in 1689). — 27¼ M. *Hillesheim* (Valerius, 6 R.; Fasen, 16 R.), an old-fashioned town of 3520 inhab., well-preserved walls, and an old Augustine monastery (now a factory). Railway to Jünkerath (6¼ M.; p. 174). — 32¼ M. *Pelm* (p. 175). — 33½ M. *Gerolstein* (p. 175).

Left Bank.

20. The Rhine from Remagen to Coblenz.

Map, see p. 101.

Steamers (comp. p. xviii). Fast steamer (calling at Andernach and Neuwied only) in 3 hrs. (down-stream in 1¾ hr.); fare 3 ℳ 10 pf. Ordinary steamer in about 3 hrs. (down-stream in 2 hrs.); fare 2 ℳ 40 pf. — Fast steamer from Remagen to Mainz in 9¾ hrs. (10 ℳ 10 pf.), ordinary steamer in 10½ hrs. (7 ℳ 90 pf.); comp. R. 34 & 36. — Abbreviations, see p. 102. — Kilometre marks, see p. 115.

Railway on the Left Bank, see p. 102; on the Right Bank, see p. 102.

Between Remagen and Coblenz the Rhine averages 1000 ft. in width.

On leaving *Remagen* (p. 124) we pass under the Ludendorff Bridge, completed in 1918.

Kripp, connected with Linz (p. 139) by a ferry, lies near the mouth of the *Ahr,* the deposits of which have here formed a fertile plain known as the *Goldne Meil.* Up the valley of the Ahr rises the conical summit of the Landskron (p. 132).

Sinzig (230 ft.; R., see p. 102; Deutsches Haus, 8 R.; Rheinischer Hof, 6 R.; Jägerhof, 10 R.), probably the Roman *Sentiacum,* a very ancient town with 3550 inhab., still partly surrounded by walls, lies at the foot of the hills, 1 M. from the Rhine. It was once the site of a Frankish palace, afterwards an imperial residence, which latterly belonged to the Dukes of Jülich. The chief industries are the making of mosaic tiles and of bottles for the Apollinaris Co. (p. 133). Situated on a slight eminence rises the *Parish Church,* which was consecrated in 1220 and completed c. 1250, a charming example of the late-Romanesque style, with very slightly projecting transepts, square turrets at the sides of the choir, and an octagonal tower over the crossing. The N. transept contains a winged picture on a gold ground, by an early-Cologne master (1480). Round the town are numerous villas, extending to the bridge over the Ahr. — To the W. opens the *Hellenbach Valley,* with its vineyards, through which we may proceed viâ Westum to (1¼ hr.) Heimersheim (p. 133).

Nieder-Breisig (197 ft.; S. & R.; Rhein-Hotel, 25 R., P. 6 ℳ; Weisses Ross, 14 R.; Rheinischer Hof, 10 R.; Bender, 10 R., with 1600 inhab. and numerous villas. Near the S. end of the village stands part of the Tempelhof, an old Templars' Lodge. The thermal

Right Bank.

Above *Erpel*, opposite Remagen, rises the *Erpeler Lei* (see p. 125). — *Kasbach* lies at the mouth of the brook of that name, ascended by a rack-and-pinion railway from Linz to Flammersfeld (see p. 168).

Linzhausen (hotel, see below), practically forming part of Linz, is commanded by the ivy-clad ruins of *Ockenfels*.

Linz (S. & R.). — Hotels. *Weinstock*, at Linzhausen (see above), 4 min. from the railway-station and 10 min. below the steamer-pier, 25 R., very fair, *Europäischer Hof*, 16 R. from 4, D. 2, P. 8 *M*, also good, these two with gardens on the Rhine; *Nassauer Hof*, Burg-Platz, 12 R.; *Linzer Hof*, 8 R. from 4½, D. 1½, P. 6 *M*; *Winzerhaus*, on the Kaiserberg (see below), 3 R.

Linz (197 ft.), an old town once belonging to the Electorate of Cologne, has 5220 inhab. and is an important shipping-port for basalt, which is quarried in the neighbourhood. Along the river-bank lie the loading-stages for the barges. The high-lying late-Romanesque *St. Martins-Kirche*, with a Gothic spire and other Gothic additions of the early 16th cent., contains an altarpiece of the early-Cologne school (1463), representing the Seven Joys of Mary (in the left gallery). To the S., opposite the choir, begins the ascent to the *Donatusberg* or *Kaiserberg* (377 ft.), reached from the Rhine in 20 minutes. At the top are a chapel and a bench (view).

Above Linz opens a ravine, containing the village of *Dattenberg*, with a modern church and a restored castle. Above the village is an interesting basalt-quarry, served by an aerial railway. The road to Dattenberg begins ¾ M. above Linz; that to the quarry diverges to the left, just short of the church. The vineyards on the slopes yield good red wine.

Farther up the river are *Leubsdorf* and *Ariendorf*, the former possessing an old château with four circular corner-turrets.

On the slope we next observe **Schloss Arenfels**, originally erected by Henry of Isenburg (13th cent.), and named by him after his wife, a Countess of Are. It was handsomely rebuilt in 1849-55 by Count Westerholt, from designs by Zwirner (p. 68). The fine park is open daily, on application to the gardener.

Hönningen (R.; Hotel Schloss Arenfels, 10 R.; Rhein-Hotel) is a village of 3840 inhab., surrounded by woods, with several works in which carbonic acid is produced from the gases of mineral springs. — Motor post to Waldbreitbach (p. 145), 7½ M., in 35 minutes.

well, sunk in 1914 to a depth of 1985 ft., is used for gout and gastric complaints.

About $1^3/_4$ M. above Nieder-Breisig, rises, on a bushy height, **Schloss Rheineck** (594 ft.), an outwardly unassuming building erected in 1832 by Herr M. A. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the grandfather of the chancellor, and decorated with frescoes by Steinle. The square tower, 65 ft. in height, on the S. side, is the only relic of the old castle, which was destroyed by the Elector of Cologne in 1692. At the W. base of the hill, in the valley of the *Vinxtbach*, (from 'fines', boundary), lies the hamlet of *Thal-Reineck*. The stream was the ancient *Abrinca* and formed the frontier between the Roman provinces of Upper and Lower Germania, as it still does between the Middle and Lower Rhenish dialects.

At the mouth of the *Brohltal* (p. 147) is **Brohl** (206 ft.; R.; Mittler, on the Rhine, 6 R.; Könsgen, at the station, 8 R.), a busy village with a modern Roman Catholic church. It is the chief depôt for the tuff, trass, and phonolitic stone quarried in the Brohltal.

Above *Fornich* rises the *Fornicher Kopf*, also known as the *Hohe Buche* (1040 ft.), an extinct volcano commanding a wide prospect (ascent from Brohl in 1 hr.).

Namedy, beyond the railway and scarcely visible from the river, possesses a small Gothic abbey-church of the 14th and 16th cent. and an old mansion of the Knights of Namedy, now transformed into a château and belonging to Prince Albrecht of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

On the small island of *Krummenwerth* or *Namedywerth* rises the *Namedyer Sprudel*, a geyser periodically throwing its column of carbonic water, at intervals of 6-$7^1/_2$ hrs., to a height of 160-200 ft.

Beyond the wooded Krahnenberg (p. 142) the mountains confining the river recede.

Andernach (S. & R.). — *Plan*, see p. 143. — HOTELS. On the Rhine: *Anker* (Pl. b), 20 R. at 5, D. $1^1/_2$, P. 7 *M*, with view-terrace; *Rheinischer Hof*, near the Hotel Anker, 18 R. at 4, D 2, P. 7 *M*; *Rheinkrone* (Pl. d), in the Rhein-Allee, 18 R. from $4^1/_2$, D. $1^3/_4$, P. 7 *M*, well spoken of; *Schäfer* (Pl. e), on the Schanzchen, 15 R., with a frequented open-air restaurant. — In the town: *Dahmen*, 25 R., in the market-place; *Linde*, Coblenzer Strasse, 8 R. at $3^1/_2$, D. from $1^1/_2$, P. 6 *M*. — *Café Thorwest*, Bahnhof-Strasse, near the railway subway. — SWIMMING BATHS in the Rhine. — Ferry over the Rhine. — MOTOR POST to Laach, see p. 146.

Andernach (213 ft.), an ancient town with 10,790 inhab., was the Roman *Antunnacum*, one of the fifty forts of Drusus. Sub-

Right Bank.

About 1 M. to the S.E. of Hönningen is *Arienheller* (Hotel Jägerhof), with a mineral spring discovered in 1897.

The quarry-railroad running past Arienheller ends at the *Mahlbergskopf* (1292 ft.), 4¼ M. from Rheinbrohl. — On the hill above Arienheller we can trace the direction of the Roman Limes (Pfahlgraben; p. 335), which reached the Rhine at Rheinbrohl.

In the fertile plain at the foot of the hills lies **Rheinbrohl** (R.; Traube, 5 R.; Stern), with 2910 inhab., a Rom. Cath. parish church (1855), and a Prot. church (1888).

Nieder-Hammerstein (Zwick, well spoken of), with vine-clad hills.

Above *Ober-Hammerstein* rises a massive rock of greywacke, crowned with the insignificant ruin of **Hammerstein** (633 ft.), destroyed in 1654. Emp. Henry IV. resided in this castle for some time in 1105 when persecuted by his son Henry V., and here he kept the imperial insignia till their removal by his usurping successor (comp. pp. 229, 237, 266). During the Thirty Years' War the castle was still of considerable importance.

Leutesdorf (213 ft.; R.; Leyscher Hof, with a garden on the Rhine, 10 R., well spoken of; Kurtrierscher Hof) is a village of 1900 inhabitants. Below it is the Kreuz-Kirche, a church built by the Jesuits in the 17th cent., still under Gothic influence. The apricot is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood.

On the bank of the river lies the village of *Fahr* (R.); above, amid orchards, is the Romanesque *Feld-Kirche*. The village of *Irlich* lies near the mouth of the *Wied*, which the railway crosses. — The mountains confining the river now recede.

sequently to the 6th cent. it is frequently mentioned as a royal Frankish residence. In the middle ages it was an imperial town, but was taken by the Elector of Cologne in 1496, when it lost its commercial importance. In 1688 it was burned down by the French. The partly preserved town-walls date from the 14-15th centuries. Its industries include the manufacture of malt.

Near the pier is the *Rhein-Tor*, a gateway rebuilt in 1899. — At the lower end of the town is the *Wart-Turm*, an imposing round watch-tower of 1448, girt with a frieze of pointed arches and surmounted with an octagonal story (view). Farther on is a picturesque old crane ('Alter Kran'), dating from 1554 and used up to 1911. — The Rom. Cath. *Pfarr-Kirche*, to the S. of the watch-tower, is a fine late-Romanesque edifice (1206), with four stately towers but no transepts. The choir, around which runs a gallery of small columns, is of earlier date (1120). The interior has galleries over the aisles, and contains a late-Romanesque font and a large Gothic Entombment (in stone).

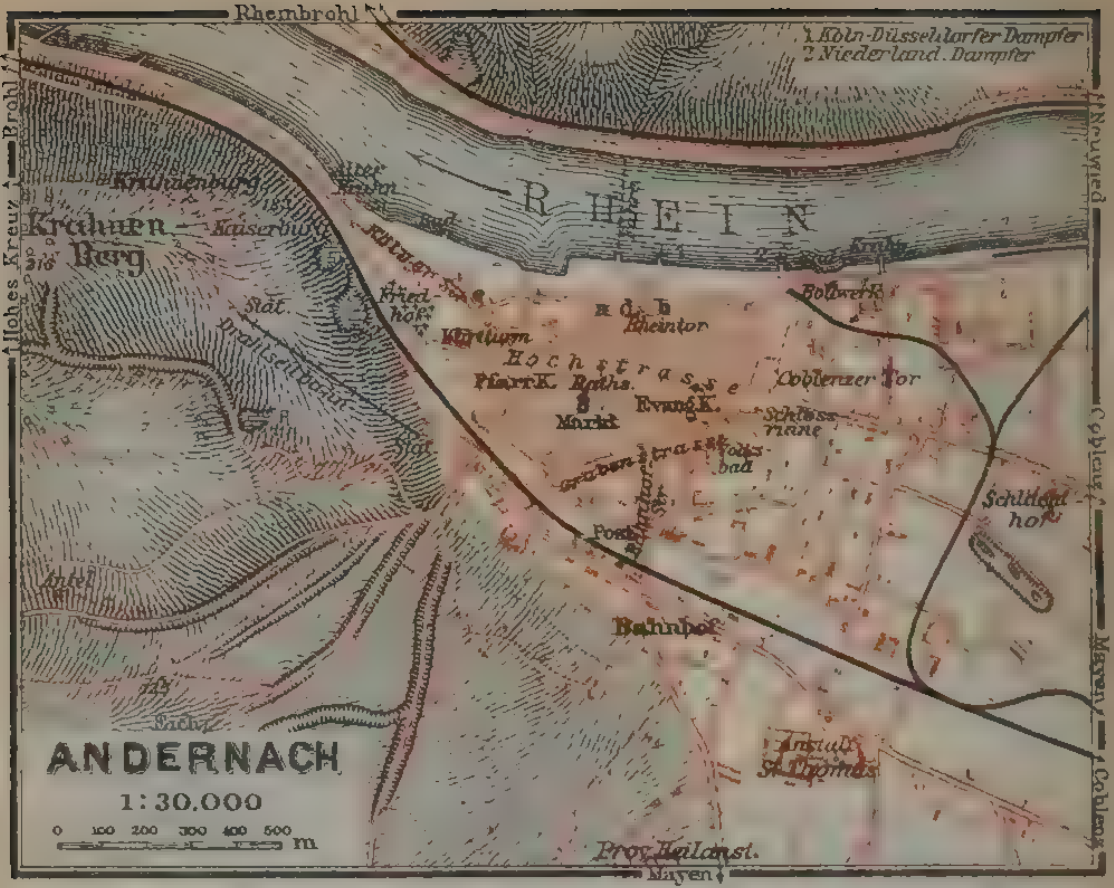
Hoch-Strasse leads E. to the late-Gothic *Rathaus* (1572), containing the municipal collection of prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish antiquities (gratuity); in the courtyard is a cistern, 42 ft. deep, known as the 'Judenbad' (Jews' bath). — We proceed past the *Protestant Church* (c. 1414) to the *Coblenzer Tor* (c. 1450). Near by are the extensive ruins of the *Schloss* of the Electors of Cologne, destroyed in 1689. To the N. are some modern wharves, where the lava millstones, tufa, trass, and other volcanic products of the neighbourhood are shipped.

The foot of the **Krahnenberg** may be reached in about 10 min. either from the station or from the Rhine (past the choir of the parish church). The ascent (20 min.) is somewhat steep (cable railway). At the top are the restaurant Krahnenburg and the Hotel-Pension Kaiserburg (12 R.), which command beautiful views (best in the afternoon).

From the restaurant Krahnenburg a marked path leads N.W. through the Andernach Forest and viâ the *Hohe Buche* (Fornicher Kopf; see p. 140) to (3½ hrs.) Brohl (p. 140), while another path leads W. past the *Hohes Kreuz* to the Hotel Waldfrieden (p. 148) and (3½ hrs.) Laach (p. 148).

From Andernach to Nieder-Mendig (for the Laacher See), see R. 21.

Above Andernach the Rhine enters the Neuwied Basin, stretching hence to Coblenz. It owes its origin to a sinking in of the slate-mountains in the tertiary period and has been filled up in the diluvial era by the deposits of the river and its affluents as well as by the ejections from the volcanoes of the Eifel.


Rhembrohl
1 Köln-Düsseldorfer Dampfer
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Hohes Kreuz
Brohl
Neuwied
Krahnen Berg
Kaiserbüsch
RHEIN
Rathaus
Rheintor
Hochstrasse
Pfarrk.
Raths.
Evang. K.
Markt
Coblenzer Tor
Schloss-mühle
Volksbad
Schildhof
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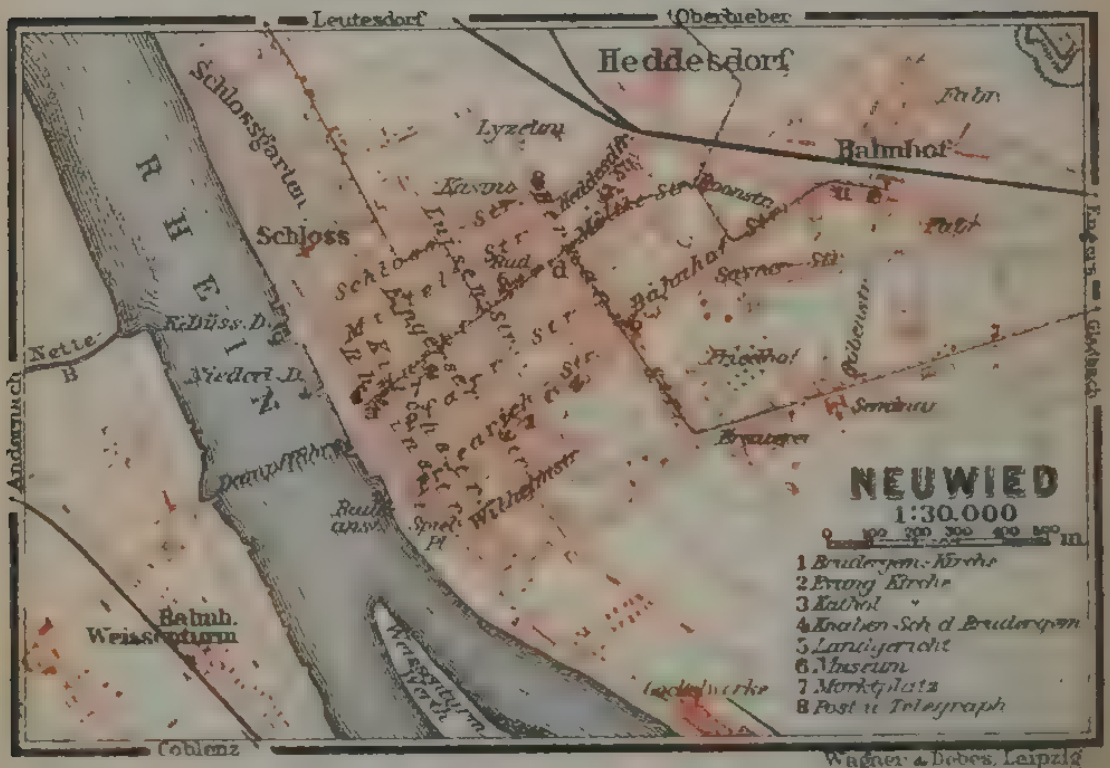

Leutesdorf
Oberdieber
Heddesdorf
Bahnhof
Schlossgarten
Schloss
RHEIN
Lyzeum
Kasino
Post
Bahnhof
Friedhof
Synagoge
Brauerei
Kl. Düss. D.
Nieder. D.
Dampfschiffahrt
Nette
Andernach
Bahnh.
Weissenthurm
Coblenz
NEUWIED
1:30.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
1 Brüdergem.-Kirche
2 Evang. Kirche
3 Kathol.
4 Knaben-Sch. d. Brüdergem.
5 Landgericht
6 Museum
7 Marktplatz
8 Post u. Telegraph
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Right Bank.

Neuwied (S. & R.). — Hotels. **Wilder Mann* (Pl. f), Rhein-Str. 32, 30 R. at 4½-6, D. 2-4, P. 8-10 *M*, on the Rhine; *Gasthof der Brüdergemeine* (Pl. c; 'Moravian Hotel'), in the town, 30 R. at 4½, D. 1¾-3 *M*, with wine and beer rooms and a garden, good; *Union* (Pl. u), 15 R. from 4, D. 1½, P. 6-8 *M*, *Bahnhofs-Hotel* (Pl. e), 10 R., *Kaiserhof*, Bahnhof-Str. 34, with wine-restaurant, these three near the station; *Rhein-Hotel* (Pl. a), on the Rhine. — Confectioners. *Dehn*, Luisen-Platz; *Krupp*, Engerser Strasse; *Alt-Holland*, Hermann-Strasse. — Municipal Baths in Markt-Strasse. — Steam Ferry to Weissenthurm (p. 144). — Tramways (every ½ hr.) from the Rhine through the town and viâ Engers to Gladbach (see p. 103), and viâ Nieder-Bieber to Ober-Bieber (see below). — Motor Posts run N.E. viâ (8 M.) *Anhausen* and (10 M.) *Rüscheid* to Dierdorf (p. 168; 15 M., in 1½ hr.); N. viâ Nieder-Bieber, Ober-Bieber (see below), and (7½ M.) Rengsdorf (see below) to *Strassenhaus* (11¼ M., in 1½ hr.); and N. viâ Nieder-Bieber to Waldbreitbach (p. 145; 12½ M., in 1¼ hr.).

Neuwied (203 ft.), a town with broad, well-built streets and several factories, was founded in 1653 on the site of the village of Langendorf (destroyed in the Thirty Years' War) by Count Frederick of Wied-Neuwied, who invited numerous settlers, without distinction of religion or payment of money. The population (20,320) consists of Protestants, Roman Catholics, Moravian Brothers, Baptists, and Jews, who have lived together here in great harmony since that period. The Moravian Brothers or Herrnhuters, the 'Quakers of Germany', form a kind of religious republic, having their own laws both for public and private life. The schools of Neuwied enjoy a high reputation, and have attracted pupils even from England. George Meredith, for example, was educated at a Moravian school here in 1843-44. — At the lower end of the town rises the spacious *Palace* of the Prince of Wied (early 18th cent.), with its fine park. Queen Elizabeth of Roumania ('Carmen Sylva'; d. 1916), the daughter of Prince Hermann of Wied, was born here in 1843. The good collection of Dutch paintings in the palace is shown in the absence of the family. The *Museum of Antiquities* (Pl. 6), at Markt-Str. 50, contains Celtic, Roman, and Frankish tomb-finds and other antiquities discovered in the vicinity (adm. 20 pf. on Wed. 2-4 and Sun. 11-1, on other days 50 pf.).

From Neuwied a Tramway ascends the valley of the *Wied*, viâ *Heddesdorf* and the *Rasselstein Foundry*, to (2½ M.) *Nieder-Bieber*, the old parish church of which contains the tomb of Count Hermann of Wied, Archbishop of Cologne (p. 107). A fort belonging to the Roman 'Limes' (Pfahlgraben; comp. p. 335) lay a little to the N. — From Nieder-Bieber the tramway ascends the valley of the *Aubach* to (4¼ M.) *Ober-Bieber* (Hotel Wiedischer Hof), at the mouth of the *Wallbach*. — In the valley of the Aubach, 2½ M. to the N.E. of Ober-Bieber, is the forester's house of *Braunsberg* (rfmts.), with a frequented ruined castle.

About 2½ M. to the N. of Ober-Bieber (motor post, see above; woodland path in 1 hr.) lies the summer resort of **Rengsdorf** (928 ft.; Richtmann, 63 R. at 4, D. 2 *M*, good; Kaiserhof, 25 R.; Stern, 40 R. at 4, D. 2 *M*; Eul, 35 R.; Post, 24 R.; and several pensions). The Pfahlgraben (see above) runs close by. Altwied (p. 145) is ¾ hr. from Rengsdorf viâ *Melsbach*.

Left Bank (Andernach).

Opposite the château of Neuwied the *Nette* flows into the Rhine. Near its mouth is the *Netter Hof*, with mills; above is the *Netterhammer* factory. The twin summit to the W. is the Plaidter Hummerich (p. 146).

At the N. end of **Weissenthurm** (197 ft.; R., see p. 102; Bahn-Hotel), with 3890 inhab., rises a lofty square watch-tower (1350), which marked the boundary between the Electorates of Trier and Cologne. Above the village stands an obelisk erected by the 'Sambre and Meuse army' to the French general Hoche, who died at Wetzlar in 1797; his remains were brought hither from Coblenz in 1919.

Quarrying operations for procuring pumice stone (comp. p. 145) led in 1898 to the discovery of two Roman camps between Weissenthurm and Urmitz. The one nearer the river, upwards of $2^1/_4$ M. in circumference, was probably designed to protect the bridge constructed here by Julius Cæsar in 55 B.C. Bridge-piles were also found in the river.

Urmitz, $1^1/_4$ M. from the railway-station of that name (p. 102).

Before reaching *Kaltenengers* we pass under the *Crown Prince William Bridge*, completed in 1918.

St. Sebastian.

Kesselheim.

Wallersheim.

Neuendorf.

As we approach *Coblenz* (p. 149) we enjoy a fine view of the Emp. William Monument, rising at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, and of the church of St. Castor.

Right Bank (Neuwied).

Excursion from Neuwied to Monrepos and Altwied. At the Rasselstein Foundry (p. 143) walkers cross the stream, beyond which they traverse the pleasant park of *Nodhausen* (restaurant) to (1/2 hr.) *Segendorf* (Wolff inn). From Segendorf a road ascends in windings to (50 min.) Monrepos, but the pedestrian may save a good deal by taking the footpath to the left above Segendorf (green and white marks).

Monrepos (1027 ft.; 860 ft. above the Rhine), a château of the Prince of Wied, stands in a beautiful park and commands an extensive prospect of the Rhine valley and the Eifel (refreshments at the *Hahnhof*, to the S. of the château). Good points of view in the vicinity are the *Holzstoss* and the **Altwieder Aussicht*. We reach the former in 10 min. by traversing the pretty beech-wood behind the château; for the latter we follow the road leading E. past the château and then take the third turning to the right (stone guide-post at a large oak). — Footpaths descend from the Altwieder Aussicht in 1/4 hr. to **Altwied** (Hotel Wiedscher Hof; Hotel zur Burg, where the key of the castle is kept), a village on the Wied, 2 M. above Nieder-Bieber, commanded by the extensive ivy-clad ruins of the ancestral castle of the Counts of Wied.

Waldbreitbach (Vier Jahreszeiten, 14 R.), lying higher up the valley of the Wied, 12 1/2 M. from Neuwied (motor post, see p. 143), is visited as a summer resort. Thence to Hönningen, see p. 139.

Immediately above Neuwied are the *Gockel-Werke* (machine-works) and the *Hermannshütte*, belonging to Krupp's (p. 50).

On both banks of the river here a peculiar kind of pumice-stone conglomerate is dug up. It is cut into squares, mixed with mortar, and dried, and is much valued as a building material.

Engers (213 ft.; R.; Hotel Rheinhof or Fiegel, at the railway-station; Römerbrücke) is a village of 3960 inhab., with factories of artificial stone (comp. above). The handsome Schloss (1760) contains ceiling-paintings by Januarius Zick (p. 153). Tramway to Neuwied or Gladbach and railway to Siershahn, see p. 103.

Near *Mühlhofen*, where the *Saynbach* falls into the Rhine, are several blast-furnaces belonging to Krupp's. On a hill in the background rises the ruined castle of Sayn (p. 103).

Bendorf (220 ft.; S. & R.; Hotel Nassauer Hof), a town of 10,500 inhab., with several factories, lies 1/4 hr. from the river.

The island of *Niederwerth*, with a village and an abbey-church consecrated in 1474, conceals the town of *Vallendar* (R.; p. 103) and the village of *Mallendar*, both lying immediately on the river. On the hill above is the Kaiser Friedrich Aussichts-Turm. King Edward III. of England resided on the island of Niederwerth for a short time in 1337, and had several interviews with the Emp. Louis and other princes. — Farther on are *Haus Besselich* (formerly belonging to the Knights Templars, now private property) and the village of *Urbar* high up on the hillside.

21. From Andernach or Brohl to the Laacher See.

Railway to *Kruft* (see below) or *Nieder-Mendig* (9¼ M., in 40 min.); thence on foot to the *Abbey of Laach* (from Kruft, viâ the Krufter Ofen, in 2¼-3 hrs.; from Nieder-Mendig in 1-1¼ hr.). — Motor Post from Andernach to Laach, 9¼ M., in 1 hr. — From the Krahnenberg (p. 112) viâ the Hohes Kreuz to Laach (3½ hrs.), see p. 142. — From Laach viâ *Wassenach* to *Bad Tönnisstein*, a station on the Brohl Valley Railway, 1¾ hr., comp. pp. 148, 147.

Andernach, see p. 140. — The railway (which goes on to Mayen and Gerolstein, see p. 180) diverges to the right from the Rhine Valley line. To the right is the provincial lunatic asylum of St. Thomas. — 3¾ M. *Plaidt;* the village (360 ft.) has a handsome church. About ¼ hr. E. is the *Rauscher-Mühle* (inn, 5 R.), with electricity works, in the valley of the brawling Nette (p. 144). In the vicinity are extensive tufa-quarries. On a rock rising abruptly from the Nette, ¾ hr. S., stands the ruin of *Wernerseck*, dating from 1400.

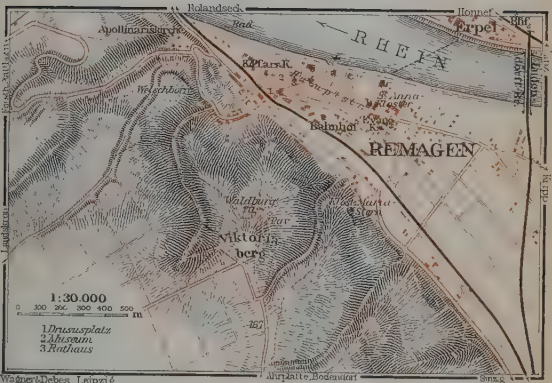
The hills which are now visible on both sides of the line are all extinct volcanoes: to the right are the *Nickenicher Weinberg* (689 ft.) and the *Krufter Ofen* (1519 ft.); to the left, the *Plaidter Hummerich* (905 ft.), with its saddle-like summit, and the *Korretsberg* (971 ft.).

6¼ M. **Kruft** (Laacher See or Auer, 5 R.), a village with 2720 inhab., a fire-brick factory belonging to Krupp's, and a fish-hatchery (¼ hr. S.). A road, soon contracting to a footpath (with good views), leads from the station to (1¼ hr.) the Krufter Ofen (see above), whence we go on to Laach either direct (1 hr.) or viâ the Lydia-Turm (p. 148; 1¾ hr.).

Farther on, to the left, in the plain, is the basilica of Frauen-Kirch (p. 180).

9¼ M. **Nieder-Mendig** (656 ft.; Erholung, at the station, 6 R.; Felsenkeller, 14 R.; Hotel Post), with 3380 inhabitants. The Cyriacus-Kirche, built c. 1200 and now forming the vestibule of the present church, contains mural paintings of the 13-15th centuries. The village stands upon a stream of basaltic lava (probably ejected by the Hochstein), which since Roman times has yielded material for millstones, paving-stones, etc. The quarries form large subterranean halls, which are supported by massive pillars left for the purpose; the inspection occupies an hour (overcoat desirable). The deserted galleries are used as beer-cellars on account of their low temperature, to which the beer of Nieder-Mendig chiefly owes its reputation. — Continuation of the railway to Mayen and Gerolstein, see p. 180.

From Nieder-Mendig to Laach (p. 148), by a dusty road, 1¼ hr. The last part of the route, after the intervening hills have been crossed, affords a view of the lake and the abbey-church.


Rolandseck
Apollinarisberg
Bad
RHEIN
Erpel
Rolandseck
Bahnhof
REMAGEN
Viktorsberg
1:30.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
m
1 Drususplatz
2 Museum
3 Rathaus
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Lederbach
Wallscheid
Ob.
Rissen
Gillenbers
Schellenpeuch
Brenk
Weiberberg
Wald
Weiberg
Mörther Kopf
Tiefenstein
Weiler
Gees
Buchholz
Kuntzkopf
Lützingen
Brohl
Rheinbrohl
RHEIN
Hammerstein
Namedy
Wassenach
Fellskopf
Nickenicher
Laacher See
Forst
Wald
Rommerich
Coblenz
Nickenich
Krufter Ofen
Kruft
Plaidt
Plaidter Hummerich
Kretzhaus
Peters-wald
Langscheid
Langenfeld
Hiraun
Volkesfeld
Riedern
Schoren
Gonschals
Schmitz-Kopf
Rothen
Abtei Laach
Bell
Thelen B.
Wiggers B.
Schützbusch
Mayener
Wittlesen
Unterwald
St. Johann-Nitz
Kunzberg
Hochwimmer
Ober
Mendig
Nord
Süd
Etringen
Ettringer Bell-B.
Bell
Mayener Vorderwald
St. Johann
Rauschelsberg
MAYEN
Thür
Kottenheim
Sattel-B.
Korretzhag
Saffig
Adenau
Coblenz

Brohl, see p. 140. — The narrow-gauge railway (to Tönnisstein in 16 min., to Kempenich in 1¾-2¼ hrs.) ascends the **Brohltal**, a narrow valley embedded in a stream of volcanic mud 50-100 ft. in thickness. On both sides are numerous tufa-quarries, some of which are open, while others are driven like mining-shafts into the hill. Carbonic acid in liquid form is produced from the natural springs. — To the right (2 M.), in the middle of the valley, rises the many-windowed castle of *Schweppenburg* (311 ft.), rebuilt in 1630 and owned by the Von Geyr family since 1716.

A side-valley, diverging here to the S., contains the *Heil-Brunnen* or *Tönnissteiner Sprudel* (385 ft.), a mineral spring similar to the Kreuz-Brunnen at Marienbad. The spring, which was known to the Romans (as evidenced by coins and vases), was reopened in the 16th cent. and has been exploited commercially since 1892.

2½ M. *Bad Tönnisstein* (460 ft.; Hotel Jägerheim), named from the ancient convent of St. Anthony (Antoniusstein), was founded by the Electors of Cologne in the 17th cent. and has three carbonated alkaline springs. To the Laacher See, see below.

The line now crosses the Brohlbach and, traversing a tunnel, enters the broader part of the Brohl Valley. — 3½ M. **Burgbrohl** (492 ft.; Traube, near the station, 6 R.; Krone, 5 R.), with an old castle, restored in the 18th century.

Beyond (4½ M.) *Weiler* the ancient crater of the *Bausenberg* (1108 ft.) rises on the right; many pyroxene crystals are found in its lava. — 6¼ M. *Nieder-Zissen* (655 ft.; Hotel Friedsam; Post, formerly Fuhrmann), with 1300 inhab., at the mouth of the Wirrbach-Tal.

From Nieder-Zissen a road leads N.E. past (¾ hr.) the volcanic basaltic peak of *Herchenberg* (1060 ft.), *Ober-Lützingen* (25 min.), and (25 min.) *Nieder-Lützingen* (843 ft.) to (40 min.) Schloss Rheineck (p. 140), where we reach the Rhine. — From Nieder-Zissen to Neuenahr (p. 133), about 4 hrs.

7½ M. *Ober-Zissen* (820 ft.), at the confluence of several brooks forming the Brohlbach. On a lofty phonolitic cone on the right, ¾ hr. from Ober-Zissen, appears the ruin of **Olbrück** (1542 ft.), with an extensive view. The castle was built in the late 11th cent. and was destroyed by the French in 1689. The key of the tower is kept at the Hotel zur Olbrück (6 R.) at *Hain*, the village below the castle. — The railway now ascends more rapidly, with the *Hannebacher Lei* and the *Perlkopf* (1900 ft.) on the right. — 10 M. *Brenk*. To the right rises the *Schellkopf* (1675 ft.). — 11 M. *Engeln*, the highest point of the line (1640 ft.), lies at the base of the *Engelner Kopf* (1867 ft.), a phonolitic hill. — At (12½ M.) *Weibern* (1345 ft.) are large tufa-quarries. — 15 M. *Kempenich* (1443 ft.; Bergweiler, 10 R. at 3¼, D. 1½, P. 4-5 *M*; Benner, 7 R.), in a well-wooded district. Motor post to Mayen, see p. 181.

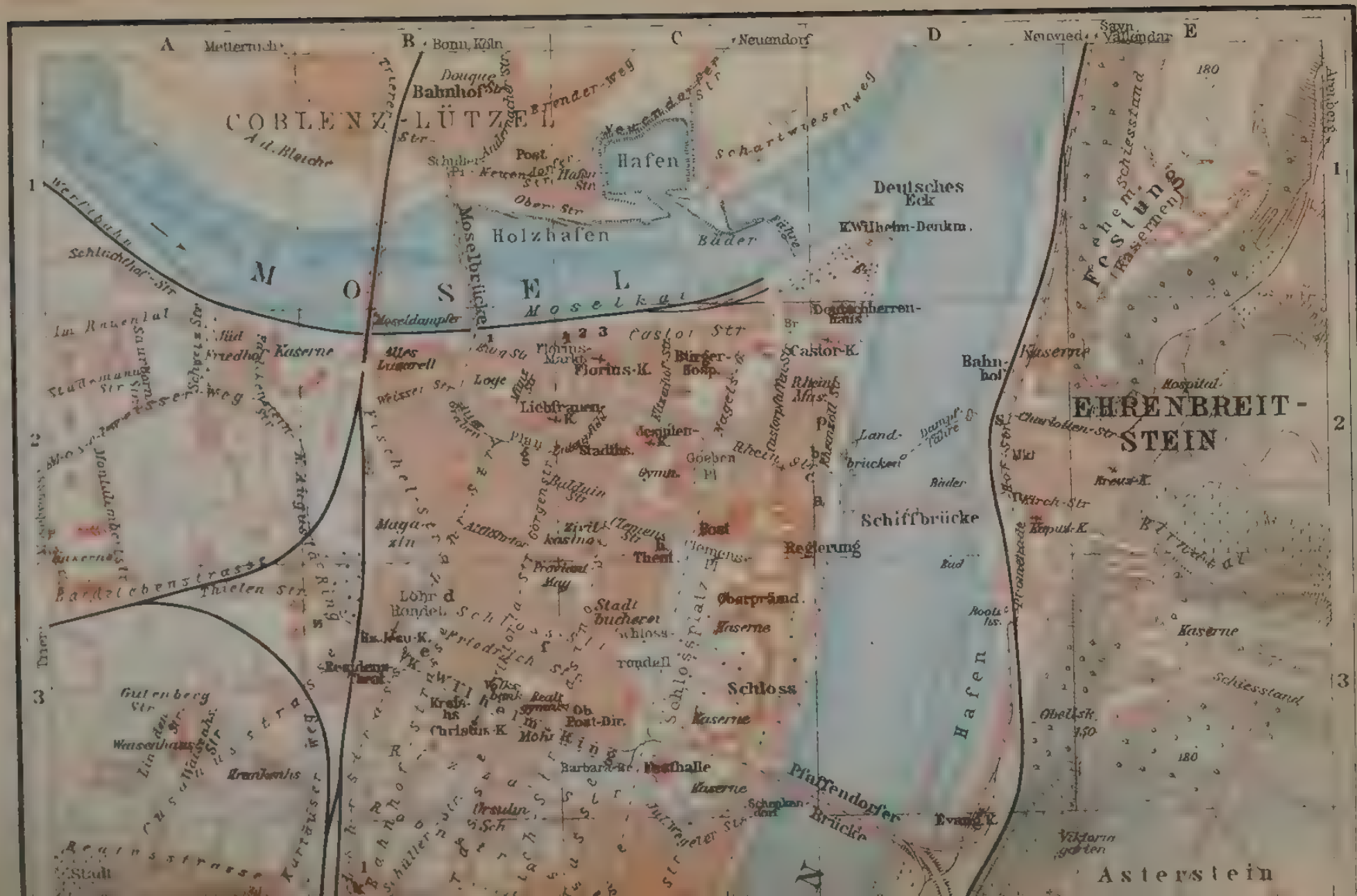
Visitors to the Laacher See quit the narrow-gauge line at Bad Tönnisstein (see above). The road thence (1¾-2 hrs.) passes (10 min.)

the ruins of the Carmelite nunnery of *Antoniusstein* or *Tönnisstein*, and ascends viâ (35 min.) *Wassenach* (Adams, 6 R.; Pörsch, 12 R., P. 4-5 *M*) to (20 min.) the *Waldfrieden Hotel* (6 R. from $3^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$-2, P. from 6 *M*), on the upper margin of the Laach basin, at the point where the wood begins. Beyond the last houses of Wassenach and at the hotel are finger-posts pointing (l.) to the *Lydia-Turm*, commanding a wide prospect. On the right rises the wooded *Veitskopf* (1401 ft.), a volcanic peak with a double crater opening on the W., and abruptly inclined lava-streams, containing numerous pyroxene crystals. The road to Laach descends to the W. bank of the lake and in 35 min. reaches the *Hotel Maria Laach* (40 R. from $3^1/_2$, P. from 7 *M*).

The **Laacher See** (905 ft.) occupies a nearly circular basin, $1^2/_3$ M. in diameter and 5 M. in circumference, and is about 175 ft. deep in the middle. It is the largest of the crater-like tarns of the Eifel (p. 172), and has obviously been a centre of volcanic activity. It is surrounded by five craters: the Veitskopf (see above), the *Laacher Kopf* (1460 ft.), the *Laacher Rothenberg* (1594 ft.), the *Thelenberg* (1312 ft.), and the Krufter Ofen (p. 146). Upwards of forty different streams of lava have been counted in the environs of the lake. The lake, which teems with fish, has no natural outlet, but the superfluous water flows off through an artificial shaft.

The Benedictine ***Abbey of Laach,** on the S.W. bank, founded in 1093 by Count Palatine Henry of Laach (d. 1095), combines with the placid wood-girt lake to form a scene of idyllic beauty. The abbey was suppressed in 1802, from 1863 to 1873 it was restored by the Jesuits, and in 1893 it was handed over to the Benedictines (from Beuron in S. Germany). The *Church*, consecrated in 1156, with dome, transepts, two choirs, five towers, and crypt, is a noble example of the Romanesque style in its highest development. The beautiful porch ('Paradies'), in front of the W. façade, belongs to the close of the 12th century. The vaulting in the interior deviates from the usual style in having its rectangular sections in the nave no broader than the square ones in the aisles. The elaborate high-altar, in the E. choir, was presented by Emp. William II. The other decorations are also modern. In the W. choir is the Gothic monument of the founder (c. 1275); the hexagonal canopy, supported by two Roman columns, once stood perhaps over the old high-altar.

An excursion may be made from Laach viâ *Bell* (Daub's Inn) to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) view-tower on the **Gänsehals** ('Goose Neck'; 1893 ft.), commanding a prospect of the Laacher See, the Pellenz, the mountains on the Rhine and the Moselle, and of Olbrück and the Seven Mts. to the N. From Bell viâ *Ober-Mendig* (Hotel zur Post), with the Elisabeth-Brunnen, to Nieder-Mendig (p. 146), 1 hr. Interesting view to the right of the Ettringer Bellerberg (p. 180), the upper part of which resembles the section of a volcano. From Bell viâ the *Hohenstein* (1850 ft.) to the Hochsimmer (p. 181), $1^3/_4$ hr., red way-marks.


A
B
C
D
E
Metternich
Bonn, Köln
Neuendorf
Neuwied
Sayn
Vallendar
COBLENZ-LÜTZEL
Bahnhof
Hafen
Holzhafen
Deutsches Eck
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Denkm.
MOSEL
Moselbrücke
Moselkai
Moseldampfer
Deutschherren-Haus
Castor-K.
Florins-K.
Liebfrauen-K.
Stadthaus
Gymn.
Schiffbrücke
Post
Regierung
Oberpräsid.
Schloss
Kaserne
Ob. Post-Dir.
Barbara-Kirche
Festhalle
Pfaffendorfer Brücke
Evang. K.
Schenkendorf
Ursulin. Sch.
Residenz-theat.
Wilh.-K.
Kriegerdenkm.
Krankenhs.
Christus-K.
Mosel-Kring
Rheinanlagen
Rheinstr.
Schlossplatz
Friedrich Wilhelm-Ufer
Löhr'd
Stadtbücherei
Gymnasium
Realgymn.
Volksbank
Provinzial-Mus.
Ziv. Kasino
Thent.
Bad
Landbrücken
Dampffähre
Rheinbad
Ehrenbreitstein
Festungsplatz
Kaserne
Hospital
Charlotten-Str.
Kreuz-K.
Kapuz.-K.
Wirch-Str.
Obelisk
Schiesstand
Viktoria-garten
Asterstein
Stadt
Rauenthal
Kurfürsten-Str.
Bahnhofstr.
Schützenstr.
Lützelcoblenzer Str.
Werthbahn
Schlachthof-Str.
Bardtebenstrasse
Thielen Str.
Augustastr.
Moltkestr.
Gutenberg Str.
Weisserhaus
Lindenstr.
Rauenstrasse
Kurfürsten-Weg
Castor Str.
Burg Str.
Weisser Str.
Löwe
Pfaffengasse
Fischerhäuschen
Augustastr.
Jesuitengasse
Jesuitenplatz
Jägerstr.
Rheinstr.
Rheinl. Mus.
Rheinanl.
Goeben Pl.
Buldwin Str.
Jesuitenstr.
Jägerstr.
Zirkel
Clemens Pl.
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Barbara-Kirche
Festhalle
Kaserne
Schenkendorf
Ursulin. Sch.
Jesuitengasse
Jägerstr.
Rheinstr.
Rheinanl.
Rheinl. Mus.
Goeben Pl.
Buldwin Str.
Zirkel
Clemens Pl.
Clemens Str.
Schlossplatz

COBLENZ
1:20.000
0 50 100 200 300 400 m
1 Alte Burg B 2
2 Kaufhaus C 2
3 Schöffenhaus C 2
4 Synagoge C 2
1:10.000
0 50 100 150 m
Deutsches Eck
Kaiser Wilhelm Denkmal
Bad
Fähre
MOSEL
Werfthahnhof
Zollhof
Deutschherren-haus
Castor-K.
Castor-Str.
Castorhof
Florins-K.
Florinsmarkt
Florinskirche
Bürger-hospital
Preußisches Regierungs-Präsid.
Görres-Str.
Görres-denkmal
Aich-amt
Rhein-Anlage
Lieb-frauen-K.
Liebfrauen-platz
Jesuiten-Pl.
Stadthaus
Jesuiten-K.
Fergusstrasse
Rheinstr.
Residenz-bad
Gymnasium
Coblenzer Gymnasium
Goeben-platz
Goeben
Gymnasial-Str.
Schanzenpforte
Gefängnis
Justiz-Geb.
Ministerial-Geb.
Reg.-Str.
Reichs-bank
Regierung
Zivil-kasino
Post u. Telegr.
Theater
Clemens-platz
Festungs-bauhof
Wohnung d. Reg.-Präsid.
Schloss-platz
Kronprinzen-Oberpräsidium
Rheinanlagen
Rheinbrücke
Schiff-Br.
Kaiserin Augusta Anlagen
Kaiserin Augusta Ufer
Rhein-Ufer
Rhein-Str.
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ufer
Schützenhaus
Schützenhaus-Str.
Kaiserin Augusta-Str.
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str.
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ufer
Kaiserin Augusta-Ufer
Kaiserin Augusta-Anlagen
Kaiserin Augusta-Brücke
Kaiserin Augusta-Str.

22. Coblenz and its Environs.

STEAMER PIERS (Landebrücken), comp. Pl. D, 2. — The MAIN RAILWAY STATION (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. B, 4) is 25 min. from the piers (tramway, see below) and 10 min. from the Rhine Promenade. Ehrenbreitstein railway-station, see p. 156. Coblenz-Lützel station (Pl. B, 1), see p. 102.

Hotels (several are at present occupied by the French). ON THE RHINE: **Coblenzer Hof* (Pl. a; C, D, 2), opposite the pontoon-bridge, up-to-date, 120 R. (40 with baths) at 6-8, D. $2^3/_4$-$3^3/_4$, P. 12-15 *M*; *Riesen-Fürstenhof & Anker* (Pl. b; C, D, 2), opposite the steamer-pier, 200 R. at 4-7 *M*, *Traube* (Pl. c; C, D, 2), Rhein-Str. 1, 76 R. from $3^1/_2$ *M*, with wine-restaurant, both good. — IN THE TOWN: *Monopol-Métropole* (Pl. d; B, 3), corner of Schloss-Strasse and Löhr-Rondell, 80 R., good; *Palast-Park* (Pl. e; B, 3), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 54, 70 R. at $4^1/_2$-6, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_4$-$3^1/_4$ *M*. — AT THE STATION: *Höhmann* (Pl. i; B, 4), 70 R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$ *M*; *Continental* (formerly Hansa; Pl. k, B 4), 40 R.; *Löwe* (Pl. o; B, 4), Franken-Strasse, 24 R.; *Bahnhofs-Hotel* (Pl. l; B, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 52, 35 R., plain. — *Christliches Hospiz* (Pl. z; B, 3), Kaiserin-Augusta-Ring 13, 40 R. — AT EHRENBREITSTEIN (p. 156): *Zum Kurfürsten* (Pl. s; D, 2), Hof-Strasse, 20 R.

Restaurants. WINE. *Carlton* (formerly Bodega), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 52, corner of Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. B, 3); *Bol's Stube Alt-Holland*, Jesuiten-Platz 1 (Pl. C, 2). — *Zivil-Casino* (Pl. C, 2), noted for its wine; introduction by a member necessary. — BEER. *Neuer Franziskaner*, Goeben-Platz 5 (Pl. C, 2), *Alter Franziskaner*, Goeben-Platz 2, both good; *Festhalle* (Pl. C, 3; p. 154).

Cafés. *Werner*, Rhein-Str. 23 (Pl. C, 2); *Schloss-Café*, Schloss-Str. 17 (Pl. B, 3); *Pickel*, Löhr-Str., corner of Fischel-Strasse (Pl. B, 2); *Ceylon Tea Rooms*, Rhein-Str. 13 (Pl. C, 2); *Odéon*, Löhr-Str. 88 (Pl. D, 3); *Rheinterrasse*, at Ehrenbreitstein, above the pontoon-bridge.

Baths. Warm and vapour baths at the *Residenzbad* (Pl. C, 2), Castor-pfaffen-Str. 8. — Swimming-baths in the Rhine, near the Schiff-Brücke (Pl. D, 2), at Ehrenbreitstein (Pl. D, 3), and in the upper Rhine Promenade (p. 154); also in the Moselle (Pl. C, 1).

Post Offices (Pl. C, 2) at Clemens-Platz and at the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. B, 4).

Cabs. Horse and motor cabs; tariff posted up inside.

Tramways (every 10-20 min.) **1.** From the *Rhine* (Schiff-Brücke, Pl. D, 2; p. 155) viâ the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 4) to the *Schützenhof*, near the electricity works (Elektrisches Werk; Pl. A, 6). — **4** and **5.** From the *Plan* (Pl. B, 2) viâ the Mosel-Brücke to *Neuendorf* (p. 144; 10 min.) or to *Metternich* (p. 179; 20 min.). — **6.** From the Herz-Jesu-Kirche (Pl. D, 3; p. 154) to *Güls Ferry* (Moselweiss, p. 189; 17 min.). — **7** and **8.** From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 4) viâ Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring and the Pfaffendorf Bridge to *Ehrenbreitstein* (Pl. D, E, 2; p. 156; 17 min.) and thence to *Vallendar*, *Bendorf*, and *Sayn* (p. 103; 52 min.). — **9.** From *Ehrenbreitstein* (Pl. D, 2; p. 156) to *Arenberg* (p. 156; 20 min.). — **10.** From *Coblenz* (Festhalle; Pl. C, 3) viâ the Pfaffendorf Bridge to *Pfaffendorf* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), *Horchheim* (Pl. C, 7; p. 241), and *Niederlahnstein* (p. 241; $^1/_2$ hr.). — **11.** From *Vallendar* (p. 103) to *Höhr* and *Grenzhausen* (p. 103; 37 min.).

Motor Posts. From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 4) to *Capellen-Stolzenfels* (p. 240), $33^3/_4$ M., several times daily in 25 minutes. — From *Ehrenbreitstein* (Pl. D, E, 2; p. 156) viâ *Arenberg* (p. 156) to *Montabaur* (p. 169), $12^1/_2$ M., 2-4 times daily in 1 hr.

Inquiry Office, Post-Strasse, corner of Goeben-Platz (Pl. C, 2).

American Consulate, Viktoria-Str. 24 (Pl. B, 3), open 9-4 (Sat. 9-1).

Times of Admission. — *Municipal Museum*, in the Schloss (p. 153), Sun. 10-1, week-days 9-1 & 3-6, 50 pf. — *Rhine Museum* (p. 152), daily 10-1 & 2-5; adm. 50, on Sun. 25 pf.

Chief Attractions (½ day). Walk from the *Main Railway Station* through the Markenbildchenweg and Prinzess-Luisen-Weg to the Rhine Promenade (p. 151), or (better) take the tramway to the Schützenhof (No. 1, see p. 149) and walk thence along the Rhine Promenade to the Schenkendorf Monument, here turn to the left, and proceed to the Stadtische Festhalle, pass the Schloss to Goeben-Platz, follow Rhein-Strasse to the Rhine Quay, Emperor William Monument, and Church of St. Castor, walk along the Moselle Quay to the Schöffenhaus, and proceed past the Moselle Bridge, viâ the Alter Graben, to the Plan; thence return by tramway to the Rhine. Cross the pontoon-bridge, ascend the Asterstein, and return viâ the Pfaffendorf Bridge. — From the *Steamer Pier* we follow the Rhine Promenade to the Empress Augusta Monument and proceed viâ Mainzer Strasse (tramway) to the Städtische Festhalle, where we join the route described above.

Coblenz or *Koblenz* (197 ft.), French *Coblence*, situated at the influx of the *Moselle* into the *Rhine*, with a population of 58,750 (nearly four-fifths Rom. Cath.) and an important wine-trade, is the capital of the Rhenish Province of Prussia. It claims to have the most beautiful situation and environs of any of the larger Rhenish towns. On the right bank of the Rhine, crowning a steep and rocky height, stands the massive Ehrenbreitstein, while opposite, to the S., is the Pfaffendorfer Höhe, with the Asterstein. To the S.W. rises the Kartause, and to the N.W., beyond the Moselle, the low Petersberg. Formerly occupying a triangular tract confined by the two rivers, the city, since the removal of its fortifications in 1890, has gradually spread over the whole floor of the valley between the Kartause and the Rhine.

As the pure Latin form of its name *(Confluentes)* indicates, the town was founded by the Romans, who erected a castellum at this point to protect the passage of the Moselle. During the construction of the present main railway-station important remains were discovered of the military road reconstructed by Aurelian (270-275), which came down from the Kartause. The presence of numerous tombstones amid the flag-stones of the road indicate that the population of Confluentes was more civil than military. On the ruins of the Roman town there arose a royal Frankish 'palatium', which Emperor Henry II. granted to the Archbishopric of Trier in 1018, with the rights of levying tolls and coining money. As a member of the Rhenish Towns League (p. 291) Coblenz flourished greatly, but it remained under the jurisdiction of the archbishops, whose frequent residence it was from the 13th cent. onwards (p. 152). In the Thirty Years' War it was captured by the Swedes, the French, and the Imperialists, and in 1688 it was bombarded in vain by the French under Marshal Boufflers. The last elector, *Clemens Wenceslaus* (b. 1739; son of Augustus III., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony), who left the Austrian military service for the church in 1761 and became archbishop in 1768, resided here almost exclusively (d. 1812 at Oberndorf near Augsburg). The town has much to be grateful for to this gifted prince, whose main interest lay in the secular welfare of his electorate rather than in the exercise of his ecclesiastical power, but it received harsh treatment during the invasion of the Revolutionists in 1794 in consequence of his hospitality to the French émigrés. Strongly fortified by Prussia in 1815 et seq., Coblenz was accounted down to 1870 one of the most important military stations on the Rhine. Since the Treaty of Versailles Coblenz has been the seat of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission (p. 153); it was occupied first by American and then (since 1923) by French troops.

Coblenz originally lay wholly on the Moselle, clustering round the foot of a hill rising abruptly from the river and once crowned by the Roman castellum. On the highest point of this hill, partly on Roman foundations, rises the Rom. Cath. *Liebfrauen-Kirche,* or *Ober-Pfarrkirche* (Pl. B, C, 2), first mentioned in 1182. The late-Romanesque nave and aisles date from 1242-59, the late-Gothic choir from 1404-31, and the beautiful reticulated vaulting of the nave from 1500. — The limits of the original town toward the W., S., and E. are indicated by the concentric series of streets named the Alter Graben, the Plan, the Entenpfuhl, and Kornpfort-Strasse. These streets contain several old houses of the 17-18th cent., with oriel windows, among which may be instanced the *Vier Türme* (1689-91), four corner-houses with towers, which stand at the junction of the Alter Graben and Löhr-Strasse. The last-named street follows the direction of the old Roman military road (p. 150).

The Alter Graben ends at the **Moselle Bridge** (Pl. B, 1), erected by Elector Baldwin (p. 204) in 1344, and restored in 1440, which crosses the river in fourteen arches. It commands a fine view down-stream of the Emperor William Monument and of Ehrenbreitstein, and up-stream of the Moselle hills rising beyond the railway bridge (on the line from Coblenz to Cologne; see p. 102). — The lofty turreted building adjoining the bridge is the ancient *Burg* (Pl. 1; B, 2), a castle belonging to the Electors of Trier, built in 1280-87 and partly reconstructed in the 16th and 17th cent.; it contains a stone spiral staircase of 1557. — The Mosel-Kai (Pl. B, C, 1) leads down-stream to the Emperor William Monument (p. 152).

In the N.E. corner of the oldest part of the town stands the *Florins-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2), a Romanesque pillared basilica of the latter half of the 12th cent., with a Gothic choir of 1356 but having no transepts. Since 1818 it has been used as a Protestant church. To the N. is the sexton's house, containing a Romanesque vaulted room (c. 1220) which belonged to St. Florin's abbey. The so-called *Kaufhaus* (Pl. 2; C, 2), in the Florins-Markt, was built in 1479 as a town-hall. Beneath the clock is a bearded head, with rolling eyes; the tongue protrudes when the hours are struck. The neighbouring *Schöffenhaus* (Pl. 3; C, 2) is a court-house of 1530.

In the 18th cent. Coblenz began to extend towards the Rhine. The handsomest buildings facing the river are all of recent erection. Nearly opposite the pontoon-bridge (p. 155) is the **Regierungs-Gebäude** (Government Building; Pl. C, D, 2, 3; now occupied by the French), erected in 1902-5 in the massive forms of the Rhenish variety of the Romanesque style, with a large S. tower, an elaborate main portal, and a lower N. tower. On the upper part of the central structure are figures in embossed copper of St. George, Wine-growing, and Navigation. Adjoining on the N. is the *Coblenzer Hof*, an hotel

completed in 1913 (see p. 149). — Somewhat back from the river, near which is the Schloss, is the Oberpräsidium (see p. 153).

A broad quay runs along the Rhine to the 'Deutsches Eck', the point of land between the Rhine and the Moselle, so called from the Deutsch-Herrenhaus (see below). Upon this point rises the mighty ***Emperor William I. Monument,** erected in 1897 by the Rhine Province and designed by Bruno Schmitz. The copper equestrian figure of the emperor, 46 ft. in height, accompanied by a Genius (30 ft. high) bearing the laurel-wreathed imperial crown, is by Emil Hundrieser. Steps ascend to the raised terrace and to a gallery surrounding the central portion. The total height of the structure is 121 ft. The materials are granite from the Black Forest and basaltic lava from Nieder-Mendig (p. 146). A specially fine view of the monument is obtained from the steamers ascending the river.

The Rom. Cath. **Castor-Kirche** (Pl. C, D, 2), was originally founded outside the town in 836 and dedicated to St. Castor (p. 191). The present building, a Romanesque basilica with four towers, dates mainly from the 12th cent. and was consecrated in 1208. It terminates in a semicircular apse with a gallery of small columns and presents a picturesque appearance from the quay. The nave (with a stone pulpit of 1625) is roofed with Gothic reticulated vaulting, which was substituted in 1498 for the originally flat ceiling. To the right, in the choir, is the Gothic monument of Archbishop Kuno von Falkenstein (d. 1388; p. 249), while to the left is the less important monument of his great-nephew, Archbishop Werner von Falkenstein (d. 1418). — To the W. of the church stands the *Castor-Brunnen* (Pl. 'Br.'; C, 2), erected in 1812 by the French prefect Jules Doazan in commemoration of Napoleon's entry into Moscow. The Russian general Saint-Priest, being of a humorous turn of mind, added the words: 'Vu et approuvé par nous commandant Russe de la ville de Coblentz. Le 1 jan. 1814'. — To the N.E., behind the church, on the side next to the Emperor William Monument, is the *Deutsch-Herrenhaus* (Pl. D, 2), the oldest settlement of the Teutonic Order in the Rhenish district, founded in 1216, altered in the 15-18th cent., and fitted up for the reception of the government archives in 1900. It has an interesting Gothic hall.

The **Rhine Museum** (Pl. C, D, 2), farther S., at Rheinzoll-Str. 2, was founded in 1912. Adm., see p. 149.

Ground Floor. 'The nascent Rhine': reliefs of the sources of the Rhine in Switzerland; representations of various geological periods. — First Floor. The Rhine in prehistoric, Roman, and mediæval times: model of Celtic lake-dwellings (Lake of Constance); bridges built by Cæsar over the Rhine (53 B.C.); model of Bacharach and Stahleck (1668); the Pfalz (p. 257); painting of Dordrecht (c. 1620). — Second Floor. On the right, 'The Romantic Period': panorama of Bingen (1625); beginning of passenger navigation (1830). On the left, 'The productive Rhine': shipping, river-works; painting of the harbour at Duisburg-Ruhrort (1916); models of ships (modern period).

The hotel *Riesen-Fürstenhof* (Pl. b; B, C, 2), at the corner of Rhein-Strasse, was the birthplace of Joseph von Görres (1776-1848), the Rom. Cath. publicist. The busy Rhein-Strasse (Pl. C, 2) leads hence to Goeben-Platz, in which rises a statue, by F. Schaper, of *General von Goeben* (d. at Coblenz in 1880), a distinguished commander in the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. Goeben-Platz 1 (at the N.E. angle of the square) is the house where Karl Baedeker began to publish guide-books in 1827 (comp. p. 155).

The W. continuation of Rhein-Str. leads to the small Jesuiten-Platz, which is flanked by the *Stadthaus*, formerly a Jesuit college (1694), with a broad archway, and the *Jesuiten-Kirche*, erected in 1609-15 (handsome Renaissance portal); the church contains an altar of 1638 and a pulpit of 1645, both in the baroque style. In this square is a statue, by Uphues (1899), of the physiologist *Johannes Müller*, a native of Coblenz (1801-58).

Post-Strasse leads from Goeben-Platz to Clemens-Platz, where an obelisk commemorates the construction in 1791 (by Elector Clemens Wenceslaus, p. 150) of the first town-aqueduct. The *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 2, 3), on the W. side of the square, was built by Clemens Wenceslaus in 1786. — On the S.E. side of the square is the *Oberpräsidium* (Official Residence of the Provincial President), completed in 1910, and now occupied by the *Inter-Allied Commission* (p. 150). Kronprinzen-Str. leads to the Rhine Promenade (p. 154).

Schloss-Platz (Pl. C, 3) is planted with lime-trees and flanked on the E. side by the former electoral stables (now barracks) and the Schloss.

The **Schloss** (Pl. C, 3), an extensive building with a lofty Ionic portico, was erected in 1778-86, from the designs of the French architects M. d'Ixnard and A. F. Peyre, for Clemens Wenceslaus (p. 150). The building was restored in 1842-45 by Stüler. The Prince of Prussia (afterwards Emp. William I.) lived here in 1850-58, and the Empress Augusta annually spent a part of spring and autumn here until her death in 1890. The rooms (on the upper floor) which they occupied now contain the *Municipal Museum* (adm., see p. 149).

In the *Electors' Room* (the furniture dating from the time of Empress Augusta) are portraits of Electors of Trier, from Richard von Greiffenklau (p. 204) to Clemens Wenceslaus (p. 150). — The *Weisser Saal* contains a collection of pre-Roman, Roman, and Frankish antiquities found in the neighbourhood. — The *Roter Damast-Saal* (beautiful fireplace and crystal chandelier) contains unimportant Netherlandish pictures and mediæval sculptures. — The *Pearl Room*, with Berlin porcelain, and the *Throne Room* are also maintained in their old state; the ceiling-painting in the latter is by Januarius Zick (see below). — Returning to the Roter Damast-Saal, we enter the *Blauer Saal* and the adjoining *Reception Room*, both of which contain paintings by the Zick family (Johann, 1702-62; Januarius, 1732-97; Conrad, 1773-1836; Gustav, 1809-86; Alexander, 1845-1907) and their pupils. — In the last apartment, the *Writing Room* of Empress Augusta, are Coblenz works of applied art, plaquettes from the Sayn ironworks (p. 103), etc.

Beyond the approach to the Pfaffendorf Bridge (p. 155), on the left of the street, are the *Städtische Festhalle* (1901; Pl. C, 3; restaurant, see p. 149), the upper rooms of which are sometimes used for art-exhibitions, and the *Rheinhalle* (1925), for congress-meetings. Behind it, on the site of the former town-walls, begins the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring (Pl. B, C, 3), containing a monument to the chemist *K. F. Mohr* (b. 1806 at Coblenz; d. 1879), with a bronze bust by Hugo Cauer (1914), and flanked by several public buildings: to the left, the Prot. *Christus-Kirche* (1901-3), the *Kreishaus* (local government offices), and the *Police Headquarters*. Beyond these, in Löhr-Strasse, is the Rom. Cath. *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3; Church of the Sacred Heart), with its five towers, built in 1900-6 by Ludwig Becker in the Romanesque style.

Beyond the Festhalle, where the demolished Mainzer Tor once marked the limits of the town, begin the new quarters, with the Rom. Cath. *St. Josephs-Kirche* (Pl. B, 5; 1896-98), and the wide Mainzer Strasse (tramway, p. 149) as the main artery of traffic. The side-streets on the left lead to the Rhine Promenade.

The **Rhine Promenade** *(Rhein-Anlagen)*, a creation of Empress Augusta (whence also known as the *Kaiserin-Augusta-Anlagen;* Pl. B, C, 5, 4), extends up the river to the S. of the Rhine Quay (p. 152) for a distance of $1^1/_2$ M., commanding a view of the Pfaffendorf Bridge, the Ehrenbreitstein, the Pfaffendorfer Höhe, and the crowded river. The first part of it skirts the wall of the palace garden, which is ornamented with a marble relief ('Fisher Folk'), by Ludwig Cauer (1917). To the left, beyond the bridge, to which a flight of iron steps ascends, is a column commemorating its construction, while to the right is a bust of the patriotic poet, *Max von Schenkendorf* (b. 1783), who died at Coblenz in 1817. Farther on, to the right, are numerous villas surrounded with gardens. To the right is the Prinzess-Luisen-Weg (comp. p. 150). Adjoining is the *Trinkhalle*, with numerous seats in the open air (rfmts.). Opposite the end of the island of Oberwerth is the tasteful monument to *Empress Augusta*, the seated marble figure and the reliefs by K. F. Moest, and the architectonic background by Bruno Schmitz (1896). On the island of *Oberwerth* (Pl. B, 7), which is connected with the Rhine Promenade by a causeway, are a group of villas, the old Manor House, and a Roman Catholic seminary for women teachers. — Behind the Augusta Monument runs Mainzer Strasse. About 10 min. farther on it meets Hohenzollern-Strasse, which runs direct to the Main Railway Station (tramways, see p. 149).

The grounds end at the point where the Berlin and Trier railway crosses the arm of the river between the island of Oberwerth and the mainland by an embankment. The **Horchheim Bridge** (Pl. B, C, 7), which spans the wider arm of the river, between Ober-

werth and the E. bank, was constructed in 1877-79 and consists of two iron arches, each with a span of 350 ft. It is also open to pedestrians, who enjoy from it an admirable view (approach on the S. side of the embankment, near the E. margin of the island).

The bridge reaches the E. bank $^1/_2$ hr. above the pontoon-bridge at Coblenz (tramway No. 10, see p. 149). — *Horchheim* railway-station (p. 241) is situated at the upper end of the village, 10 min. from the bridge.

Beyond the embankment, about 2 M. from the Festhalle (p. 154) by Mainzer Strasse, is the mouth of the small valley of the *Laubbach*, with an abandoned hydropathic. A road ascending to the left at the entrance to the valley leads viâ the *Geisenköpfchen* in 25 min. to the Rittersturz, which may also be reached in $^1/_4$ hr. by a shorter footpath diverging to the left. The ***Rittersturz** (545 ft.; good restaurant, also R.), a hill laid out with promenades, commands a beautiful view of Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein (down-stream) and of Lahneck, Marksburg, and Stolzenfels (up-stream).

The walk may be prolonged to the S., either to the right to the top of the Kühkopf (see below), or to the left along the slope to the (25 min.) *Dommelberg* (731 ft.), with a view resembling that from the Rittersturz. Three prehistoric stone circles on the slope of the Dommelberg point to the existence of a Celtic settlement.

The summit of the **Kühkopf** ('Cow's Head'; 1253 ft.) is reached from the Rittersturz in $^3/_4$ hr. by following paths through woods, finally crossing the Hunsrück road. It commands an extensive view of the Rhine and the Moselle, with the volcanic summits of the Eifel. — From the Kühkopf we reach Capellen in 1 hr. by returning to the Hunsrück road, following it to the right for a short distance, and then diverging to the left by the road (guide-post) passing Schloss Stolzenfels (p. 240). A number of Celtic and Roman remains have been discovered on the 'Pastorpfad' (path from Capellen to Waldesch), which crosses the last-mentioned road. Among these are the foundation-walls of a temple of Mercury; the hand of a colossal statue, with tortoise and serpent, is preserved in Schloss Stolzenfels. — Winningen (p. 189) is reached from the Kühkopf viâ the forester's house at *Remstecken* (rfmts.) in $1^1/_2$ hr.

On the N. slope of the **Kartause** (Pl. A, 4, 5; so named from a vanished Carthusian monastery), a hill rising to the W. of the Main Station, is the *Coblenz Cemetery* (Friedhof), where repose the remains of Max von Schenkendorf (p. 151), Karl Baedeker (1801-59; on the slope above and beyond the chapel), and Gen. von Goeben (p. 153).

Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein.

Tramway from the Main Railway Station at Coblenz to Ehrenbreitstein, see p. 149. Others run from Ehrenbreitstein to Vallendar, Bendorf, and Sayn (p. 103) and to Arenberg (p. 156). From Pfaffendorf to Niederlahnstein, see p. 149. — Motor Ferries also run from Coblenz to Ehrenbreitstein and Pfaffendorf (10 pf.).

Three bridges connect Coblenz with the right bank of the Rhine. The chief traffic follows the **Pontoon Bridge** (Schiffbrücke; Pl. D, 2), which begins at the Altstadt part of the Rhine Quay. Communication from the Neustadt is effected by the **Pfaffendorf Bridge** (Pl. C, D, 3, 4), which crosses the stream in three iron arches, each of 320 ft. span, and ends at a point between Ehrenbreitstein and

Pfaffendorf. The *Horchheim Bridge* is described on p. 154. All three bridges command beautiful views.

Ehrenbreitstein (Pl. D, E, 2; hotels, see p. 149), a small town with 2950 inhab., is situated in a valley between the Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein, extending along the base of the latter, past the large winter-harbour, to the Pfaffendorf Bridge. — To reach the railway-station and the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein we turn to the left from the pontoon-bridge into Hof-Strasse. Here, to the left, is the Hotel zum Kurfürsten (Pl. s, D 2; p. 149), once occupied by M. de La Roche, chancellor of the Electorate of Trier, to whom Goethe paid a visit in 1774 (tablet). Farther on, to the left, is the *Railway Station* of the Right Bank (pp. 104, 238), while to the right is the *Dikasterialgebäude* (court of justice), erected as an electoral palace in 1738-48 and now used as barracks (Kaserne; Pl. D, 2).

The **Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein** (Festung; Pl. E, 1) rises opposite the influx of the Moselle, 385 ft. above the Rhine, on a precipitous rock. The present fortress, built in 1816-26 by General von Aster, succeeds a very ancient stronghold of the Electors of Trier, which played an important part in the Thirty Years' War, and was taken by the French in 1799 after a gallant resistance. Permission to view the interior must be obtained from the French authorities.

The road which ascends the valley at the back of the Ehrenbreitstein to Montabaur (p. 169; tram to Arenberg and motor post to Montabaur, see p. 149) leads by *Niederberg* to (2½ M.) **Arenberg** (655 ft.; Arenberg, 6 R.; Roter Hahn, 7 R.), usually known as *Roter Hahn*, a favourite resort of pilgrims, with a church of 1868. — The road diverging to the right, ¾ hr. beyond Arenberg, leads past the large farm of *Denzerhaide* to (2 hrs.) Ems (p. 157).

The former fortress of **Asterstein** (Pl. E, 4), situated on the hill to the S. of the Ehrenbreitstein, may be visited from Coblenz (there and back) in 1¼ hr. From the pontoon-bridge we proceed straight on to the end of Kirch-Strasse and follow the road to the right. Where the road turns to the left, a shorter route (20 min.) ascends by the steps to the right, crosses the road which leads up from the 'Promenade', and again ascends by steps. We then follow the road to the summit, where there is an obelisk (Pl. D, E, 3) in memory of the Austro-Prussian war (1866) and a beautiful but rather obstructed view of Coblenz, with the Vorder-Eifel in the background. The road continues past the Viktoria-Garten (Pl. D, E, 4) and descends to *Pfaffendorf*, a village of 3240 inhabitants. Bridge over the Rhine, see p. 155; tramway, see p. 149.

Railway from Coblenz to *Cologne*, see R. 14; to *Trier*, see R. 26; to *Mainz*, see R. 32; to *Bad Ems* and *Giessen* viâ *Wetzlar*, see R. 23; to *Gerolstein* viâ *Mayen*, see R. 25b. — Steamer from Coblenz to *Cologne*, see R. 20, 17, and 15; to *Mainz*, see R. 34, 36; to *Trier*, see R. 26.

23. Ems and the Valley of the Lahn.

Railway (continuation of the Moselle Railway. p. 188) from *Coblenz* to (72¼ M.) *Giessen* viâ Niederlahnstein, Ems, and Wetzlar in 2½-4½ hrs. (fares 12 ℳ 60, 8 ℳ 70, 5 ℳ 90 pf.; express fares 16 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 70, 6 ℳ 90 pf.); to (10⅜ M.) *Ems* in ½-¾ hr. (fares 1 ℳ 90, 1 ℳ 30, 90 pf.). — The Steamer station for Ems is Niederlahnstein (p. 241).

The **Lahn** rises in the S. part of Westphalia, turns W. at Giessen (about half-way to its mouth), and winds through the unstratified limestone and greywacke formations of the Rhenish Slate Hill District (between the Taunus and the Westerwald; comp. p. 239). Part of the river has been canalized, and numerous locks have been constructed to meet the rapid fall of the stream, which amounts to 10 ft. in a distance of half-a-mile. The navigation, however, formerly important for the transport of iron ore from the Weilburg district, is now insignificant. The scenery of the Lahntal vies with that of the most beautiful of the other side-valleys of the Rhine. The features of interest include hills rising to a height of 800 ft. above the floor of the valley, picturesque little towns, and numerous old churches, ruined castles, and châteaux.

Coblenz, see p. 149. The train crosses the Rhine by the bridge mentioned on p. 154, and passes through a cutting on the landward side of Horchheim (comp. p. 241).

3 M. *Niederlahnstein* (p. 241), junction for the Railway on the Right Bank (R. 33). — The train now skirts the Allerheiligen-Berg (p. 241) and crosses the *Lahn*. On the left lies the *Hohenrhein Foundry* (now a wire factory), where the Oberlahnstein branch-railway diverges (p. 243). — 6¼ M. *Friedrichssegen*, station for Frücht (p. 159; ½ hr. N.E.). — 8¾ M. *Nievern*, with a foundry. — 10 M. *Ems-Lindenbach*, at the lower end of Ems.

10¾ M. **Bad Ems.** — *Plan*, see p. 158. — Hotels (the larger ones generally open in summer only). On the right bank of the Lahn: **Staatliches Kurhaus* (p. 158), Römer-Str. 1, up-to-date, with baths, etc., 180 R. from 4½, D. 4½ ℳ; **Kurhaus Rheingold* (formerly Fürstenhof-Englischer Hof; Pl. a), Römer-Str. 46-47, at the lower end of the Kur-Anlagen, 100 R., P. 8-10 ℳ; **Vier Jahreszeiten & Europäischer Hof* (Pl. c), Römer-Str. 5-6, 80 R. from 5½, D. 3½, P. from 10 ℳ (baths, see p. 159); **Darmstädter Hof* (Pl. e), Lahn-Str. 3-4, near the station and Kurhaus, 80 R. from 3, D. 4, P. from 8 ℳ; *Deller's Hotel Stadt Wiesbaden* (Pl. g), opposite the Wandelbahn, 35 R. from 5, D. 3, P. from 8 ℳ, open all the year round, good; *Schützenhof & Rhenania*, Römer-Str. 33 and 39, near the Kur-Anlagen, 40 R. from 3, D. 2½, P. from 8 ℳ; *Löwe* (Pl. i), Lahn-Str. 1-2, 50 R. from 4¼, D. 2-2½, P. from 7½ ℳ, open all the year round, with a good beer-restaurant; *Russischer Hof*, Römer-Str. 23, adjoining the post office, 40 R.; *Weisses Ross* (Pl. k), Lahn-Str. 6-7, 20 R., with a good beer-restaurant; *Promenaden-Hotel* (Pl. m), near the main bridge, 30 R., with café and garden-restaurant; *Weilburger Hof* (Pl. n), Graben-Str. 59, 17 R. from 4, D. 1½, P. from 6 ℳ; *Soltau* (Pl. p), Römer-Str. 91, 50 R. from 3, P. from 7½ ℳ; *Goldenes Fass*, Römer-Str. 7, opposite the Kursaal, 15 R.; *Löwenstein* (Pl. o; Jewish), Lahn-Str. 22, 25 R. from 4, P. from 10 ℳ.

On the left bank of the Lahn (cooler than the right bank): **Römerbad* (Pl. q; p. 159), corner of Mainzer Strasse and Badhaus-Strasse, 130 R., with garden; *Schloss Balmoral & Villa Diana* (Pl. t), Villen-Promenade 11-12, 60 R. from 2, P. from 7½ ℳ; *Villa Balzer*, Villen-Promenade 1, 50 R. from 3, D. 2, P. 7-12 ℳ; *Villa Dreis*, Villen-Promenade 2; *Park*, Malberg-Str. 3,

near the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kirche, 35 R. from 4½, D. 3, P. from 7½ *M*; *Villa Nova*, Wilhelms-Allee 4, 45 R. from 4¼, P. from 7½ *M*; *Villa San Remo*, Wilhelms-Allee 3; *Stadt London & Haus Fortuna*, Badhaus-Str. 2, near the Neues Badhaus, 25 R. — Near the station: *Klosterhof*, 24 R.; *Bremer Hof*, Bahnhof-Str. 5, 25 R.

Restaurants. *Kursaal* (see below), with seats in the Kur-Garten; *Alemannia* (rooms also), near the station, beyond the railway-line. — Cafés: *Weber*, on the left bank, near the uppermost bridge; *Knops*, close to the station; *Im Römer* (rooms also), Römer-Str. 94.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff; previous arrangement advisable.

Motor Boats on the Lahn from time to time during the season.

Post Office, Römer-Str. 25, near the Wandelbahn.

Visitors' Tax. Season ticket 40, second member of a family 20, every further member 10 *M*.

Booksellers. *L. J. Kirchberger*, Römer-Str. 4, adjoining the Kurhaus (also banker and money-changer); *A. Pfeffer*, Lahn-Str. 3-4.

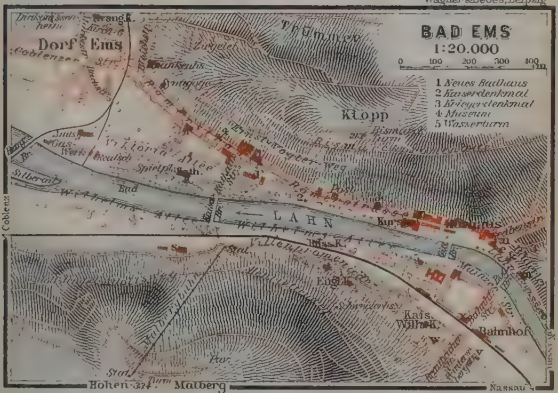
English Church on the left bank (p. 159).

Bad Ems (260 ft.), a town of 8580 inhab., mentioned for the first time as a thermal spa in 1172, is situated on both banks of the *Lahn*, in a narrow valley enclosed by wooded rocky heights. It consists of a street of houses on the right bank of the river, the original Bad Ems; of the new quarter on the left bank, named *Spiess-Ems*, at the base of the Malberg; and of *Dorf Ems*, or the old village, at the lower end of Bad Ems. — The town has been occupied by the French since 1918.

The springs (82-120° Fahr.), containing carbonate of sodium and common salt, are among the most renowned in Europe. They are especially efficacious in diseases of the respiratory organs, gastritis, enteritis, kidney disease, gout, etc. The season is from May till September. The water ('Emser Krähnchen') is exported far and wide, and the pastilles made of the salts are also largely used.

The Kur-Garten, where visitors assemble in the early morning for the 'drink cure' and in the afternoon (when the band plays), extends along the right bank of the Lahn for ¾ M. It is connected with the left bank by a lattice-bridge and the Kaiser-Brücke. In the middle of the grounds stands the *Kursaal*, rebuilt in 1913 and containing reception rooms, reading-rooms, restaurants, concert-rooms, and a theatre. At the upper end of the Kur-Garten a slab in the ground indicates the spot where, on July 13th, 1870, King William (afterwards Emp. William I.) had his last interview with the French ambassador Benedetti. Bismarck's report of it, the famous 'Ems telegram', led to the French declaration of war two days later. The marble statue of the emperor (Pl. 2), to the W. of the Kursaal, is by M. P. Otto. At the lower end of the park is the Rom. Cath. church.

In Römer-Strasse, which skirts the N. side of the Kur-Garten, is the *Staatliches Kurhaus* (p. 157), erected at the end of the 18th cent. and completely rebuilt in 1912-13. It is connected with the Kursaal by a colonnade. The left wing contains the Kessel-Brunnen, the Kaiser-Brunnen (impregnated with carbonic acid), the Zweiter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1 Neues Rathaus
2 Kaiserdenkmal
3 Kriegerdenkmal
4 Museum
5 Wasserturm
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Hohen-arf
Malberg
Nassau
Coblenz

Welschneudorf
Schönerschmelze
Schöne Aussicht
Kemmenau
Holländer
Platte
Emser
Buch
wald
Hohe Bahn
Linz-K.
Ehrlich
Weissenstein
Dachsbach
Dorf
Trümmer
Klopp
EMS
Bad
Lahn
Stümmel
Ralsmbg.
Geiersheck
Schiessheck
Kessels-K.
Gärtnerei
Katzenbg.
Obenstein
Dausenau
Hömberg
Meisen-K.
Kreuzstein
Steinhauten
Heidekopf
Klosterl
Lindenbaum
Predigtstuhl
Eckert
Spiess
Volbert
Hohen Malberg
Malberg
Küppel
Winterberg
Hasenb.
Holzen Malbg.
Schärfenstein
Klodders-B.
Koppelbeck
Schimmerich
Mauch
Misselberg
Lohbg.
Gr. Gübel
Kl. Gübel
Löhberg
Hof Neuborn
Hof Grenzlos
OBERLAHNSTEINER WALD
Dienethal
Günster B.
Bergnassau-Scheuern
Hahnen-K.
Breitheck
NASSAU

Krähnchen-Brunnen, and the best-known Erster Krähnchen-Brunnen. In a lateral corridor are the gargling-rooms, the Victoria-Quelle, and the Stahl-Quelle. — The bath-house is connected with the Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel (p. 157). — The small *Museum* (Pl. 4), at Römer-Str. 53, contains objects of local interest (adm. on Mon., Wed., and Fri. 2-6; 25 pf.).

On the left bank of the Lahn, near the lattice-bridge, lie the *Römerbad* (Pl. q; p. 157), with the Römer-Quelle, the so-called *Neues Badhaus* (Pl. 1), and the *Water Tower* (Pl. 5), with the Neu-Quellen (the hottest springs in the town). From this point Wilhelms-Allee descends along the bank of the river, passing the *Russian Church* and the Kaiser-Brücke, to the *Silberau* (restaurant), where the Lahn is crossed by the 'Remy-Brücke', the lowest of the four bridges of Ems. The 'Villen-Promenade' is more attractive. Beginning at the Neues Badhaus, it crosses the railway, passes the station of the wire-rope railway (see below), and then leads through woods to the open-air restaurant of *Lindenbach* (1/2 hr.; railway-station, see p. 157) and to (10 min. more) *Rottmannshöhe* (restaurant).

Near the Kaiser-Brücke is the station of the wire-rope railway ascending the wooded *Malberg* (1096 ft.; Hotel-Restaurant Hohen-Malberg, 10 R., and view-tower). Pedestrians reach the top in 3/4 hr. by beautiful walks either on this (W.) side or on the E. side, passing the *English Church* and the *Schweizerhäuschen* (restaurant). — On the summit of the *Winterberg* (702 ft.), 1/2 hr. E. of the Malberg, is a tower, built in 1874 on the foundations of an old Roman tower belonging to the Pfahlgraben (p. 335).

Shady paths lead S.W. from the Malberg (sign-post: Oberlahnsteiner Forsthaus, Frücht) to (3/4 hr.) the village of **Frücht** (390 ft.), which contains the burial-vault of Baron vom Stein (1757-1831; see p. 160). Herr T. Klamp (house No. 24) keeps the keys of the chapel (gratuity). — Retracing our steps from the vault, after 5 min. we take the road to the right (sign-post), which leads through woods to the (25 min.) much-frequented *Oberlahnsteiner Forsthaus* (restaurant, also 3 R.), on the road from Ems to Braubach. We follow this road to the right, traverse the Oberlahnsteiner Wald, and finally descending in curves (view of the Marksburg and the chimneys and slag-heaps of the lead and silver mines) to the Zollbachtal, reach Braubach (p. 243) in 1 1/2 hr. — Another popular return-route from Frücht leads N. viâ the *Schweizer-Tal* to *Miellen* and the railway-station of *Nievern* (1 hr.; p. 157).

On the right bank of the Lahn towers the abrupt *Bäderlei*, or *Sieben Köpfe*, a jagged rock of slate crowned with the Concordia-Turm (865 ft.; rfmts.), a view-tower. We reach the summit in 3/4-1 hr. by following Graben-Strasse, above the Kurhaus, and then ascending by the stony footpath past the Franco-Prussian war monument (Pl. 3) and the ruined walls of the Mooshütte, or by the broad road to the right farther on. The Bismarck Promenade, diverging to the left at the beginning of the latter, leads round the Pfahlgraben to the (3/4 hr.) Bismarck Tower on the *Klopp* (699 ft.), whence we descend to Dorf Ems.

The *Kemmenauer Höhe*, or *Schöne Aussicht* (1440 ft.; restaurant), 1½ hr. N. of Ems (reached by a path ascending to the left from the upper end of Graben-Strasse through a small lateral valley), is one of the highest points N. of the Lahn, and commands an extensive view of the Taunus, the Hunsrück, and the Eifel. In the foreground, far below, is the ruined *Sporkenburg*; to the right are the two singular-looking *Arzbacher Trachytköpfe*. A similar view towards the E. is obtained from a point 20 min. N. of the village of *Kemmenau*, on the way to Montabaur (p. 169). — From Ems viâ Arenberg to Ehrenbreitstein, see p. 156.

The Railway ascends along the left bank of the winding Lahn. — From (13 M.) *Dausenau* station a bridge crosses the river to the town (Hotel Nassauer Hof), on the right bank, partly surrounded by old walls. — Near Nassau we cross the Lahn.

15½ M. **Nassau.** — Hotels. *Müller*, at the station, 24 R. at 3-4, D. 2, P. 6-7 *M.* with garden; *Minor* (formerly Schöne Aussicht), prettily situated on the left bank of the Lahn, 20 R., good; *Nassauer Hof* also on the left bank and with a garden, 20 R. from 3½, D. 2, P. 5-6 *M.*; *Krone*, Römer-Str. 16, near the Lahn, 10 R. at 3½-4 *M.*, including B., D. 1¾-2½ *M.* — *Kurhaus Bad Nassau* (open in winter also), on the road to Ems, for nervous, cardiac, and dyspeptic patients.

Nassau (295-390 ft.), a small town of 2600 inhab., mentioned as early as 790 under the name of *Nasonga*, is prettily situated on the right bank of the Lahn. The *Schloss*, built in 1621, was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian minister Baron vom Stein (see p. 159), and now belongs to Count Kanitz. The tower, which was added in 1815, bears memorial tablets for the War of Liberation (1812-15) and the Franco-Prussian War. The tower and the small park are open on week-days 8-12 and 2-5 on application at the revenue-office ('Rentei') in the left wing of the Schloss.

On the opposite bank of the Lahn, crossed by a suspension-bridge, rises a wooded eminence crowned by the ruined castles of Nassau and Stein. The projecting rock in front of the latter bears a marble statue of *Baron vom Stein*, by Pfuhl, beneath a Gothic canopy of red sandstone, 66 ft. in height, inaugurated in 1871. In his right hand the great minister holds a scroll with the date June 11th, 1807, in allusion to his memorial regarding the re-organization of the Prussian state. The terrace affords a survey of the valleys of the Lahn and Mühlbach. *Burg Stein*, the ancestral seat of the Barons Stein, first mentioned in 1158, was inhabited down to the end of the 17th century.

Burg Nassau, higher up, ¼ hr. from the Stein monument, was erected in 1101 by Dudo IV. and Drutwin IV., Counts of Laurenburg (p. 161), whose descendants henceforth assumed the name of Nassau; it has been suffered to fall to decay since the end of the 16th century.

The House of Nassau acquired the principality of Orange (in Southern France) in 1530. William I., Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau, became the Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic in 1572 (comp. p. 170). William II., his grandson, married Princess Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, in 1641. Their son, William III. of Orange, was husband of Mary, daughter of King James II., and ascended the English throne in 1689.

Ems
Lahn
Rhein
Main
Nassau
Weilburg
Limburg
Braunfels
Wetzlar
Diez
Runkel
Hadamar
Villmar
Elkerhausen
Ellar
Aull
Staffel
Heistenbach
Altendiez
Langendiez
Fachingen
Balduinstein
Holzappel
Laurenburg
Scheuern
Obernhof
Seelbach
Schönborn
Nassau
Bad Ems
Kemmenau
Arzbach
Horchheim
Niederlahnstein
Oberlahnstein
Braubach
Rhens
Spay
Boppard
Kestert
Kamp
Filsen
Kaub
Lorch
Bingen
Rüdesheim
Geisenheim
Eltville
Kiedrich
Hattenheim
Erbach
Mittelheim
Oestrich
Winkel
Hallgarten
Johannisberg
Kloster Eberbach
Steinberg
Hausen
Holzheim
Nauheim
Neisen
Jeuer
Lahnstein
Niederlahnstein
Welschneudorf
Dausenau
Winden
Nievern
Horchheim
Hahnstätten
Zollhaus
Dörnberg
Ahlbach
Obernhof
Singhofen
Miehlen
Langenscheid
Heilmannseck
Charlottenberg
Schaumburg
Crossberg
Hainberg
Hahnstätten
Dörnberg
Laurenburg
Heinsberg
Gückingen
Warenbach
Schaumburg
Flacht
Kirchähr
Hirschberg
Horhausen
Giershausen
Staffel
Aull
Limburg
Diez
Freiendiez
Holzheim
Balduinstein
Nassau
Obernhof
Seelbach
Attenhausen
Bergnassau
Scheuern
Sulzbach
Becheln
Rhens
Braubach
Brey
Schweighausen
Oberwies
Hinterwald
Kastellaun
Mainz
Hadamar
Niederweyer
Oberweyer
Offheim
Aldbach
Ob. Tiefenbach
Nd. Tiefenbach
Gaudernbach
Selbach
Beilau
Dietkirchen
Limburg
Mühlen
Höfen
Eschenau
Kirschhofen
Schafeck
Linter
Linden
Lindenholzhausen
Arfurt
Seelbach
Villmar
Aull
Staffel
Heistenbach
Altendiez
Langendiez
Fachingen
Balduinstein
Holzappel
Laurenburg
Scheuern
Obernhof
Seelbach
Schönborn
Nassau
Bad Ems
Kemmenau
Arzbach
Horchheim
Niederlahnstein
Oberlahnstein
Braubach
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Boppard
Kestert
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Rüdesheim
Geisenheim
Eltville
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Hattenheim
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Mittelheim
Oestrich
Winkel
Hallgarten
Johannisberg
Kloster Eberbach
Steinberg
Hausen
Holzheim
Nauheim
Neisen
Jeuer
Lahnstein
Niederlahnstein
Welschneudorf
Dausenau
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Miehlen
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Hainberg
Hahnstätten
Dörnberg
Laurenburg
Heinsberg
Gückingen
Warenbach
Schaumburg
Flacht
Kirchähr
Hirschberg
Horhausen
Giershausen
Staffel
Aull
Limburg
Diez
Freiendiez
Holzheim
Balduinstein
Nassau

The rocks of the *Hohe Lei*, reached from Nassau in $^3/_4$ hr., command a beautiful view, including the monastery of Arnstein and Burg Langenau (see below). We may proceed to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Weinähr* in the Gelbach-Tal (see below) and thence walk over the ridge to Obernhof station (see below). — Other walks may be taken to the *Nassauer Berg* ($^3/_4$ hr. S.E.); to the pavilion on the *Hahnenkopf* (35 min. N.W.); through the *Kaltbach-Tal* and viâ the *Charlottenruhe* to the Sonntagsborn (50 min.); and on the left bank of the Lahn to the monastery of Arnstein (see below).

Beyond Nassau the railway is carried through a series of tunnels. Before and beyond the second a glimpse is obtained on the right of *Burg Langenau* (1 hr. from Nassau, 20 min. from Obernhof), a castle built in the 14th cent.; the 'Herrenhaus' dates from 1698.

Beyond the castle, on the opposite bank, rises the ***Kloster Arnstein**, with its church, picturesquely situated on a wooded eminence. A castle of very ancient origin which once stood here was converted by the last Count of Arnstein or Arnoldstein (d. 1185) into a Premonstratensian monastery (suppressed in 1803); since 1922 it has belonged to the Rom. Cath. Picpus Society (founded at Paris in 1805). The church, a Romanesque pillared basilica, with two choirs and two twin towers, was consecrated in 1208 and enlarged in the Gothic style in 1359; the interior was decorated in the baroque style in the middle of the 18th century. Of the monastery buildings the plain Romanesque refectory is still preserved.

A picturesque path leads hence to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Nassau viâ *Hollerich*, where the path forks, the left branch leading viâ *Berg-Nassau*, and the right (somewhat shorter) along the Lahn.

Near ($18^3/_4$ M.) **Obernhof** (315 ft.; Arnsteiner Klostermühle, 24 R., 7 min. from the station, on the way to Arnstein) are lead and silver mines. The station is on the left bank and the village (Goetheberg, near the station, 10 R.) on the right bank of the Lahn. A fine point of view, on the sharp ridge between the valleys of the Lahn and the Gelbach (reached in 20 min.), is known as the *Goethe-Punkt*, from a visit made by the poet in 1814. — The line now passes through a tunnel, beyond which the valley contracts. High up, on the slope of the left bank, are the sparse remains of the Premonstratensian nunnery of *Brunnenburg*.

23 M. **Laurenburg** (325 ft.), with the ruins of the ancestral residence of the Counts of Nassau (comp. p. 160). This castle is first mentioned in 1093 and was already a ruin in 1643.

The picturesque *Ruppach-Tal* debouches at Laurenburg. — From Laurenburg a road leads viâ the village of (25 min.) *Scheidt* to (20 min.) *Geilnau*, with a mineral spring, in the valley of the Lahn, which here describes a wide bend.

From Laurenburg a motor post runs to *Montabaur* ($10^1/_2$ M., p. 169) in $1^1/_4$ hr.

Beyond the long Kramberg tunnel the train stops at (26 M.) **Balduinstein** (355 ft.; Bär, 9 R.); the imposing ruins of the castle of that name, on the right, built in 1319, rise in a narrow ravine be-

hind the village. — A steep footpath (20 min.) and a good road (1/2 hr.) lead through the village to **Schloss Schaumburg** (915 ft.), situated on a wooded basaltic peak. It was once the seat of the Princes of Anhalt-Schaumburg, who became extinct in 1812, and is now the property of the Prince of Waldeck. The oldest parts of the building date from the 18th cent.; the modern part, in the English Gothic style, was erected for Archduke Stephen of Austria, who was the lord of the manor from 1850 to 1867. Only the tower is open to visitors (steady head necessary; view; tickets at the post office, 20 pf.). Fine park. At the foot of the castle is the Waldecker Hof (30 R. from 3 *M*, good). — We descend at first through woods, and then through the village of *Birlenbach* to (1 hr.) Diez.

28 1/2 M. *Fachingen* (375 ft.) derives importance from its famous mineral water, used for gout, kidney-stones, etc.

29 3/4 M. **Diez** (365 ft.; Hof von Holland, an old-established house, 16 R. from 3 1/4 *M*; Oranien, at the station, 10 R., with garden; Victoria), with 3420 inhab., lime-kilns, and marble-polishing works, is situated on the left bank of the Lahn, at the confluence of the Aar. It is commanded by an old castle, now a house of correction. The old bridge across the Lahn is supported by piers erected on two others belonging to an earlier bridge (destroyed by the Swedes in 1634). The early-Gothic *Peters-Kirche*, on a hill on the right bank, was restored in 1846. — To the N. of Diez is the *Hain* (views), with pleasure-grounds, a restaurant, and a Trinkhalle (20 min. from the station). Farther on is *Schloss Oranienstein*, erected c. 1680.

Railway from Diez viâ *Langenschwalbach* to *Wiesbaden*, see R. 38a.

Above Diez the valley expands into the 'Limburger Becken', which stretches as far as Runkel. The railway cuts off the two large curves formed by the river in this basin.

32 1/4 M. **Limburg.** — *Plan*, see p. 161. — Hotels. *Preussischer Hof* (Pl. a; B, 3), Obere Graben-Str. 19, corner of Bahnhof-Strasse, 35 R. from 4 1/4 *M*, *Alte Post* (Pl. d; B, 3), Neumarkt, 30 R. at 3 *M*, with frequented beer-restaurant, *Nassauer Hof* (Pl. b; B, 3), Neumarkt 3, 30 R. from 4 *M*, these three all good. — *Cafe Schiller*, in the Alte Post (see above).

Limburg (348 ft.), an old town with 11,630 inhab., on the left bank of the Lahn, belonged in the middle ages to the Counts of the Lahngau (who became extinct in 1407) and from 1420 to 1803 to the Elector of Trier. The Roman Catholic bishopric was established in 1827. The Limburg Chronicles (Fasti Limburgenses) relate the history of the town from 1336 onwards.

From the station we proceed past the *Protestant Church* (Pl. A, B, 4) and through Bahnhof-Strasse to the Neumarkt (Pl. B, 3), with a Franco-Prussian war memorial. Farther on in the same direction is the Kornmarkt (Pl. B, 3), at the beginning of the old town, the narrow streets of which still contain some picturesque gabled houses. From the Kornmarkt the 'Kleine Domtreppe' ascends to the cathedral.

The *Cathedral (*Dom;* Pl. C, 2), the 'Basilica St. Georgii Martyris erecta 909', with its seven towers, rises conspicuously above the river. It was founded by Conrad Kurzbold, the powerful Salic Count of the Niederlahngau and cousin of King Conrad I. (see below). The present structure, a remarkably fine example of the transition style, was erected in the first half of the 13th century. The lower parts are in the Rhenish late-Romanesque style; the upper parts, in the early-Gothic style, were modelled on Laon Cathedral. The interior is richly articulated by galleries and a triforium. The mural paintings of the 13th cent. were retouched during the restoration of 1872-78. The church contains a fine font of the 13th cent., and a monument (also 13th cent.) to the founder (d. 948), with a recumbent figure. The interior is open till 9 a.m.; after that apply to the sacristan, opposite the entrance (gratuity).

The former *Schloss* (Pl. C, 2) of the Counts of the Niederlahngau contains the *Diocesan Museum* (ecclesiastical sculptures, paintings, and vestments; opened by the cathedral sacristan, 50 pf.). — The valuable treasury of the cathedral is preserved in the *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3; 14th cent.).

From the bridge (Pl. B, 1) visitors should walk along the left bank to the bathing-place, for the sake of the beautiful view of the cathedral and the castle.

From Limburg to *Au* and *Altenkirchen*, see pp. 167, 168; to *Wiesbaden*, see R. 38a; to *Höchst* and *Frankfurt*, see R. 42e.

Fine retrospect of the cathedral as the train leaves Limburg. To the left lies *Dietkirchen*, with the Romanesque church of St. Lubentius (12th cent.), on a rocky hill rising abruptly from the river. On the Lahn, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther up, are the village and castle of *Dehrn*. — $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kerkerbach*, junction for Dehrn or ($19\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mengerskirchen*.

$36\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Runkel** (390 ft.; Zur Lahnbahn, 7 R., unpretending but good), with 1120 inhab., is prettily situated on both banks of the Lahn. Crowning a rocky height on the left bank is the extensive castle, once belonging to the Princes of Wied. The nucleus dates from the 13th century. On the hill opposite lies the village of *Schadeck*, with an old castle (10 min. from the station; pretty view). — The vineyards on the steep banks of the Lahn above Runkel are the last in this region.

Near ($38\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villmar* (395 ft.; Lahntal, 4 R.) are considerable marble quarries and polishing works. The *Bodenstein*, on the left bank of the river (to the right of the line), bears a sandstone statue of Conrad I. (911-918), by L. Cauer (1894). — 43 M. *Aumenau* (410 ft.; Deutsches Haus, 3 R.), where the ironstone and slate found in the district are shipped. — $45\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fürfort*, with dye-factories. — There now follows a succession of tunnels, bridges, and viaducts.

50¼ M. **Weilburg.** — Hotels. *Nassauer Hof*, 3 min. from the railway-station, 8 R. at 3½ ℳ; *Deutsches Haus*, Neugasse 8, 15 R. from 3½ ℳ, *Traube*, Neugasse, 18 R. at 4 ℳ, both in the old town and pretty fair. — *Moser's Wine Rooms*, in the market-place.

Weilburg (453 ft.), a town of 3670 inhab., known to have existed as early as 906, was the seat of the Counts of Nassau in 1294-1355 and of the Princes of Nassau-Weilburg in 1355-1816. The lower town was laid out at the end of the 17th century. The old town (formerly walled) and the *Schloss* (567 ft.) crown a rocky ridge descending abruptly on three sides to the winding Lahn. The Schloss, rebuilt in the 16th cent., was considerably enlarged in 1703-13, and now belongs to the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg (adm. 10-12 and 2-4 or 5; 1 ℳ). On the terrace, which commands a good view of the Lahn valley, is a bronze statue of Duke Adolphus (d. 1905) by Emil Cauer. The *Stadt-Kirche*, near the Schloss, built in 1707-13, contains the vault of the ducal family.

From Weilburg to Usingen, 20½ M., local railway up the Weiltal in 1¾ hr. — 2½ M. *Freienfels*, with a ruined castle. — 6¾ M. *Weilmünster*. — 9¼ M. *Audenschmiede* (high-road to Königstein, see p 338). — 13¾ M. *Grävenwiesbach* (railway to Wetzlar, see p. 166). — 20½ M. *Usingen*, see p. 335.

57¾ M. *Braunfels* (484 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hotel) is the junction of a narrow-gauge line (20 min.) which runs S. to (2½ M.) the small town (1830 inhab.) and summer resort of **Braunfels** (775 ft.; *Schloss-Hotel, with a terrace, 70 R. at 4½-6, P. 7-8 ℳ; Deutsches Haus, 12 R. at 4, D. 2 ℳ; Cornelius, 10 R. at 3½ ℳ; Solmser Hof, 6 R.), the residence of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels. The **Schloss*, situated on a basaltic rock, was several times destroyed and rebuilt during the 17th cent., and was remodelled in 1885 in the Gothic style; it contains interesting old armour, pictures, trophies of the chase, and other curiosities (adm. 50 pf.). Fine view from the tower; pleasant walks in the vicinity.

From (61 M.) *Albshausen* (484 ft.) we may walk to the former Premonstratensian abbey of *Altenberg* (½ hr. N.E.), with its fine early-Gothic church (end of 13th cent.) containing the tomb of St. Gertrudis (d. 1297), daughter of St. Elizabeth of Hungary.

64¾ M. **Wetzlar.** — Hotels. *Herzogliches Haus* (Pl. a; B, 1), near the cathedral, 25 min. from the station, 18 R. at 5, D. 2-2½ ℳ, good; *Kaltwasser* (Pl. b), 25 R. at 4½ ℳ, *Luy* (Pl. c), 7 R. at 3½-4 ℳ, both near the station; *Zum Dom* (Pl. d; B, 1), near the cathedral. — Luncheon at *Ortenbach's*, Hausergasse (Pl. B, 1). — Municipal Baths, Bahnhof-Strasse.

Wetzlar (475 ft.), with 16,670 inhab., ironworks, and manufactures of optical goods and gloves, lies on both banks of the Lahn, at its confluence with the *Dill*. It consists of the new town near the railway and of the picturesque old town on the heights of the left bank. It was a free imperial town from 1180 to 1803, and from 1693 to 1806 it was the seat of the 'Reichskammer-Gericht' or imperial court of justice (transferred hither from Speyer; comp.

LIMBURG
1:10.000
WETZLAR
1:10.000
Brücken-Vorstadt
Die untere Insel
Die obere Insel
Lahn
Dom
Dom-Mus.
Altes Schloss
Alter Friedhof
Neumarkt
Bischöfl. Schloss
Dr. Wolff-Str.
Landgr. Synagoge
Hospital
Rathaus
Fischmarkt
Eisenbachstr.
Bahnhof
Schlachthof
Grabenstr.
Untergasse
Diezerstr.
Hospitalstr.
Grabenpfortstr.
Schulstr.
Eisenbach
Bahnhofstr.
Bahnhofsplatz
Elbgasse
Fischmarkt
Domplatz
Domstr.
Kornmarkt
Obergasse
Hofgasse
Hofstatt
Schillerpl.
Franziskanerpl.
Kaiserstr.
Reichsgasse
Reichsstr.
Reichsplatz
Reichsbrücke
Bahnhof
Bhf.
Sophienhütte
Lahnberg
Lahnstr.
Lahnbrücke
Lahnstein
Grabenhaus
Grabenhof
Grabenhaus
Grabenhaus
Grabenhaus

p. 395). A special interest is imparted to Wetzlar by the reminiscences of Goethe, who practised here before the Reichskammer-Gericht in 1772 and fell in love with Charlotte Buff (the 'Lotte' of the 'Leiden des jungen Werthers', 1774), the nineteen-year-old fiancée of J. C. Kestner, secretary to the Hanoverian embassy.

The most conspicuous building is the **Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. B, 1), a huge, richly articulated, and picturesque edifice. The oldest part on the W., consisting of the so-called 'Heidenturm', with the Romanesque portal, dates from the beginning of the 12th century. The choir, which is essentially Gothic, the transepts, and the adjoining bays of the S. aisle date from the 13th cent., while the N. side was erected partly in the 14th. When the church was converted into a Gothic edifice in the 14-15th cent., the two low Romanesque towers of basalt were left standing within the large towers of red sandstone, of which one was left unfinished, while the other received its slate roof in 1561. The sculptured portals to the S. and W. of the towers were added in the 14th century. The building, which had suffered severely from the weather, was thoroughly restored in 1904-10. In the interior a handsome screen separates the nave, used by the Protestants, from the choir, used by the Roman Catholics. The sacristan lives on the terrace to the N.

The building with the imperial eagle in Dom-Platz, to the S. of the cathedral, was the earliest seat of the Reichskammer-Gericht (Pl. 8; B, 1). From 1756 to 1782 it met in the Herzogliches Haus (now an hotel, p. 164). In Entengasse is a Gothic house of the 13th century. Goethe lived first in Gewandgasse (No. 11) and then in the Kornmarkt (No. 7). — Pfaffengasse leads from Dom-Platz to the **Deutsches Haus** (*Lottehaus;* Pl. 2, C 1), or Lodge of the Teutonic Order, which was the residence of Herr Buff, Lotte's father, who was manager of the estates of the Order. It still contains a few memorials of Lotte, and letters from her, her father, and C. W. Jerusalem, secretary to the Brunswick embassy (d. 1772), who was the original of Goethe's 'Werther', etc. (key kept by the Prot. verger of the cathedral). The house where the young Jerusalem shot himself, in Schiller-Platz, near the Franciscan Church (Pl. 5; B, 2), contains a few reminiscences of him. — Outside the Wöllbacher Tor is the *Goethe-Brunnen* (Pl. C, 1), a favourite resort of the poet.

The *Museum of the Historical Society* (Geschichtsverein; Pl. 3, B 1), at Hausergasse 30, contains prehistoric remains, old weapons and banners, and memorials of Goethe (key kept at the Rathaus, Pl. 1). — At the Hauser-Tor is the building of the *Archives* of the Reichskammer-Gericht (Pl. 1; A, B, 1), finished in 1806 contemporaneously with the abolition of the court. Most of the state-papers were distributed among the German states; the 'indivisible remainder' (preserved here) was handed over in 1925 to the German Reich as the legal successor of the Holy Roman Empire.

To the S.W. of Wetzlar rises the ruined castle of *Kalsmunt* (12th-13th cent.). At the foot of the hill is the Schützen-Garten (rfmts.).

A broad road ascends on the left bank of the Lahn to (1½ M.) *Garbenheim*, the Wahlheim of 'Werther', now completely altered. The traveller may return by the Bismarck Tower, which commands a fine view. — On the slope of the *Stoppelberg* (1315 ft.; view-tower), 3 M. from Wetzlar, lies the pleasant village of *Volpertshausen*, in a house in which (now a school) the ball described in 'Werther' took place.

To the W. of the town, near the Altenberg road, is a memorial of the victory won by Archduke Charles of Austria over the French under Marshal Jourdan on June 15th, 1796.

In the Dill valley, ½ hr. N. of Wetzlar station, is the ruin of *Hermannstein*. — To *Ehringshausen* and thence to the *Dianaburg* and *Greifenstein*, see p. 170.

From Wetzlar local railways run to (18¾ M., in 1¼ hr.) *Gräveneisbach* (p. 164) viâ (3¾ M.) *Albshausen* (see p. 161) and (6¼ M.) *Braunfels-Oberhof*, 20 min. E. of Braunfels (p. 164); and to *Lollar* (11 M., in ¾ hr.; see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany') viâ Garbenheim (see above). — From Wetzlar to *Cologne* or *Giessen* (for Frankfurt), see R. 21.

24. From Cologne to Frankfurt viâ Wetzlar and Giessen. The Westerwald.

144¾ M. Slow trains in 7-7¾ hrs. (fares 25 ℳ 20, 17 ℳ 60, 11 ℳ 80 pf.); to (103¾ M.) Giessen in 5½ hrs. (18 ℳ 20, 12 ℳ 60, 8 ℳ 40 pf.). — Fast trains, which diverge at Betzdorf (p. 169), stop at Siegen (change), and rejoin our line at Haiger (p. 169), run to (118¾ M.) Frankfurt in 5¼-6½ hrs. (30 ℳ 20, 20 ℳ 20, 13 ℳ 10 pf.), to (107¾ M.) Giessen in 4 hrs. (20 ℳ 90, 14 ℳ 10, 9 ℳ 30 pf.). — Rhine route to Frankfurt, see p. 302.

From Cologne to (13 M.) *Troisdorf* (Kronprinz, 7 R.), where the Right Rhenish Railway diverges, see p. 103. — The line crosses the *Agger*; to the right is the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte (p. 103).

16 M. **Siegburg** (220 ft.; Stern, 16 R.; Felder, at the station, 15 R.; Reichenstein, in the Markt; tramway to Bonn, see p. 106), an industrial town of 19,370 inhab., lies above the right bank of the *Sieg*, on the slope of the basaltic *Michaelsberg*. On this hill, in 1064, St. Anno, Abp. of Cologne (p. 65), erected a Benedictine abbey, which was not suppressed till 1803. The buildings, restored in the 17-18th cent., were converted into a reformatory in 1879, but were recovered by the Benedictines in 1911. The crypt of the abbey-church dates from the time of St. Anno (who was interred here); the choir is late-Gothic. The Roman Catholic *Parish Church* has a six-storied W. tower, an early Gothic choir, and a late-Gothic vaulted nave. The contents of its treasury, mainly from the old abbey, include five richly adorned reliquaries of the 12-15th centuries. The *Rathaus* contains some pieces of the famous Siegburg stoneware, the manufacture of which died out in the Thirty Years' War.

From Siegburg to Olpe, 45½ M., railway in 3-3½ hrs. — We ascend the industrial valley of the *Agger*, crossing the river several times, and traverse the Lohmarwald to (4¼ M.) *Lohmar* (Hotel zum Aggertal, 5 R.). — 12½ M. *Overath* (branch-line to Köln-Kalk, p. 102). —

16½ M. *Ehreshoven*, with a 17th cent. Schloss and zinc and silver mines. — 20 M. *Engelskirchen* (Hotels Bergischer Hof, Kaiserhof), with lead-mines and spinning-mills, lies at the mouth of the industrial valley of the *Leppe*, which a branch-railway ascends to Marienheide (11¼ M.; see below). — 23 M. *Ründeroth* (Hotel Baumhof; Hohenfels, 6 R.), below the confluence of the *Wiehl* with the Agger, has 4110 inhab. and several foundries and iron-mines. — 21½ M. *Osberghausen*, junction for Waldbröl (see below). — 28 M. *Dieringhausen.* To Hagen, see below. — 32 M. *Derschlag.* — 45½ M. *Olpe*, junction for Kirchen (p. 169) or *Finnentrop*, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

From Dieringhausen to Hagen, 41½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 8 M. *Marienheide* (see above). — 14½ M. *Meinerzhagen* (Meinhardus, 12 R.; winter sports). — From (23 M.) *Brügge* a branch-line runs to (4 M.) *Lüdenscheid* (Post, 30 R.; Piepenstock), a manufacturing town of 31,300 inhabitants. — 41¼ M. *Hagen*, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

Beyond Siegburg (view of the the Seven Mountains to the right) the train crosses the *Sieg* and ascends the valley of the river, over 38 bridges and through 13 tunnels, to Betzdorf. Before reaching Hennef we pass, on the right, *Geistingen* (Waldfrieden, 8 R.), with a large Redemptorist monastery.

20 M. *Hennef* (Nassboven, 7 R.) is the junction of the Bröltal Railway (p. 114) to Waldbröl (see below) or to (15 M.) *Asbach*.

The Bröl-Tal, which the Waldbröl line ascends, is very picturesque. — At (1¼ M.) *Allner*, where the Bröl joins the Sieg, is a Schloss of the 16-18th cent., remodelled in 1875-76. — 9¼ M. *Felderhoferbrücke* (Linke, 22 R.; Büscher, 9 R.). — 10½ M. *Schönenberg* (Hotel Kelz). — 19¼ M. *Waldbröl* (Post, 10 R.; Römer, 9 R.), junction for Wissen (13 M.; p. 169).

Beyond Hennef we see the just-mentioned Schloss of Allner, adjoining the woods to the left. Farther on, also to the left, are the former abbey-church of *Bödingen* and the château of *Attenbach*. — 23 M. *Blankenberg* (Hauf, 19 R.), founded by the Counts of Sayn c. 1180 and afterwards in the possession of the Dukes of Berg, once held a municipal charter but is now a mere hamlet. Its ruined castle (destroyed at the end of the 17th cent.) is perched upon a narrow and precipitous ridge and forms, with the ivy-clad gates and walls, a picturesque example of a mediæval fortification. — Beyond a tunnel a retrospect is obtained of the Romanesque church of the former monastery of *Merten* (on the hill to the right). The wooded hills enclosing the valley now increase in height.

27½ M. *Eitorf* (Bahnhofs-Hotel, 16 R., Prinz Carl, 30 R., both fair). — 31¾ M. *Herchen* (Hotel Bahnhof; Herchener Hof, 21 R.). — Beyond (34¾ M.) *Dattenfeld* is *Windeck*, with the castle of that name on the hill to the left. — 37 M. *Schladern* (Hotel Klever). A new channel has here been constructed for the Sieg, while the old one has been left dry for a distance of 2 M. — Tunnel.

41 M. **Au**, junction for Limburg (see below).

From Au to Limburg viâ Altenkirchen and Hachenburg, 48½ M., railway in 3 hrs. (8 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 90 pf.). — The line ascends the valley of the Sieg, traversing the *Westerwald*,

a rugged plateau chiefly of Devonian formation, intermixed with diluvial and tertiary strata and basaltic cones.

8 M. **Altenkirchen** (705 ft.; Weissgerber, 20 R.; Post, 9 R.), an industrial village of 3130 inhab. on the *Wied*, with iron and lead mines, is the junction for Limburg viâ Siershahn (see below).

17 M. **Hachenburg** (1245 ft.; Krone, a long-established house, very fair, 26 R. at $3^3/_4$, D. $1^3/_4$, P. 6 *M*; Schmidt, near the station, 30 R.) is a small town of 2230 inhab., with a Schloss built in the 17th century. Railway to Selters, see below.

On the *Nister*, in a pleasant wooded valley, 1 hr. N.W., is the Cistercian abbey of **Marienstatt**, colonized in 1215 from Heisterbach (p. 130). The beautiful early-Gothic church resembles the mother-church in the ground-plan, especially in the choir, but otherwise has been completed in a severe Gothic style, with vaulting and buttresses but without ornamentation (see p. xxxv). In the N. aisle is the monument of Count Gerhard II. of Sayn (d. 1493).

$20^1/_2$ M. *Korb.* — $22^1/_4$ M. *Erbach.*

From Erbach a local line runs in $^1/_2$ hr. to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Fehl-Ritzhausen* (p. 170) viâ ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Marienberg-Langenbach*, 10 min. S.W. of *Marienberg* (1640 ft.; Hotel Ferger; Westerwälder Hof, 22 R.), a mountain health-resort and winter-sport centre.

$30^3/_4$ M. **Westerburg** (1312 ft.; Löwe, very fair; Bahnhof, 10 R.), with 1790 inhab., is situated on a basaltic cone, crowned with the Schloss of the Counts of Leiningen-Westerburg. Railways run hence to Montabaur ($16^3/_4$ M.; p. 169) and to Herborn ($29^3/_4$ M.; p. 170) viâ ($8^3/_4$ M.) *Niederrossbach-Neustadt*, whence a road leads to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Salzburg*, at the S.W. base of the *Salzburger Kopf* (20 min. from Salzburg; 2142 ft.; view).

$32^3/_4$ M. *Willmenrod*; $^3/_4$ hr. S.W. the ruined *Weltersburg*. — $34^3/_4$ M. *Wilsenrot.* — About 35 min. S.W. of ($37^1/_4$ M.) *Frickhofen* is the *Blasiusberg* (1345 ft.). The way hence to the *Dornburg*, a basaltic cone 1300 ft. high (view), passes the opening of a subterranean passage, the floor of which is covered with ice even in summer. Wilsenrot (see above) lies $^1/_2$ hr. farther on. — At ($40^1/_4$ M.) *Niederzeuzheim* the train reaches the valley of the Elbbach, which it now descends. — $41^3/_4$ M. *Hadamar* (423 ft.; Hotels Nassauer Hof, Adler, Stahl), a town of 2870 inhabitants. — $45^1/_4$ M. *Staffel* p. 169). — $47^1/_4$ M. *Freiendiez* (p. 169).

$48^1/_2$ M. *Limburg*, see p. 162.

From Altenkirchen to Limburg viâ Siershahn, $46^1/_4$ M., railway in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. (fares 8 *M*, 5 *M* 60, 3 *M* 70 pf.).

The train descends the valley of the Wied viâ (3 M.) *Neitersen* to (6 M.) *Flammersfeld* (Westerwälder Hof, 15 R.), junction for Linz (p. 139; $21^1{}_4$ M., in 2 hrs.). — We ascend the valley of the Holzbach. — $12^1/_4$ M. *Raubach*, with a large paper-mill. — $15^1/_4$ M. *Dierdorf*, with a burial-chapel and park belonging to Prince Wied. Motor post to Neuwied, see p. 143. — $20^3/_4$ M. *Selters*, junction of a narrow-gauge railway to Hachenburg (15 M.; see above).

24½ M. *Siershahn* (955 ft.), junction for Engers (p. 103). — 26¼ M. *Wirges*, with large glass-works. — 27 M. *Dernbach.*

29½ M. **Montabaur** (755 ft.; Goldene Krone, 15 R. at 3½, D. 2, P. 6 *M*; Nassauer Hof, 7 R.; Deutscher Hof, 10 R.), a quaint town with 4300 inhab., was refounded in 1221 by Elector Dietrich of Trier on the site of an earlier settlement, and named after the Biblical Mt. Tabor. The former electoral Schloss (915 ft.), erected in 1513, was rebuilt in 1687-1709.

Branch-line to *Westerburg*, see p. 168. — Motor post to *Ehrenbreitstein*, see p. 149; to *Laurenburg*, see p. 161.

32¼ M. *Goldhausen.* — The train now descends into the valley of the Lahn viâ (40 M.) *Nieder-Erbach* and (43 M.) *Staffel.* To the left we obtain a view of Limburg Cathedral. — We cross the Lahn to (45 M.) *Freiendiez.* — 46¼ M. *Limburg*, see p. 162.

Continuation of Main Line. 45 M. *Wissen* (Theis, 18 R.), junction for Waldbröl (p. 167) viâ (6¾ M.) *Morsbach.* — A little farther on, on the opposite bank of the Sieg, rises the old château of *Schönstein*, the property of Prince Hatzfeld-Wildenburg.

52¼ M. **Betzdorf** (Deutsches Haus, 15 R., Breidenbacher Hof, 10 R., both very fair), with 8600 inhab., at the confluence of the *Heller* with the Sieg. The railway forks here, the left branch running viâ (1¾ M.) *Kirchen* (junction for Olpe, p. 167) to *Siegen* (see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'), the right to Giessen.

From Betzdorf a local railway runs to (6¼ M.) *Daaden*, ¾ hr. S. of which is *Schloss Friedewald*, a fine Renaissance edifice of the late 16th cent., restored in 1895; the interior contains several works of art (Museum Alexandrinum).

The line to Giessen ascends the valley of the Heller to (56½ M.) *Herdorf* (branch-line, 5 M., to *Unterwilden*), (59 M.) *Neunkirchen*, and (63¼ M.) *Burbach*, crosses the watershed between the Heller and the *Dill* near (66½ M.) *Würgendorf*, and threads its way through the *Hickengrund.* — 74½ M. *Haiger* (Stichl, 10 R.), with a late-Gothic church containing some restored mural paintings. Branch-line to Siegen (16¼ M.; see above). — The line next enters the valley of the *Dill*, the chief affluent of the Lahn.

78¼ M. **Dillenburg** (755 ft.; Kurhaus, 20 R., Schloss-Hotel, at the Wilhelms-Turm, with terrace, 12 R., both very fair) is a town of 6040 inhab., on the Dill, with iron-foundries, a mining school, tanneries, a government stud-farm, and a tobacco-factory. From 1516 to 1739 it was the residence of the house of Nassau-Dillenburg. The *Stadt-Kirche* (1501) contains some princely tombs. The *Wilhelms-Turm*, 130 ft. high, was erected in 1872-75 among the ruins of the castle of Dillenburg, in which William I. of Orange (the Silent), the liberator of the Netherlands, was born in 1533, and it contains some reminiscences of him (open in summer on Sun.

10.30-12 & 3-6, week-days 3-6; 30 pf.). Adjacent is the *Wilhelms-Linde*, a lime-tree under which William is said to have received the Dutch ambassadors in 1568. Good views are obtained from the Adolfs-Höhe, the Bismarck Temple, and other pleasant points in the environs.

A branch-railway runs from Dillenburg to (10 M.) *Strass-Ebersbach* (Hotel Völpel), whence the Wilhelms-Warte on the (20 min.) *Sasenberg* may be visited. — Another line runs to (23 M.) *Biedenkopf* (see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany').

80 M. *Herborn* (670 ft.; Ritter, 10 R. at 4½, D. 2, P. 6-7 *M*; Nassauer Hof, 10 R.), a busy little town of 5630 inhab., on the Dill, with four wall-towers and timbered houses of the 16-18th centuries. The building of the old Protestant academy (founded in 1584, closed in 1817) contains a collection of antiquities. The Schloss, of the Counts of Nassau, dating from the 13th cent., has been used since 1818 as a Protestant theological seminary.

From Herborn railways run to *Niederwalgern* (26½ M.; see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany') and to *Montabaur* (p. 169; 16½ M., in 3 hrs.) viâ *Fehl-Ritzhausen* (23 M.; p. 168) and *Westerburg* (29¾ M.; p. 168).

82½ M. *Sinn.* — 83¾ M. *Edingen*, 40 min. W. of which is the ruin of *Greifenstein* (1447 ft.). — 89½ M. *Ehringshausen.*

A pleasant excursion may be made through woods to (1¼ hr. W.) the *Dianaburg* (1350 ft.; view; rfmts. at the forester's), a shooting-lodge of Prince Solms-Braunfels. Thence we may proceed N. to (1½ hr.) the village of Greifenstein (ruin, see above) and (1½ hr. more) Sinn (see above).

At (95¾ M.) *Wetzlar* (p. 164) the line enters the Lahn valley. — The train joins the Cassel and Frankfurt line. The ruins of *Gleiberg* and *Vetzberg* are seen on the left.

103¾ M. **Giessen** (Hotels Köhler, Victoria, Schütz, etc.), with 33,520 inhab., is the seat of a university, founded in 1607. Air service, comp. pp. xviii, xix. For a fuller account of Giessen and the rest of this route, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

About 6 M. to the N.E. of (115 M.) *Butzbach* rise the considerable ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg* (690 ft.).

121¼ M. **Bad Nauheim** (472-558 ft.; *Jeschke's Grand-Hotel, *Kaiserhof, Metropole, *Park, and many others), a town with 14,600 inhab., pleasantly situated on the N.E. slope of the Taunus Mts. (p. 331), possesses warm saline springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which are world-famous for the treatment of heart-disease and beneficial also for spinal troubles.

The train crosses a long viaduct.

123¾ M. **Friedberg** (492 ft.; Deutsches Haus, good; Trapp, 40 R.), with 11,160 inhab., was once a free imperial town.

144¾ M. *Frankfurt* (Main Station), see p. 304.

III. WEST PART OF RHENISH PRUSSIA.

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25. The Volcanic Eifel.

The Volcanic Eifel is the S. part of the mountainous plateau, seamed with deep rocky ravines, situated between the Moselle, the Rhine, and the Kölner Bucht (p. 104). This plateau also includes the Hohe Eifel (near Adenau, p. 137), the Schneifel (i.e. Schnee-Eifel, p. 176), and the Hohes Venn (p. 13). It consists substantially of folded and early stratified layers of Devonian rocks, such as greywacke, sandstone, slate, fossiliferous marl, and coral. In the S. part of the plateau these formations were disturbed by volcanic action at so recent a period, that (as in Auvergne) the craters with their walls of slag and the streams of lava which issued from them are still discernible. Among the most characteristic volcanic features are the depressions amid the scoriaceous sand, lava, and tufa, now generally occupied by lakes ('Maare'). These were formed, not by continuous volcanic action, but by single explosions of gas and steam. The numerous mineral springs are also more or less due to volcanic action. The valleys are deep and often of great beauty. The general bleak aspect of the plateau has been considerably modified by recent afforestation.

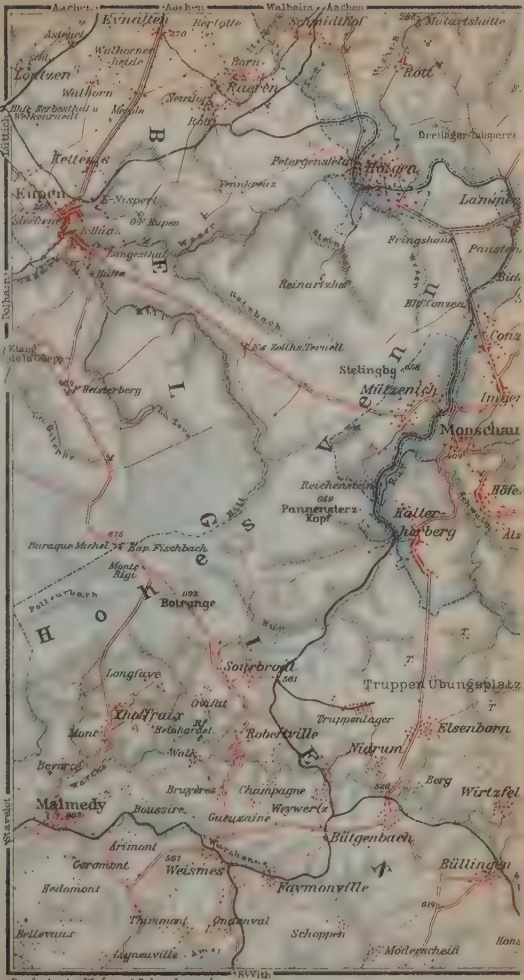
The bracing air of the Eifel has made it a popular summer resort. The hotels are usually clean and comfortable. The best headquarters are at *Kyllburg*, *Manderscheid*, and *Daun*. The Eifelverein (20,000 members) has opened up many pretty and formerly inaccessible valleys and has done good service in marking paths. For the 'Höhenwege', see p. xxvii. — Comp. the guide ('Eifelführer'; 23rd edition, Trier, 1923) and the excellent map (Eifelkarte; 1 : 50,000; 15 sheets), both issued by the Eifelverein. 'In the Volcanic Eifel' is a pleasant account of the district by Katharine and Gilbert Macquoid (illus.; 1896).

A. Railway from Cologne to Trier.

112½ M. Express in 4 hrs., ordinary train in 6-6¼ hrs. (fares 19 ℳ 60, 13 ℳ 60, 9 ℳ 10 pf., express 25 ℳ 60, 16 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 60 pf.); to (70 M.) *Gerolstein*, express in 2¾-3 hrs., ordinary train in 4¼-4½ hrs. (fares 12 ℳ 20, 8 ℳ 40, 5 ℳ 60 pf., express 16 ℳ 20, 10 ℳ 40, 6 ℳ 60 pf.).

Cologne (Main Station), see p. 59. — As far as (6¾ M.) *Kalscheuren* the line follows the direction of the Left Rhenish Railway (R. 14a); it then turns to the right, and intersects the Vorgebirge (p. 17). — 9½ M. *Kierberg* (315 ft.), 20 min. W. of Brühl (p. 114).

13¾ M. *Liblar*, junction for Horrem (p. 16); railway to Rech (p. 135, under construction. The village lies 1¼ M. to the W., on the light railway to Euskirchen (see p. 173). To the S. of it is *Schloss Gracht*, rebuilt in 1698, altered in 1850-53, and, like most of the châteaux in this district, almost entirely surrounded by water. The next station on the light railway is (3¾ M.) *Lechenich* (Rheinischer Hof, 4 R.; Kölner Hof, 4 R.), with old town-gates and considerable remains of a 13th cent. castle, destroyed in 1689. *Konradsheim*, 1¼ M. to the N. of Lechenich, possesses a picturesque castle of the 16th cent., one of the earliest Renaissance buildings in the Rhineland.



Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

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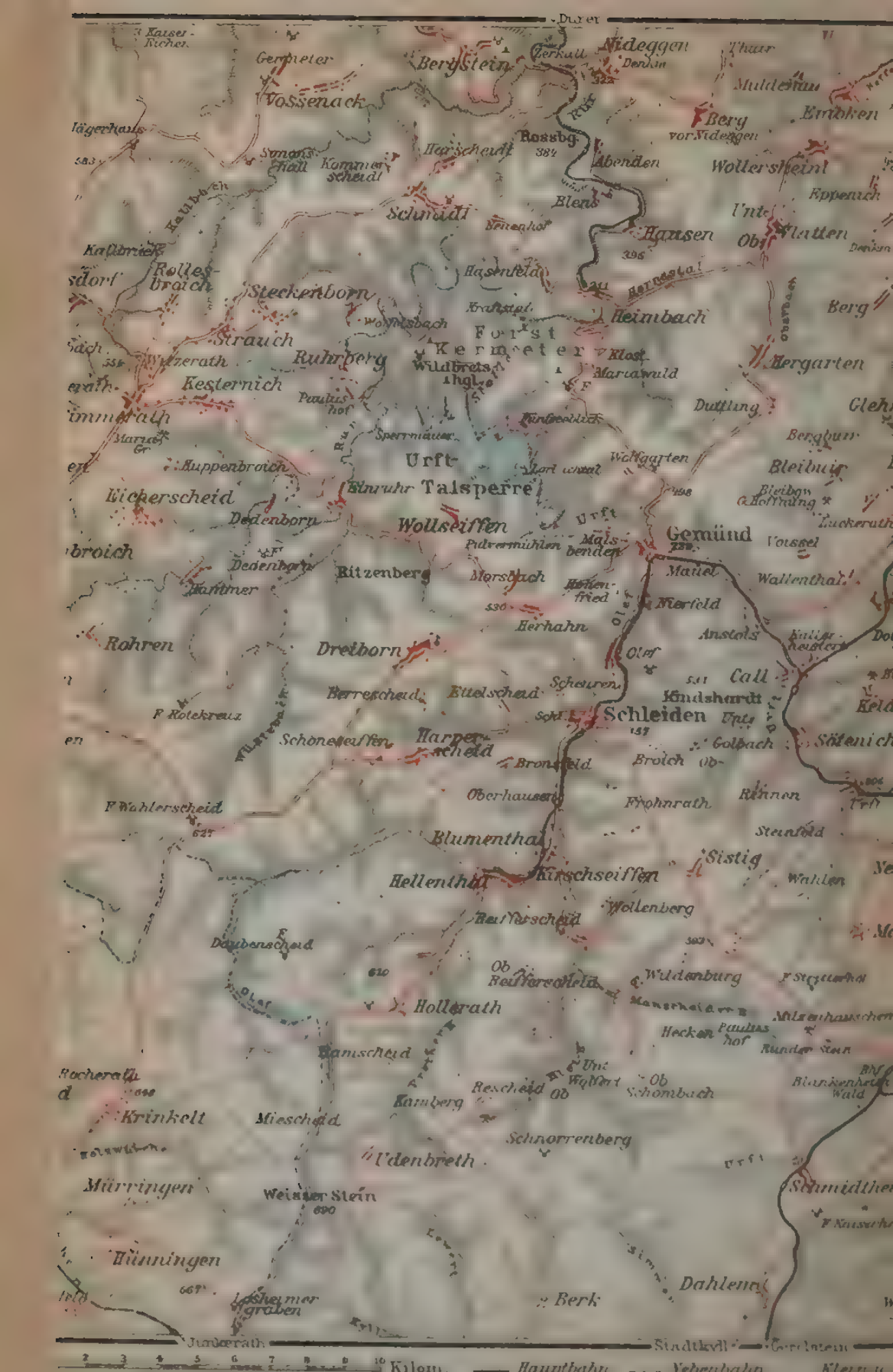
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Abenden
Wollersheim
Eppenich
Schmidt
Blens
Hausen
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Untermaubach
Kalltbrich
Rollesbroich
Steckenborn
Hasenfeld
Heimbach
Berg
Strauch
Wolfsbach
Forst Kermeter
Ruhrberg
Wildbretshgl.
Kloster Marienwald
Hergarten
Kesternich
Paulushof
Düttling
Gleh
Urft
Huppenbroich
Talsperre
Bleibuir
Lichterscheid
Dedenborn
Wollseiffen
Gemünd
Mulenbenden
Vossel
Ritzenberg
Mersbach
Hohenfried
Maulel
Wallenthal
Merfeld
Rohren
Dreiborn
Erhahn
Anstels
Call
Berrescheid
Büdelscheid
Schleiden
Kindshardt
F. Rotekreuz
Schönseiffen
Harperscheid
Bronsfeld
Broich
Golbach
Oberhausen
Frohnrath
Rhinnen
F. Wahlerscheid
Blumenthal
Sistig
Hellenthal
Kirschseiffen
Wahlen
Wollenberg
Reifferscheid
Dahlbenscheid
Ob. Reifferscheid
Wildenburg
Hollerath
Hecken
Paulushof
Runderstein
Rocherath
Krinkelt
Mieschied
Rescheid
Ob. Schombach
Schnorrenberg
Udenbreth
Mürringen
Weisser Stein
Hünningen
Dahlem
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Stadtkyll
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Kilom.
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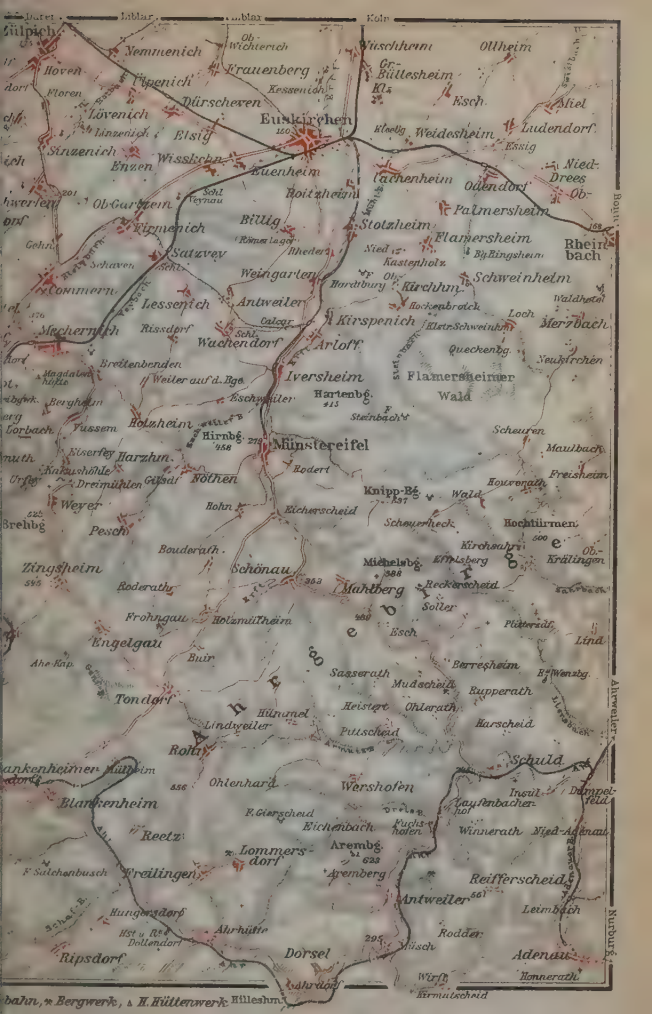
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Auenheim
Ob. Gartzem
Kirmenich
Billig
Satzvey
Commern
Weingarten
Lessenich
Antweiler
Mechernich
Wachendorf
Arloff
Kirspenich
Iversheim
Flamersheimerwald
Holzheim
Hirnbg.
Münstereifel
Rodert
Knipp-Bg.
Wald
Eicherscheid
Hochthürmen
Kirchsahr
Ob. Krälingen
Pesch
Rothen
Harzhm.
Weyer
Zingsheim
Schönau
Roderath
Frohngau
Holzmülheim
Engelgau
Buir
Tondorf
Hilfarmel
Lindweiler
Rohr
Ohlenhard
Blankenheim
Reetz
Lommersdorf
Freilingen
Hungersdorf
Ripsdorf
Dollendorf
Alhütte
Dorsel
Schafdorf
Wershofen
Arembg.
Aremberg
Antweiler
Reifferscheid
Rodder
Adenau
Leimbach
Nürburg
Hohe Acht
Sasserath
Berresheim
Mudscheid
Eupperath
Ohlerath
Hurscheid
Schuld
Insul
Dümpelfeld
Winnerath
Nied-Adenau
Kurhaus
Esch
Ollheim
Weidesheim
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Flamersheim
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Schweinheim
Kirchhm.
Merzbach
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Quecheng.
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Freilingen
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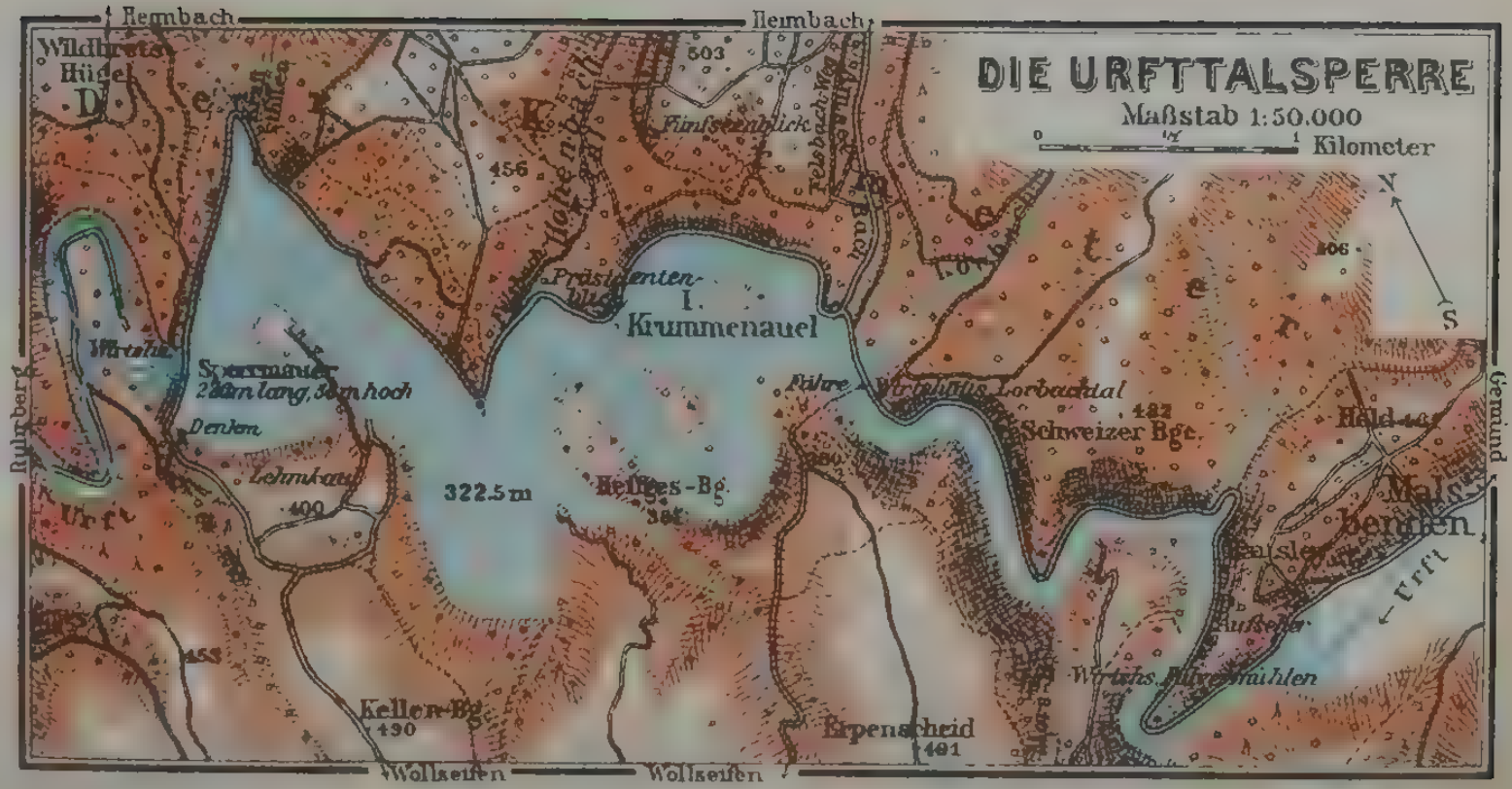
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322.5 m
Heiges-Bg.
Kellen-Bg.
490
Erpenscheid
491
Wollseifen
Wollseifen
Ruhrberg
Gemünd
Urft
Urft
Malsbenden
Wirtsh. Mühlenthal
Wirtsh. Lorbachtal
Denkm.
Lehmkaul
Aussicht
N
S

17½ M. *Weilerswist* (405 ft.), station for *Gross-Vernich*, on the *Erft*, the valley of which the train ascends. — 21¼ M. *Derkum* (490 ft.).

24¾ M. **Euskirchen** (551 ft.; Joisten, in the market-place, 16 R. at 3, D. 2, P. 6-11 *M*; Post, at the station, 14 R. at 3½, D. 1¾ *M*) is a growing town of 14,550 inhab., with cloth and metalware factories, iron-foundries, etc. The Rom. Cath. *Church of St. Martin*, of the 13-14th cent. (restored in 1899), has a lofty tower and contains a Gothic sacrament-house and a carved high-altar of 1500. The *Rathaus*, restored in 1901, dates from the 14th century. Three towers of the old fortifications are still standing. — Euskirchen is the junction of railways to Bonn (see p. 115), Düren, and Münstereifel (see below), and of light railways to Liblar and several other points.

From Euskirchen to Düren, 18¾ M., railway in 50 minutes. — 6¼ M. **Zülpich** (597 ft.; Gilsdorff, 4 R.; motor post to Cologne, see p. 62), an ancient town of 3520 inhab., was the Roman *Tolbiacum*, a station on the Roman road from Trier to Cologne. The Romanesque church of St. Peter dates from the 11th and 12th cent. and contains Netherlandish carved altars of 1500 (that in the N. aisle being especially beautiful). The romantic old castle (14th cent.; now a distillery) and the four 15th cent. gates are also noteworthy. — 18¾ M. *Düren*, see p. 15.

From Euskirchen another railway (8¾ M., in 35 min.) runs to the small town of **Münstereifel** (918 ft.; Hillebrand, 20 R., very fair; Post, in the upper town; 3000 inhab.), on both sides of the *Erft*. With its old towers and gates (14th cent.), its ruined *Castle* (13th cent.), its churches, and its private houses of the 16-18th cent., it offers an unusually attractive picture of olden times. From the station we enter the town by a new gateway at the Schlachthaus-Turm and proceed straight on to the market-place, with the Rom. Catholic *Parish Church*, a late-Romanesque basilica of the 12th cent. (restored in 1876-93), with a square central tower and two circular side-towers with octagonal tops. Inside are an admirable early-Gothic wooden figure of the Virgin, four marble tombstones of the 16-17th cent., and Gothic sedilia with a reliquary above them. The crypt, part of which is much older than the church, has a fine monument of 1335. In the clergy-house are several ecclesiastical portraits of the 16th cent. and an early-Cologne altarpiece of the second half of the 15th century. Markt-Str. leads hence E. across the Erft to the former *Jesuit Church* (17th cent.), the college attached to which is now a grammar-school. The most noteworthy of the town-gates are the *Orchheimer Tor* (S.) and the *Werther Tor* (N.). — Remains of a Roman shrine of the Deæ Matres (1st-4th cent. A.D.; comp. p. 111) were excavated in 1913-18 near the village of *Pesch*, 1¼ M. to the S.W. of Münstereifel. — About 6¼ M. to the S.E. of Münstereifel, beyond *Rodert*, rises the basaltic *Michelsberg* (1930 ft.), with a pilgrimage-chapel and fine view. — Another pleasant walk may be taken to Schuld (p. 137; 11¾ M.).

The train now leaves the diluvial district of the lower Rhine, ascends to the W. through the valley of the *Veybach*, and enters the N. part of the Eifel, where the Devonian formations are overlain by sandstone. To the right rises the castle of *Veynau* (14-15th cent.). — 29¾ M. *Satzvey* (700 ft.), also with a castle. — 33½ M. *Mechernich* (980 ft.; Hotels Bleiberg, Recher), a village of 6540 inhab., with extensive lead-mines (once worked by the Romans) and foundries. — Beyond (37¼ M.) *Scheven* we enter the valley of the *Urft*.

39¼ M. *Call* (1235 ft.; Post, 9 R.; Rolland, 8 R.), with 1430 inhab., lead-works, an iron-foundry, and lime-kilns. Remains of a Roman aqueduct are visible near the station. Motor post to Monschau, see p. 13.

From Call to Hellenthal, 10½ M., railway in ¾ hr. (fares 1 ℳ 30, 90 pf.). — 3¾ M. **Gemünd** (1110 ft.; Bungart, 30 R. at 4, D. 2½, P. 7-8 ℳ, with garden; Klaphake, 10 R. at 4½, D. 1¾, P. 6 ℳ; motor post to Heimbach, see p. 16), at the junction of the *Urft* and *Olef*, is the best starting-point for a visit to the ***Urfttal Reservoir** *(Urfttalsperre)*. A motor post runs in 10 min. to (2¼ M.) *Pulvermühlen* (Wald-Hotel, 7 R.), whence motor-boats ply in 40 min. to the Sperrmauer. The reservoir was constructed in 1901-5 from the plans of Otto Intze (d. 1904) to supply water-power to the electricity works of the Aachen and Düren districts. It fills the winding valley of the Urft for a distance of 5½ M., with a width varying from 100 yds. to ½ M. The total area of the lake (1056 ft. above sea-level, when completely full) is 540 acres and the volume of water is 1575 million cubic feet; the greatest depth near the dam is 170 ft. The *Sperrmauer* or *Dam* (Hotel-Restaurant Talsperre, very fair), at the end of the picturesque artificial lake, is 250 yds. long, 170 ft. high, and 18-180 ft. thick. The best view of it is obtained from the *Wildbret-Hügel*, climbed from the Talsperre Hotel in ½ hr.

The railway now ascends the busy valley of the Olef. — 5½ M. *Olef*. — 7½ M. **Schleiden** (1142 ft.; Kölner Hof, 30 R. from 4½, D. 2½, P. from 8 ℳ, very fair; Schleidener Hof, 24 R.; Büsch, 20 R.), with 915 inhab., two ancient churches, and a modern château. — 10 M. *Blumenthal* (Eifeler Hof, 8 R.), 1¾ M. to the S. of which rise the imposing ruined castle of *Reifferscheid*, mentioned as early as 975, the ancestral seat of the Princes and Counts of Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck. — 10½ M. *Hellenthal* (Hotels Reuter, Felser).

42¼ M. *Urft* (1330 ft.; Hotel Schneider). Opposite, on the right bank, lies *Dalbenden*, with two 18th cent. houses, behind which a fragment of a Roman aqueduct is visible. The old Premonstratensian abbey of *Steinfeld*, founded in 920 and now a Rom. Cath. boys' school, lies 20 min. S.W.; the Romanesque church has cloisters, wooden statues, and stalls, all dating from the Gothic period. — 45¼ M. *Nettersheim* (1475 ft.), with limestone quarries.

49¾ M. *Blankenheim-Wald* (1630 ft.).

From Blankenheim-Wald to Ahrdorf, 15½ M., local railway in 50 minutes. The line bends sharply to the E. — 3¾ M. **Blankenheim** (1630 ft.; Kölner Hof, 12 R.; Klein, 10 R.), with the picturesque ruins of the ancestral castle of the Knights of Blankenheim, built in the 12th century. The sources of the *Ahr* (p. 132) are enclosed by a wall, near the church. The remains of a Roman villa were discovered to the N.W., beyond the railway, in 1894. — Beyond (5½ M.) *Müllheim* the line descends the wooded valley of the Ahr. — We pass by *Ahrhütte* and, traversing a tunnel 430 yds. long, reach (15½ M.) *Ahrdorf* (p. 137).

The line continues to ascend, until beyond (52¼ M.) *Schmidtheim* (1815 ft.), with an old château of Count Beyssel, it crosses the watershed between the Urft and the *Kyll* (Meuse and Moselle), the valley of which it descends.

57¾ M. *Jünkerath* (1415 ft.; Hattenrath, 5 R.; Eifler Hof, 12 R.), with large ironworks; about 5 min. below the station are some relics of the Roman castle of *Icorigium*. Ahr Valley railway, see p. 137.

From Jünkerath to Malmedy, 33 M., in 2¹/₂-4 hrs. (Belgian State Railway from Losheim onwards). The line ascends the valley of the Kyll to the W. — 2¹/₂ M. *Stadtkyll.* — 4¹/₄ M. *Kronenburg* (Hotel Cremer), an old-fashioned place perched high above the Kyll, with a ruined castle and a late-Gothic church. — Beyond (6³/₄ M.) *Hallschlag* we quit the Kyll valley and ascend through deep cuttings to the Schneifel (p. 176). — 10 M. *Losheim* (Hotel zur Post; German customs examination). — 15 M. *Losheimergraben* (Hotel Breuer; Belgian customs), on the watershed between the Rhine and the Meuse. — From (24¹/₄ M.) *Weywertz*, where we join the line from Aachen, to (33 M.) *Malmedy*, comp. p. 14.

60¹/₄ M. *Lissendorf* (1355 ft.), where the Ahr Valley railway diverges on the left. The train now enters the Volcanic Eifel properly so called.

62³/₄ M. *Oberbettingen-Hillesheim*, 1³/₄ M. to the W. of Hillesheim (p. 137).

The most interesting part of the line begins below Hillesheim. The valley, which is fertile and well cultivated, is enclosed by precipitous and partly-wooded limestone rocks of most picturesque forms. To the right of the village of *Pelm* (Hotel Post or Britz; Schlossbrunnen; Bahn-Hotel; station on the Andernach and Ahr Valley railways, 1¹/₄ M. to the N.E. of Gerolstein, see pp. 182, 137), famed for its 'Gerolsteiner Schlossbrunnen' waters, rises a wooded hill (1590 ft.) crowned with the ruined *Kasselburg* (ascent by the road from Pelm station in 20-25 min.), once belonging to the Knights of Blankenheim. The main tower, 110 ft. high, commands a splendid view of the Kylltal and the Eifel. The key is kept at the forester's opposite (rfmts.).

The *Papenkaul* (p. 176) may be reached from the forester's house in 35 min.; near it is a stalactite cavern, known as the *Buchenloch*, in which some colossal fossilized bones were found (p. 209). From the Papenkaul we descend to Gerolstein in 20 min., passing the lime-tree mentioned at p. 176. — Road to *Daun*, see p. 176.

The valley of *Gees*, to the S.E. of Pelm, abounds in fossils.

70 M. **Gerolstein.** — The Railway Station lies on the right bank of the Kyll, the village on the left. — Hotels *Heck*, Haupt-Str. 69, in the highest part of the village, 10 min. from the station, with garden extending up the slope of the Schlossberg, 20 R., very good; *Kaiserhof*, 15 R. at 4, D. 1³/₄, P. 6-7 *M.* — Motor Post to Manderscheid (p. 185), 15¹/₂ M. in 1³/₄ hr.

Gerolstein (1187 ft.), with 3000 inhab., junction for Andernach and Coblenz (p. 179), for St. Vith (see p. 176), and for the Ahr Valley railway (p. 137), is geologically one of the most interesting points of the Eifel. Visitors will be struck not only by the picturesque volcanic formations, but also by the innumerable fossils in the limestone of the middle Devonian period. The best-known of the numerous mineral springs are the *Flora-Brunnen*, the *Sprudel*, and the *Hansa-Brunnen*. The village stretches from the Kyll bridge up the slopes of the *Schlossberg*, the top of which may be reached in ¹/₄ hr. by passing the church and turning to the left. On the summit (395 ft. above the valley) are the ruins of a castle, built

by Gerhard von Blankenheim in 1115 and destroyed in 1694, which afford a view of the limestone rocks of the Munterlei (see below), the *Auburg* (left), and the *Hustlei* (right), on the opposite side of the valley. The view of the valley itself is obscured by the smoke of the numerous railway trains. — By the approach to the castle are finger-posts indicating the routes to the wooded *Heiligenstein* (1663 ft.; bench with view of the Schlossberg, 10 min.) and (r.) to the volcanic *Dietzenlei* (2024 ft.), rising in the Gerolstein wood, 3 M. to the S., near Büscheich.

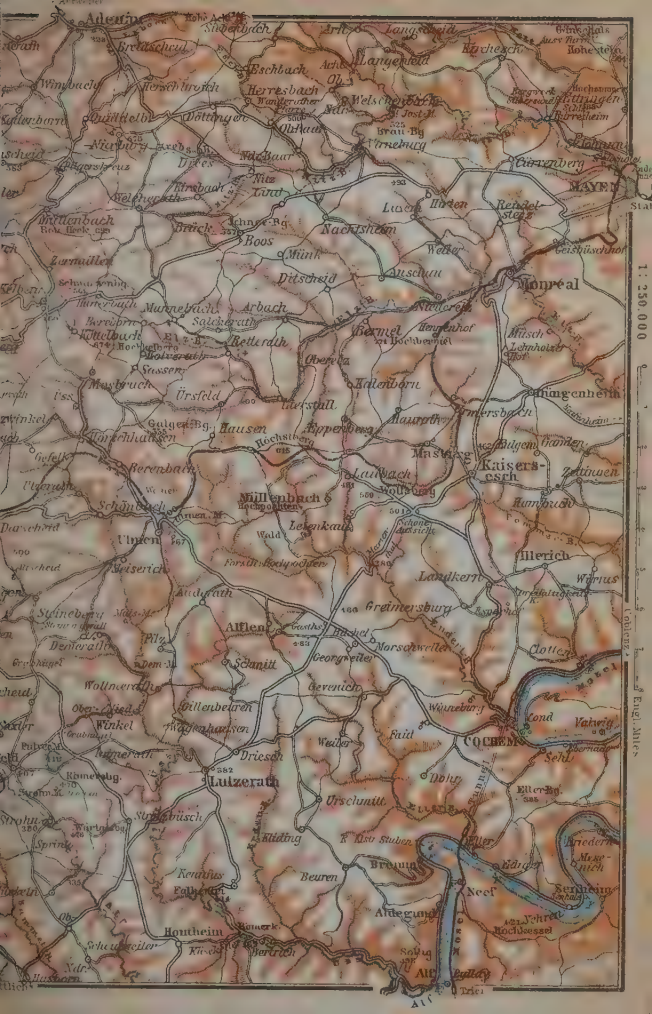
Remains of the Roman villa of *Sarabodis* were discovered in 1908 to the N. of the station, on the right of the Kyll. Near by are the Prot. *St. Saviour's Church*, built by F. Schwechten in 1911-13, and the stump of a lime-tree mentioned in 1338 (girth 24½ ft.). — The best view of Gerolstein itself is obtained from the *Munterlei* (1581 ft.), ascended in 20 min. by a footpath beyond the lime-tree (see above). About 20 min. E. is the *Papenkaul* (1745 ft.), a fine crater, from which a narrow stream of lava descends into the Kylltal (from the Papenkaul to the Kasselburg ½ hr.; red way-marks; see p. 175).

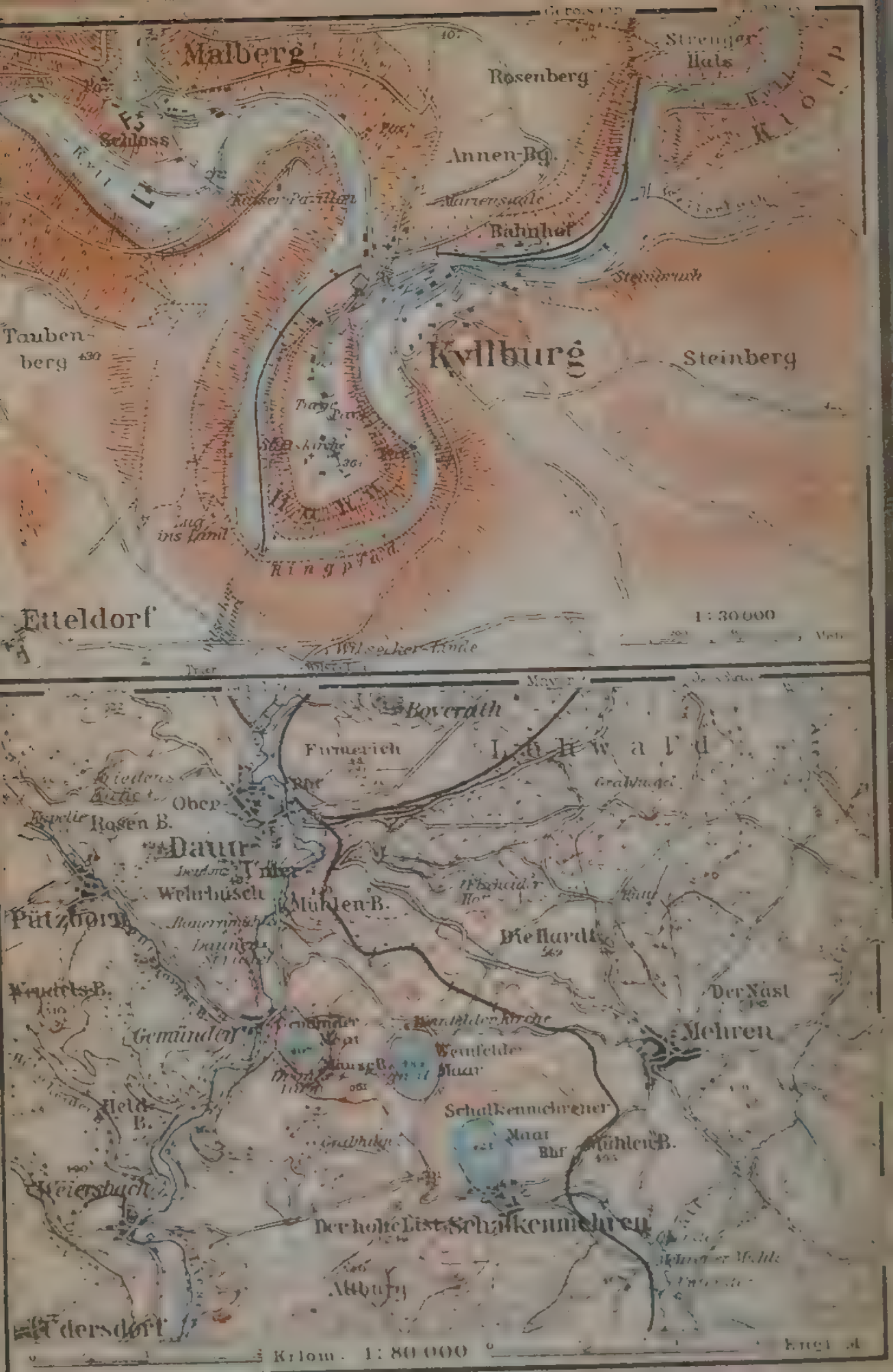
From Gerolstein to St. Vith, 36¾ M., in 2¾-3½ hrs. (Belgian State Railway from Bleialf onwards). — 15 M. **Prüm** (1395 ft.; Goldener Stern, 24 R., well spoken of; Kaiserhof, 8 R.; Engel, 12 R.), with important tanneries, is situated on the brook of that name, at the S. end of the *Schneifel* (p. 172). It was anciently the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded in 721 by Countess Bertrada, sister of Charles Martel, and once in the enjoyment of political independence, but suppressed by the French in 1801. The two-towered church, built in 1721-30, contains the tomb of Emp. Lothaire I. (d. 855). A motor post runs from Prüm in 1¼ hr. to (5½ M.) *Schönecken* (Hotel Rondé, 6 R.), in a charming situation, with the ruins of a castle. To Mürlenbach or Kyllburg, see p. 177. 20½ M. *Pronsfeld* (see below). — Beyond (26¾ M.) *Bleialf* (Hotel zum Bahnhof; German customs and passport examination) we cross the *Our*. — 31¼ M. *Steinebrück* (Belgian customs and passport examination). — 33 M. *Lommersweiler*, where our line is joined by that from Trois-Vierges (see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland'). — 36¾ M. *St. Vith* (p. 11).

From Pronsfeld (see above) local railways run to *Waxweiler* (5 M., in 20 min.) and to (15½ M., in 1 hr.) *Neuerburg* (Stadt Neuerburg or Meyer, 20 R.), with the considerable ruins of a castle built in the 13th and 16th centuries. Motor post from Neuerburg to Bitburg, see p. 178.

Walkers should choose the Old Road from Gerolstein to Daun (p. 181; 10 M.), which diverges to the right from the new road at the upper end of Pelm (p. 175). It ascends rapidly and soon reaches its highest point beyond (½ hr.) *Kirchweiler*, whence it goes on between the *Ernstberg* (2297 ft.) to the N. and the **Scharteberg** (2267 ft.) to the S., the latter even more distinctly recognizable than the former as an extinct volcano and well worth a visit. The circular crater is surrounded with blistered masses of slag. About 100 ft. below the summit begin the lava-streams which descend towards the N., S., and E. The last of these is traceable by the occasional protrusion of the rock through its superficial covering, and may be examined in the quarries worked in it in the direction of Steinborn (p. 177), where a transverse section of two streams lying one above the other is exposed to view. The lowest stratum consists of porous and but slightly fissured basaltic lava; above it lies slag, 3-4 ft. in thickness; next comes a layer of rapilli (small round nodules of lava)

Köln
Blankenheim
Stadtkyll
Gerolstein
Mürlenbach
Balesfeld
Feldenbach
Walsdorf
Hillesheim
Udelhoven
Esch
Lissendorf
Schüller
Gönnersdorf
Lissingen
Scheuern
Hinterhausen
Kirchweiler
Steckborn
Ob. Stadtfeld
Walsdorf
Kuhlen B.
Kerpen
Strohn
Sehlscheid
Dorsel
Ahrdt
Lauterscheid
Dreis
Lissendorf
Weidesheim
Oos
Palm
Kopp
Birresborn
Duxberg
Salm
Walsdorf
Kerpen
Strohn
Sehlscheid
Lauterscheid
Ahrdt
Dorsel


Adenau
Niederbreitbach
Arfeld
Langenfeld
Kirchesch
Hohenstein
Eschbach
Langenfeld
Winnbach
Herschbroich
Herresbach
Welschenbach
Hillesheim
Hallschlag
Wirfus
Mürlenbach
Nürburg
Döttingen
Ohlbach
Brau-Bg
Virneburg
Hohenfels
Dreis
Waldbaur
Gerolstein
Kirsbaur
Nitz
Lind
MAYEN
Wallenborn
Lissingen
Lauch
Ulmen
Retzdel-Steg
Mühlenbach
Brück
Johannisberg
Boos
Nachtsheim
Münk
Wehr
Geisbüschhof
Lommiller
Dötscheid
Auschurt
Monreal
Mürmelbach
Arbach
Niederes
Sackerath
Bermel
Hengenhof
Wiesbaum
Retterath
Oberes
Adenborn
Strassen
Ursfeld
Uedelhoven
Gulgen Bg
Hausen
Hochstein
Kippenberg
Laurath
Mayen
Kaiserseich
Zettingen
Rumbach
Lauwach
Schöllenbach
Millenbach
Lehenkaul
Ulmen
Wald
Illerich
Landkern
Warrus
Greimersburg
Alflen
Pfalz
Narschweiler
Clotten
Schanzit
Georgsweiler
Wollmerath
Gevenich
Winneburg
Cond
Vehrig
Winkel
Driesch
Weiler
Faid
COCHEM
Senh
Lutzerath
Dolzig
Urschmitt
Ellerborn
Strohn
Kirchbusch
Kliding
Klotten Stuben
Ediger
Bremm
Beuren
Neef
Kerrenheim
Houtheim
Alfgegund
Yehrt
Hochwasser
Alf
Bullay
Alfbach
1:250.000


Malberg
Rosenberg
Strenger Hals
Schloss
Annen-Bg.
Bahnhof
Taubenberg
Kyllburg
Steinberg
Etteldorf
1:30000
Bowerath
Lüttwald
Ober-Rosen B.
Dauner Thäler
Weinhäuschen
Mühlen-B.
Pützborn
Bielhardt
Der Nast
Gemünden
Mehren
Weinfelder Maar
Schalkenmehrener Maar
Mühlen-B.
Der hohe List
Schalkenmehren
Meiersbusch
Abbuhy
Kilom. 1:80000

and volcanic sand; and finally, next the surface, basaltic lava again. A little farther to the S. is the **Nerother Kopf** (2120 ft.), a hill of slag crowned with a ruined castle and containing a picturesque grotto. — Beyond Kirchweiler the hilly road to Daun next passes *Steinborn*, where there is an aerated mineral spring (to the right, the *Rimmerich*, a crater with lava-streams), and *Neunkirchen*.

To the right, beyond Gerolstein, are the steep crags of the Munterlei and the castle-like rock of Auburg (p. 176). At *Lissingen* (r.) are two castles, still occupied. — 74 M. *Birresborn* (1100 ft.; Krone, 8 R.) is a village of 1000 inhab. on the right bank of the Kyll, connected by a stone bridge with the railway-station on the left bank. About $^1/_2$ hr. above the village is situated the 'Birresborner Mineralbrunnen', the strongest of the carbonic acid springs of the Eifel.

$76^1/_2$ M. *Mürlenbach* (1050 ft.; Hotel Krumpen), a village (860 inhab.) with the ruins of a castle founded by the Merovingians and rebuilt in the 16th century. Motor post to Schönecken (p. 176; 8 M., in 50 min.). — $78^1/_4$ M. *Densborn* (1210 ft.), with two ruined castles. The limestone rocks are now succeeded by variegated sandstone. The line traverses a pleasant wooded tract, and passes the villages of *Usch* and *Zendscheid*. — $82^3/_4$ M. *St. Thomas*, with a Cistercian nunnery (now occupied by Franciscan friars), the fine church of which, erected in the transition style about 1225, contains some mediæval tombstones. — The train passes through a tunnel.

$84^1/_2$ M. **Kyllburg.** — Hotels. **Eifeler Hof* (Pl. a), 10 min. from the station, with view-terrace, 135 R. from $3^1/_2$, D. 2-3, P. 6-$7^1/_2$ *M*, *Stern* (Pl. b), 15 R. from $3^1/_2$, D. from $1^1/_2$, P. 6-7 *M*, *Géronne-Surges*, 31 R., all three in the town; *Post*, at the station; *Kyllburger Hof*; *Müller*, near the Kyll bridge, 8 R. — Motor Post to Schönecken (p. 176), 16 M., in $1^1/_2$ hr.; to Wittlich, see p. 182.

Kyllburg (890 ft.), with 1300 inhab., picturesquely situated on and at the base of a hill, surrounded by the Kyll and rising about 490 ft. above it, is one of the most frequented points of the Eifel. From the station we follow the road as far as the Kyll bridge and then, at the tunnel, the steep street to (10 min.) the hotels. Hence Hoch-Strasse leads to the left to the Stifts-Kirche, while to the right a steep 'Way of the Cross', passing the small Protestant church, ascends to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Mariensäule*, a tower affording a fine view of Kyllburg and Malberg. Hoch-Strasse goes on along the ridge, passing the entrance to the Hahn Promenade (see below) and an old watch-tower (10 min.; view). The *Stifts-Kirche*, or abbey-church (1195 ft.), is a fine Gothic building of 1276, without aisles. The choir contains good stalls and stained-glass windows, executed in 1534 from designs after Dürer. The adjoining cloisters (entered from the second door to the right of the main portal) and the chapter-house date from the 14th century. — Pleasant promenades (accessible from Hoch-Str.) run, at three different levels, through the woods on the *Hahn*, the S. slope of the hill ($^3/_4$ hr.).

Another, the *Ringpfad*, runs along above the left bank and is reached by crossing the bridge and diverging after 5 min. to the right from the road. The road goes on to (15 min.) the *Wilsecker Linde*, a lime-tree whence a good view is obtained of Kyllburg and the wooded valley of the Kyll. By keeping to the right at every turn beyond this we reach the Ringpfad, which may be followed back to the town. — On a height above the Kyll, 1 M. to the W. of Kyllburg, is the village of *Malberg*, commanded by a château incorporated in the 18th cent. with an old castle.

A pleasant walk is afforded by the footpath which diverges from the road to the left 1 M. beyond the Kyll bridge and runs viâ Kyllburgweiler, Scinsfeld, and Corneshütte to (5½ hrs.) *Bettenfeld* (see pp. 188, 187), which is 1 hr. by road from Manderscheid. — From Kyllburg to Wittlich viâ Eisenschmitt (for Manderscheid), see p. 182.

The train now passes through a short tunnel and crosses the Kyll. The brook here describes a circuit, which the railway cuts off by means of the *Wilseck Tunnel*. — 88¼ M. *Erdorf* (765 ft.; Weber, 5 R.) is the junction for a local railway to Trier viâ Irrel (see below).

The road to Bitburg crosses the Kyll. Immediately beyond the bridge a road leads to the right to (2 M.) *Fliessem*, passing a little to the E. of (1½ M.) *Odrang*, with the remains of a Roman villa (several fine Roman mosaic pavements; fee to the keeper).

From Erdorf to Trier viâ Irrel, 34¼ M., railway in 2¼-3¾ hrs. — 3⅜ M. **Bitburg** (1009 ft.; railway restaurant; Post, 14 R., very fair; Adler) was the *Bedae Vicus* of the Romans, and a station on their road from Trier to Cologne, several of the mile-stones of which have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4050. The house of the knightly family of Kob von Nüdingen dates from 1576. To the N., on the Prüm road, is an old castle.

Motor posts connect Bitburg with several places in the S.W. part of the Eifel, including Neuerburg (16¼ M.; p. 176), Bollendorf (see below), and Waxweiler (15 M.; p. 176).

We now follow the valley of the *Nims*. — 13¾ M. *Irrel* (Hotel Helbach), near the confluence of the Nims with the Prüm.

From Irrel a motor post runs viâ (3¾ M.) *Echternacherbrück* (Hotel zur Stadt Bitburg), on the Sauer (p. 179), opposite Echternach in Luxemburg (see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland'), and (5½ M.) *Weilerbach* to (8 M.) **Bollendorf** (570 ft.; Schloss Bollendorf, once a summer residence of the abbots of Echternach, 31 R., with a pretty park, good; Hauer, 13 R.; Post, 8 R.), a village of 1230 inhab., with the remains of the Roman Villa Bollana (above the Schloss Hotel). Marked paths lead N.E. in 20 min. to the *Aristenplatz*, and thence in ¼ hr., partly between sandstone rocks, to the *Fahnenstange* ('flagstaff'; view); 35 min. N. (yellow way-marks) is the *Frauhillenkreuz* (1329 ft.) and, ¼ hr. farther on, the so-called *Wikingerburg* (1273 ft.), a Celtic fortress; ½ hr. E. of the last is the *Schankweiler Klause* (1358 ft.), with a chapel. The Roman *Altar of Diana* (13 ft. high, with the inscription: Deae Dianae Q. Postumius Potens V. S.) lies to the S.E. of the Artistenplatz, a few minutes above the high-road to Weilerbach (see above); a path on the left (short of the altar) leads to the *Niederburg* (1125 ft.), encircled by Celtic earthworks.

On leaving Irrel the train follows the course of the *Prüm*. — 14¼ M. *Menningen*. — Before reaching (16¾ M.) *Edingen* we enter the valley of the *Sauer* (French *Sure*), which here separates Germany from Luxemburg. — 28½ M. *Igel;* on the left, the Igel Column (p. 212). Opposite, on the right bank of the Moselle, lies Wasserliesch (p. 223). The line from Trier viâ (9¼ M.) Wasserbillig to (31¾ M.) Luxemburg diverges on the right (see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland'). — 34¼ M. *Trier* (West-Bahnhof), see p. 202.

The line from Erdorf (p. 178) continues to follow the picturesque wooded valley of the Kyll, bounded by sandstone rocks. Tunnels and bridges follow each other in rapid succession, and numerous mills are passed. — At (90¾ M.) *Hüttingen* is a picturesque waterfall, 16 ft. high. — 93¼ M. *Philippsheim* (645 ft.), station for (1½ M.) *Dudeldorf*, with an old castle. — 95 M. *Speicher;* the village, with potteries, lies on the hill, 1½ M. to the E. — 97 M. *Auw*, with a pilgrimage-church erected in 1708-46. — 101¼ M. *Daufenbach*, with sandstone quarries. — 104½ M. *Cordel* (475 ft.; Kölner Hof, 16 R.), with large quarries, where hundreds of flint axes have been found, is frequented as a summer resort. To the right of the station rises the ruined castle of *Ramstein* (560 ft.; ¾ hr.), erected in the 11th cent. and destroyed in 1689. — 108¼ M. *Ehrang* (see p. 197) lies near the influx of the Kyll into the Moselle.

112 M. *Trier* (Main Station), see p. 202.

B. Railway from Coblenz or Andernach to Gerolstein viâ Mayen.

From Coblenz to Mayen, 23½ M., local railway in 1½ hr. — From Andernach to Gerolstein, 58½ M., railway in 4 hrs.

From *Coblenz* (p. 149) our line follows the Left Rhenish Railway as far as (1¼ M.) *Coblenz-Lützel* (p. 102), skirts the Petersberg, and turns W. viâ (4¼ M.) *Metternich* (tramway, see p. 149) and (6¼ M.) *Rübenach*. — 8¾ M. *Bassenheim*. On the left rises the wooded *Kamillenberg* or *Karmelenberg* (1243 ft.). — 12½ M. *Ochtendung*. — 18¾ M. *Polch*.

From Polch a branch-line runs in ½ hr. to (6¼ M.) **Münstermaifeld** (817 ft.; Sonne, 7 R.; Maifelder Hof, 8 R.), a little town of 1440 inhab., from the 6th cent. onwards the chief place in the *Maifeld* (*Meginovelt* or *Megingau*). The conspicuous *Pfarr-Kirche* or *Martinus-Kirche*, a former abbey-church, is the successor of a basilica of St. Martin, said to have been founded here as early as 633. The W. front, resembling a castle, with its two round towers and a curious elevated structure between them, dates in its lower stories from the early 12th cent.; the upper story, like the rest of the church, was built in the 13-14th centuries. The choir is in the transition style, the nave early-Gothic. In the interior note the statue of the Virgin (c. 1350), a sacrament house (c. 1450), and the tomb of Kuno von Eltz (d. 1529) and his wife (d. 1531). Fine view from the towers. — Burg Pyrmont lies 1½ hr. W., Burg Eltz 1½ hr. S. of Münstermaifeld (see p. 191). To Hatzenport, see p. 190.

The line to Mayen traverses two tunnels and crosses the deep valley of the Nette, passing several slate quarries. — 21¾ M. *Hausen.* — 23½ M. *Mayen-Ost* (see below), where we change.

From Andernach to (9¼ M.) *Nieder-Mendig*, see p. 146. — About ½ hr. E. of (10½ M.) *Thür* is *Frauenkirch*, with a small Romanesque basilica of the 12th cent., where, according to the legend (dramatized by Tieck and Hebbel), St. Genevieve, Duchess of Brabant, was found by her husband Siegfried, Count Palatine (d. 754). The church contains monuments of the 14th cent., said to mark their burial-place. — 12½ M. *Kottenheim* (787 ft.; Waldmühle, 5 R.), with millstone quarries. To the right is the *Mayener Bellerberg* (1184 ft.), beyond which rises the *Ettringer Bellerberg* (1407 ft.), a collapsed crater, which was the source of the lava-stream in the quarries of Mayen (p. 181). To the left rises the *Hochsimmer* (p. 181), dominating the whole landscape.

14¼ M. **Mayen.** — Railway Stations. *Mayen-Ost* (870 ft.), the main station, 20 min. from the market-place; *Mayen-West* (880 ft.), 8 min. from the market-place.

Hotels. *Kohlhaas-Reiff*, Markt-Platz, 16 R. at 5½, D. 1¾, P. 6½ M.; *Müller*, Markt 9, 17 R., both very fair; *P. Kohlhaas*, Markt 15, 16 R. — *Kur-Hotel*, 25 min. N.W., in the valley of the Nette, a favourite summer resort, 12 R.

Mayen (780 ft.), a town of 14,600 inhab., is of Celtic origin, and in the Roman period was an important station on the military road from Trier to the central part of the Rhine valley. At a later date it was the capital of the Maifeld (p. 179) and the seat of the 'Gaugraf', and from the 13th cent. on it belonged to the Electorate of Trier. It was then surrounded by walls and towers, part of which are still standing. The town lies in a hollow at the beginning of the narrower part of the Nette valley, and is a convenient centre for excursions. The Roman Catholic *Parish Church*, in the N. part of the Altstadt, is conspicuous for the spiral and twisted form of its steeple; the W. part of the church is Romanesque (12th cent.), while the nave and choir are late-Gothic. In the S.W. part of the town, picturesquely situated on a hill above the market-place, is the **Genoveva-Burg**, erected in 1280, apparently on the site of the old residence of the Counts Palatine, to which the foundations of the S. tower probably belong. Down to 1798 it was the seat of the local representative of the Elector of Trier, but it is now private property and has been greatly altered. The E. wing houses the *Eifelvereins-Museum*, including the collections of the Mayen Historical and Antiquarian Society (basement), furniture, utensils, costumes, pottery, etc., from the Eifel (first floor), and (on the second floor) an Eifel farm-room, kitchen, bedroom, and workshops (open in summer on week-days 9-12 & 2-6, on Sun. and in winter daily 10-12 & 2-4; 25 pf.).

The quarries of basaltic lava to the N. of the Ost-Bahnhof (E. Railway Station) furnish a valuable material for millstones and pavements. — Discoveries were made in 1908 of a stronghold of the early Stone Age (10 min. S.E. of the Ost-Bahnhof), and farther S., on the slope of the *Katzenberg*, of late-Roman fortifications.

A good road, passing under the railway viaduct, leads N.W. from Mayen up the deep and wooded valley of the Nette (with several open-air restaurants) to the *Kur-Hotel* (p. 180) and the (1½ hr.) turreted ***Schloss Bürresheim** (886 ft.), situated at the confluence of the Nette and the Nitz. The huge and well-preserved structure, dating from the 12-17th cent., now belongs to the Count of Renesse. — An extensive view is obtained from the *Hochsimmer* (1929 ft.), which is reached from Mayen viâ the Kur-Hotel and *St. Johann* in 1½ hr. Hence we may proceed N. viâ Bell to the Laacher See (see p. 148).

Motor posts ply from Mayen in 1½ hr. up the valley of the Nette viâ (4¼ M.) *Bürresheim* (see above) and *Weibern* (13 M.; p. 147) to *Kempenich* (15 M.; p. 147); and in 1¾ hr. viâ (5½ M.) *Virneburg* and (13¼ M.) *Boos* to *Kelberg* (18 M.; p. 137).

The train skirts the town, with its numerous towers, crosses the valley of the Nette by a viaduct 115 yds. long, passes the station *Mayen-West*, and then penetrates the watershed between the Nette and the *Eltz* by means of a tunnel over 500 yds. long.

21¼ M. **Monreal** (970 ft.; Hotel Kircher; Wwe. Steffens; P. Steffens), charmingly situated in the valley of the Eltz, has two ruined castles, the *Resch* and *Monreal*. The latter, the more important of the two, dates from 1229. The chapel in the cemetery contains some remains of old frescoes.

Fine retrospect of Monreal as we proceed. — 24¾ M. *Urmersbach*, in the *Stellbach-Tal*. — 26¾ M. **Kaisersesch** (1490 ft.; Jägerhof, at the station, 10 R.; Post, 8 R. at 3½, D. 1½-2, P. 5 *M*; Schwan, 7 R.) lies ⅔ M. to the E. of the station. In the wood, near the latter, may be distinguished the broad embankment of the Roman military road (p. 180), near which are a moat and rampart. — Excellent slates are quarried near Kaisersesch.

From Kaisersesch to Cochem (p. 192), 8¾ M., motor post once or twice daily in 1 hr. The road passes *Landkern*, with the small *Dreifaltigkeits-Kapelle* (Chapel of the Trinity), containing a massive column with curious reliefs of the Trinity, the Crucifixion, and the Virgin with her dead Son. Farther on the road passes near the Winneburg (p. 192).

The railway ascends beyond the *Wolfsberg* (1835 ft.) to (29¾ M.) *Laubach-Müllenbach* (1798 ft.), with a view extending on the S.W. over the Vorder-Eifel, and on the S. over the hills of the Moselle to the Hunsrück. — 36 M. **Ulmen** (1435 ft.; Maas, 5 R.), on the *Ulmener Maar*, with a ruined castle and a high-lying church. — 39¼ M. *Utzerath* (1515 ft.); motor post to Adenau, see p. 137.

41½ M. *Darscheid* (1620 ft.; Saxler, 3 R.). A picturesque walk may be taken through the Dauner Forst to Mehren (2¾ M.; p. 183) by following the Daun road from the station for 6-8 min. and then turning to the left. Or we may diverge to the right from the Mehren road after ¾ hr., turn to the left again almost at once, and cross the summit of the *Hardt* (1683 ft.) to (½ hr.) the Weinfelder Maar (p. 185).

The line now descends, through beautiful woods, along the *Förmerich* or *Firmerich* (p. 184), into the valley of the *Lieser*.

44¼ M. *Daun*, see p. 184; railway to Wengerohr, see R. 25c.

The Gerolstein train ascends the valley of the Lieser to (46 M.) *Rengen*, then runs through woods, and reaches its highest point (1860 ft.) beyond (50¼ M.) *Dockweiler-Dreis* (Geisler, at Dreis, 14 R. at 2½-4 *M*, very fair). The Dreiser Weiher is a dried up 'Maar' (p. 172). — We then descend through a pretty wood-girt valley to (53½ M.) *Hohenfels*, in a volcanic basin. The towers of the Kasselburg now become visible to the left, beyond the Kylltal; to the right are the buildings of the Gerolstein Schloss-Brunnen. — 57¼ M. *Pelm* (p. 175). — 58½ M. *Gerolstein*, see p. 175.

C. Railway from Wengerohr to Daun.

25½ M., in 1¾ hr. (fares 3 *M* 10, 2 *M* 10 pf.).

Wengerohr, on the 'Mosel-Bahn', see p. 197.

2½ M. **Wittlich.** — Hotels. *Weil zum Wolf*, in the market-place, 16 R. at 4½, D. 2½, P. 7 *M*; *Rebstock*, Neu-Strasse, 14 R. at 4, D. 1¾, P. 6 *M*; *Traube*, at the station, 8 R. at 3, D. 1½ *M*; *Mürtz zur Stadt Wittlich*, Burg-Str. 49, 12 R.

Wittlich (540 ft.), an old town of 6500 inhab., is prettily situated on the *Lieser*. Both wine and tobacco are raised in the vicinity. Pleasant walks may be taken N.E. to (20 min.) the *Affenberg* (870 ft.; view); S.E. to (20 min.) a *Roman Villa* (discovered in 1904), and thence in 20 min. to the *Waldfrieden* restaurant in the *Mundwald* (view); and N. up the right bank of the Lieser, past the *Bastenmühle* (with pot-holes in the river-bed), to (1¼ hr.) the *Pleiner Mühle*, situated at the mouth of a gorge.

From Wittlich to Kyllburg, 18 M., motor post thrice daily (once on Sun.) in 2 hrs. — 3¾ M. *Minder-Littgen*. — 6¼ M. *Gross-Littgen*. — 8 M. **Himmerod** (994 ft.; two plain inns), with the imposing ruins of the Cistercian *Abbey founded by St. Bernard of Clairvaux in 1134. The lofty portal of the baroque church (1735-50) is in good preservation. The cloisters, dating from the early 16th cent., are in the Gothic style. The abbey estate now belongs to the Trappists. — 9¼ M. *Eichelhütte* (1015 ft.; Huels, 10 R. at 4, D. 2, P. 6 *M*), with an old foundry, now a cloth-factory, is visited as a summer resort. — 10 M. *Eisenschmitt* (Müller, 5 R.; Wagner-Jung, 10 R. at 3, D. 1½, P. 7 *M*), a woodgirt village prettily situated on the Salm. Many attractive walks may be taken in the neighbourhood. About ¼ hr. up the valley is the shooting-lodge of *Bergfeld*, built in 1901. From Eisenschmitt to Manderscheid, see p. 188. — 11¼ M. *Scharzenborn* (1390 ft.; Hotel Timpen-Zens). — 13¾ M. *Oberkail* (1280 ft.; Hotel Eifler Hof), a village of 800 inhab., on the Kailbach, with the scanty remains of a castle of the Counts of Manderscheid-Oberkail and a church of 1789. - Farther on we pass fragments of the Roman walls, which extended S.W. from this vicinity to Bitburg (p. 178), and descend to (18 M.) *Kyllburg* (p. 177).

The railway ascends the E. slope of the valley by a viaduct 108 ft. high. — 5 M. *Wittlich-Grünewald*; high up on the right is the Grünewald consumption hospital (1036 ft.), encircled by firs and beeches. — 6¾ M. *Plein*. — 9¼ M. *Hasborn*.

$13^3/_4$ M. *Manderscheid-Pantenburg*, 3 M. to the E. of Manderscheid (p. 185; motor post in $^1/_2$ hr.). — Beyond ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Eckfeld* we pass the wood-girt *Holzmaar*.

$18^3/_4$ M. **Gillenfeld** (1335 ft.; Post, 12 R. at $3^1/_2$, D. $1^3/_4$, P. $5^1/_2$ *M*, very fair; Vosen, 10 R.), a village of 900 inhab., on the left bank of the *Alfbach*. The ***Pulvermaar** (1348 ft.; 87 acres in area, 240 ft. deep), $1^1/_4$ M. to the E., on the road to Lutzerath (p. 193), is the most beautiful of the Eifel crater-lakes. The hills (c. 230 ft.) on its banks consist almost entirely of volcanic sand, which appears as a black powder ('Pulver') in the water of the lake. On the S. side rises the bare *Römerberg* (1586 ft.), an extinct volcano.

At *Strohn* (Linde or Koenen, 5 R. from 1 *M* 80 pf., D. $1^1/_4$, P. 4 *M*), $1^3/_4$ M. to the S. of Gillenfeld, the valley of the Alf cuts into the lava-deposits of the *Wartgesberg* (1562 ft.), an old volcanic crater.

From Gillenfeld to *Manderscheid* (p. 185), $6^1/_4$ M., in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs. The road runs mostly through woods, past the Holzmaar, (3 M.) *Eckfeld* (see above), and ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Buchholz*. From Buchholz direct to the *Belvedere* (p. 186) in 20 min.; thence to Nieder-Manderscheid in 20-25 min. and by road to Ober-Manderscheid in 20 minutes (comp. the Map, p. 185).

The railway ascends the right bank of the Alfbach. — $21^3/_4$ M. *Schalkenmehren;* the village (Hotel Michels) lies $^1/_2$ M. to the W. of the station, in a patch of fertile soil on the S. bank of the *Schalkenmehrer Maar* (1378 ft.; 55 acres in area, 105 ft. deep). *Mehren* (1427 ft.; Herbrand, 10 R., P. 5 *M*), $^1/_4$ hr. N.E. of the station, is on the road to ($4^1/_4$ M.) Daun (p. 185).

About 25 min. E. of Mehren and $^3/_4$ hr. S. of Darscheid (p. 181) are the village of *Steineberg* and the *Steineberger Lei* (1840 ft.), with prehistoric circular earthworks and a burial-ground; an extensive view is obtained from the wood and from the platform on the hill. — From Steineberg a blue-marked path leads S. to the Pulvermaar: in 25 min. the high-road from Daun to Bertrich is reached; we continue along this and after $^1/_2$ hr. turn to the right along the road to Gillenfeld, finally turning to the left for the ($^1/_4$ hr.) Pulvermaar (see above); Gillenfeld station is reached thence in $^1/_2$ hr.

Our line traverses a tunnel, runs along the N.E. slope of the Mäuseberg (p. 184), and crosses the valley of the Lieser to ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Daun* (p. 184).

D. From Daun to Manderscheid and Kyllburg.

Daun and *Manderscheid* are the chief tourist centres in the Eifel, and are suitable places for a lengthy stay. Hurried travellers may devote the first morning to Daun and its environs, walk in the afternoon to Manderscheid, and on the following day proceed to Kyllburg.

Daun railway-station (1312 ft.), whence lines run to Andernach and Gerolstein (R. 25 b) and to Wengerohr (R. 25 c), is on the left bank of the *Lieser*. The village lies on the slope of the right bank and on a basaltic hill. The road to the left leads to Unter-Daun, the footpath to the right crosses an iron bridge (Städter-Brücke) to Ober-Daun.

Daun. — *Map*, see p. 177. — Hotels. In Ober-Daun: **Schramm*, in an open situation, 30 R. at 3½, D. 1¾, P. 6½ *M*; opposite, *Gandner*, 17 R. at 3½, D. 1¾, P. 6 *M*; *Jung*. — In Unter-Daun: *Hommes*, an old-established house, 28 R. at 3¾, D. 1½, P. 6-8 *M*; *Eifler Hof*, near the station, 12 R. at 3, D. 1½, P. 5½ *M*; *Manderscheid*, near the post office, 8 R. at 3½, D. 1¾, P. 5-6 *M*; *Dauner Hof*; *Weier*, 6 R. — *Café Steinbach*, near the parish church. — Baths at the Sophien-Bad (see below) and in the Gemünder Maar (see below; key of the bath-house kept at Daun).

Daun, a town of Celtic origin, with 1680 inhab., was the residence in the middle ages of the Counts of Daun, a celebrated family, several members of which distinguished themselves in the Austrian service. The Roman Catholic *Parish Church* in Unter-Daun is one of the oldest in the Eifel, with vaulting of the 15th century. To the right of the entrance is the hatchment (1741) of a Count Daun. In Ober-Daun are the remains of the *Reichsburg*, once belonging to the Counts of Daun and destroyed in 1352 by the Electors of Trier and Cologne. The partly-preserved circumvallation encloses the former fiscal office (Renthaus) of the Elector of Trier, dating from the 17th cent. (now a forester's house), and the small Protestant church (1863), the approach to which is opposite the Finance Office (Finanzamt). By the District Office (Landratsamt) are the modern Kaiser-Brunnen and, on a piece of Roman pavement, a large cast-iron figure of Bacchus (1591), brought from the convent of Hoven near Zülpich and said to be a reproduction of a Roman stone statue. In the courtyard of the Schramm Hotel is a Roman tombstone. — From the Schramm Hotel and also from the Hommes Hotel paths ascend to the promenades on the *Wehrbüsch* (1615 ft.), a lava hill, crowned with a Franco-Prussian war monument. To the N.W. of Ober-Daun is the wooded lava ridge of the *Warth* (1690 ft.), reached by diverging to the left from the Dockweiler road at the sign-post (to Pützborn), then to the right. The *Firmerich* (1604 ft.; shelter-hut), an old crater to the E. of the station, is another fine point of view. — About ⅔ M. to the S. of Daun, on the Manderscheid road, rises the *Dauner Sprudel*, a chalybeate spring charged with carbonic acid gas. Adjacent is the well-equipped *Sophien-Bad*.

About 7 min. beyond the Sophien-Bad, short of *Gemünden*, a village lying to the right on the *Lieser*, a finger-post indicates the way (to the left) to the (8 min.) ***Gemünder Maar** (1335 ft.), the smallest but most beautiful of the crater-lakes near Daun. It lies in a partly-wooded basin, and is about 18 acres in area and 125 ft. in depth. On its bank is a monument to Moltke. A good footpath (finger-post) leads hence through a coppice, with picturesque views of the Maar and Daun, to the (25 min.) tower ('Dronke-Turm') on the **Mäuseberg** (1840 ft.), which commands a fine view of the S. Eifel, with the Mosenberg to the S.W., the Moselle hills to the S., and the Nürburg and Hohe Acht to the N. From the trigonometrical signal on the highest point, a little to the E., we look down on the

1 Bürgerm.-Amt
2 Post
3 Tempelchen
4 Mooshütte
5 Pellenzkanzel
Meerfelder Maar
Meerfelder Maar
Belvedere
Friedrichsplatz
Gerberei
Ober-Burg
Nieder-Burg
Manderscheid
Klosgrube
Mühle
Nied. Manderscheid
Talmühle
Konstantinswäldchen
Burg-weiher
Waldmannslust
Meerfelder Maar
Meerfelder Maar
Meerfeld
Linksels Maar
Pellenfeld
Schutzhütte
Kapelle
Hornrüben
Jungen-Busch
Heumühle
Kaisergarten
Kuno
Hütte
Alte Brunnenstube
Hühnerkopf
Lammerborn
Carl
Buchholz
Friedrichs Platz
Oberburg
Niederburg
Manderscheid
Mooshütte
Burgweiher
Waldmannslust
Langeck
Wassergut
Panten bg.
Niederburg
Burg bg.
Lieser
Kalkofen
Meerfeld
Buchholz
Manderscheid
Pellenfeld
Meerfelder Maar

solitary *Weinfelder Maar* (1588 ft.), another crater-lake, 42 acres in area and 167 ft. in depth, and on the *Weinfelder Kirche*, the only relic of the village of Weinfeld, now used as a burial-chapel. — From the signal we may regain Daun in $^3/_4$ hr. by descending the path to the Weinfelder Kirche and then following the road (short-cut by old road).

By proceeding E. from the Weinfelder Kirche across the ridge (view of the Schalkenmehrer Maar, p. 183, far below) and passing under the railway, we reach ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Mehren*, whence we may follow the route (mentioned on p. 183) viâ Steineberg to the Pulvermaar and Gillenfeld (the whole walk from Daun to Gillenfeld takes $3^1/_2$-4 hrs.).

From Daun to Manderscheid, $4^1/_2$ hrs. To the ($^1/_2$ hr.) Gemünder Maar, p. 184. From the Moltke monument walkers continue S., always keeping close to the left bank of the Lieser, and leave Weiersbach (see below) on the right (W.) bank. After $3^1/_2$-4 hrs., below the Friedrichs-Platz, the path joins the promenades of Manderscheid (see p. 186). — The high-road ($10^1/_2$ M.) passes between Gemünden (right) and the Gemünder Maar (left; see p. 184). At ($2^3/_4$ M.) *Weiersbach* we are joined on the left by a road coming from ($2^1/_4$ M.) Schalkenmehren (p. 183). We now ascend, quitting the valley of the Lieser, and passing (l.) the beginning of the road to Trittscheid. 4 M. *Üdersdorf* (Hotels Reichartz, Hommes). The masses of lava which the road traverses probably owe their origin in part to a volcano which culminated in the *Weberlei* (1530 ft.), a slag-hill to the S.W. of Üdersdorf and near the Kleine Kyll. $5^1/_2$ M. *Bleckhausen*. To the right we have a fine view of the three summits of the Mosenberg (p. 187). The road enters Manderscheid on the W.

Manderscheid. — Hotels (often full in summer; none of them with view of the castles). *Müllejans* (Pl. a), in an open position at the W. end of the village, 22 R., P. 6-7 *M*, very fair; *Zens* (Pl. b), in the village, 40 R. from $4^1/_2$, D. 2, P. $6^1/_2$-7 *M*, very fair; *Hemmerling* (Pl. c), 28 R. at $4^1/_4$, D. $1^3/_4$, P. $6^1/_2$ *M*; *Fischer-Heid*, 18 R. — Motor Post to (3 M.) Manderscheid-Pantenburg station, see p. 183; to Gerolstein, see p. 175.

Manderscheid (1275 ft.), a village with 900 inhab., lies on the E. margin of an upland plain about 300 ft. above the deep and winding valley of the Lieser. With its ruined **Castles* and the jagged slate-rocks rising precipitously from the valley, it forms a wonderfully romantic picture from whichever side it is viewed. The Counts of Manderscheid traced their descent back to the 9th century. A fraternal quarrel between the lords of the Oberburg and those of the Niederburg resulted in the former falling in the 12th cent. into the hands of the Electors of Trier, who rebuilt it. The younger line at the Niederburg did not become extinct till 1780. The Oberburg now belongs to the parish of Manderscheid, the Niederburg to the Eifelverein (p. 172).

The following walk takes $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. At the post office (Pl. 2) we diverge to the right from the main street, turn to the left

where the wide curve of the road to Nieder-Manderscheid begins, and reach the *Tempelchen* (Pl. 3), situated to the W. of the castles (view best by evening-light). [The path to the right leads to the Konstantins-Wäldchen (see below).] We then follow the ridge to the *Oberburg* or upper castle (1165 ft.), the lofty keep of which is still preserved, although the interior is in ruins. At the entrance to the castle is a finger-post indicating the way (on the left) to the Grafenweg, Corneliuspfad, and Belvedere (see below). The path to the right leads viâ Lieserfriede, crosses the stream, and keeps to the right (to the left to the Belvedere, see below) to *Nieder-Manderscheid* (950 ft.), where the key for the *Niederburg* or lower castle is obtained at Contzen's Burgschenke (25 pf.). The fortifications extended down to the valley and commanded the passage of the river. Near the ruins of the main building ('Palas') is a monument (1922) commemorating the members of the Eifelverein who fell in the Great War. The highest point (1066 ft.) is crowned by a donjon. — From Nieder-Manderscheid we ascend again to Manderscheid, either by the road (20 min.) or by a footpath (¼ hr.). On regaining the above-named curve in the road we may make a détour to the *Konstantins-Wäldchen*, which affords a fine view of the castles from the S. This détour may be extended to the Mooshütte (Moss Hut; Pl. 4) and the Pellenz-Kanzel (Pl. 5), high above the pond called the *Burgweiher* (there and back ½ hr.).

The following walk (2½ hrs.) is also pleasant. At the Bürgermeisteramt (Pl. 1), or mayor's office, we diverge to the left from the main street, turn to the left again beyond the tannery ('Gerberei'), and reach (10 min.) the view-point named the *Friedrichs-Platz*. Hence we descend in zigzags to the Lieser (footpath to Daun, see p. 185), cross the foot-bridge to the left bank, and ascend to the right, partly by cart-tracks, through beech-woods to the (50 min.) **Belvedere* (1395 ft.), which commands, especially by morning-light, a superb view of Manderscheid, the castles, and the three summits of the Mosenberg. The stump of a column (from a Roman villa on the Mosenberg) commemorates the visit of Crown Prince William (afterwards King Frederick William IV.) in 1833. A steep zigzag path, known as the Corneliuspfad (see above), descends hence to the Oberburg. An easier path, indicated by a finger-post a few paces beyond the Belvedere, leads to (10 min.) the Buchholz road (p. 183) and then descends to the right to (¼ hr.) Nieder-Manderscheid. Coming in the reverse direction we leave the road 5 min. from the Nieder-Manderscheid bridge and ascend to the left beyond a wayside shrine. — A visit should also be paid to the pavilion named the *Waidmannslust* (there and back 1½-2 hrs.), which is reached by traversing the garden of the Steffens Inn and then ascending by a logging track marked in green. The view is not inferior to that from the Belvedere. To the W. towers the Mosenberg, to the N.

the Nerother Kopf. We descend to the Burgweiher and ascend along it to the W. to the Mooshütte in the Konstantins-Wäldchen.

The excursion to the Mosenberg, the best-preserved of the Eifel craters, takes 3-3½ hrs. (there and back). We take the Bettenfeld road, which diverges to the right from the Wittlich road near the Hotel Müllejans, and descend the valley of the *Kleine Kyll*, cutting off the large curves by footpaths to the left. At (20 min.) *Heidsmühle* (970 ft.; garden-restaurant) we cross the stream and continue to follow the road to (20 min.) the point where it bends to the S.E. Here we diverge to the left, cross a meadow towards the wood, and ascend to the left, finally skirting some cliffs of slag to the (20 min.) refuge-hut on the *Mosenberg (1596 ft.). This hill has four craters, in a line from N. to S.; but the northernmost of these, containing the marshy *Hinkelsmaar*, to the N. of the Bettenfeld road, is not visible from this point. The second crater is occupied by the *Wanzenboden* or *Windsborn* (1535 ft.), a pond 219 yds. in diameter and 13 ft. deep. The two southernmost craters are separated by a saddle of slag. We descend to this (no path) and advance to the S. margin of the crater, which has been broken by a huge stream of basaltic lava. We follow an overgrown path along the N. margin of the lava, which is now covered with brushwood, and finally descend abruptly to the right to the (40 min.) *Horngraben*, where the end of the lava stream has been disclosed by an old quarry. A few minutes farther on a foot-bridge crosses the stream, which here forms a small waterfall, while circular potholes have been hollowed in its bed by whirling stones. On the left bank we ascend to the left to (½ hr.) the high-road, by which we return to (10 min.) Manderscheid.

From Manderscheid to Kyllburg, 5½-6 hrs. From Manderscheid to the (1 hr.) Mosenberg, see above. From the refuge-hut a footpath descends N.W. into the crater, finally joining the road which leads to (½ hr.) the village of *Bettenfeld* (Hotel Heck), which had already come into sight at the top of the hill. It lies at the S. base of the ridge which surrounds the large *Meerfelder Maar* (60 acres in area, 55 ft. deep), a good view of which is obtained from the top of the hill (8 min. N. of the village). The S. half of the Maar has been drained and is now a meadow. About ¼ hr. S.W. of Bettenfeld, at the point where the road to Meerfeld turns to the right, a footpath leads straight on through woods, crossing two transverse paths, to (1¼ hr.) the *Salm-Tal*, which we cross a little below the *Corneshütte*, old ironworks which have been converted into a saw-mill (the route to the left leads down-stream in ¾ hr. to Eisenschmitt, p. 182). We pass a stone cross, ascend rapidly through woods, and then by a more level path cross a transverse road (leading S. to Oberkail, p. 182, in ¾ hr.) and reach (1 hr.) *Seinsfeld;* 10 min. N. is a well-preserved castle of the Dukes of

Arenberg, now a forester's house. From Seinsfeld we descend the road S.W. viâ *Kyllburgweiler* to (1¼ hr.) the road from Eisenschmitt; this point is 10 min. E. of the bridge at *Kyllburg* (p. 177).

Another attractive walk is afforded by the yellow-marked forest-path which leads S. from Bettenfeld across the *Rotenbüsch*, farther on crossing the Kyllburg road (comp. below), and going on to (2 hrs.) Himmerod (p. 182).

The Road from Manderscheid to Eisenschmitt 8 M., to Kyllburg 16¼ M., continues to follow the plateau, then descends in windings to the valley of the *Kleine Kyll*, crosses this stream by a bridge 970 ft. above the sea, and passes the (2½ M., *Neumühle*, finely situated near the mouth of the *Fischbach* amid scenery that is at once picturesque and imposing. [The Neumühle may also be reached from Manderscheid in 1 hr. by the path which leads from the Mooshütte into the lower valley of the Lieser.] The road then winds up the left bank of the Fischbach and at the 'Kaiser-Garten', 3¾ M. from Manderscheid, divides, the left branch leading viâ (3 M.) Gross-Littgen to Wittlich (p. 182), the right one to Kyllburg. The latter leads through woods and passes (25 min.) a finger-post pointing to the left to Himmerod (p. 182; ¾ hr.) and to the right to Bettenfeld (p. 187; 1½ hr.). From this point it descends to (1¼ hr.) *Eisenschmitt*, on the road from Wittlich to Kyllburg (see p. 182).

26. From Coblenz to Trier. The Moselle Valley Railway from Bullay to Trier.

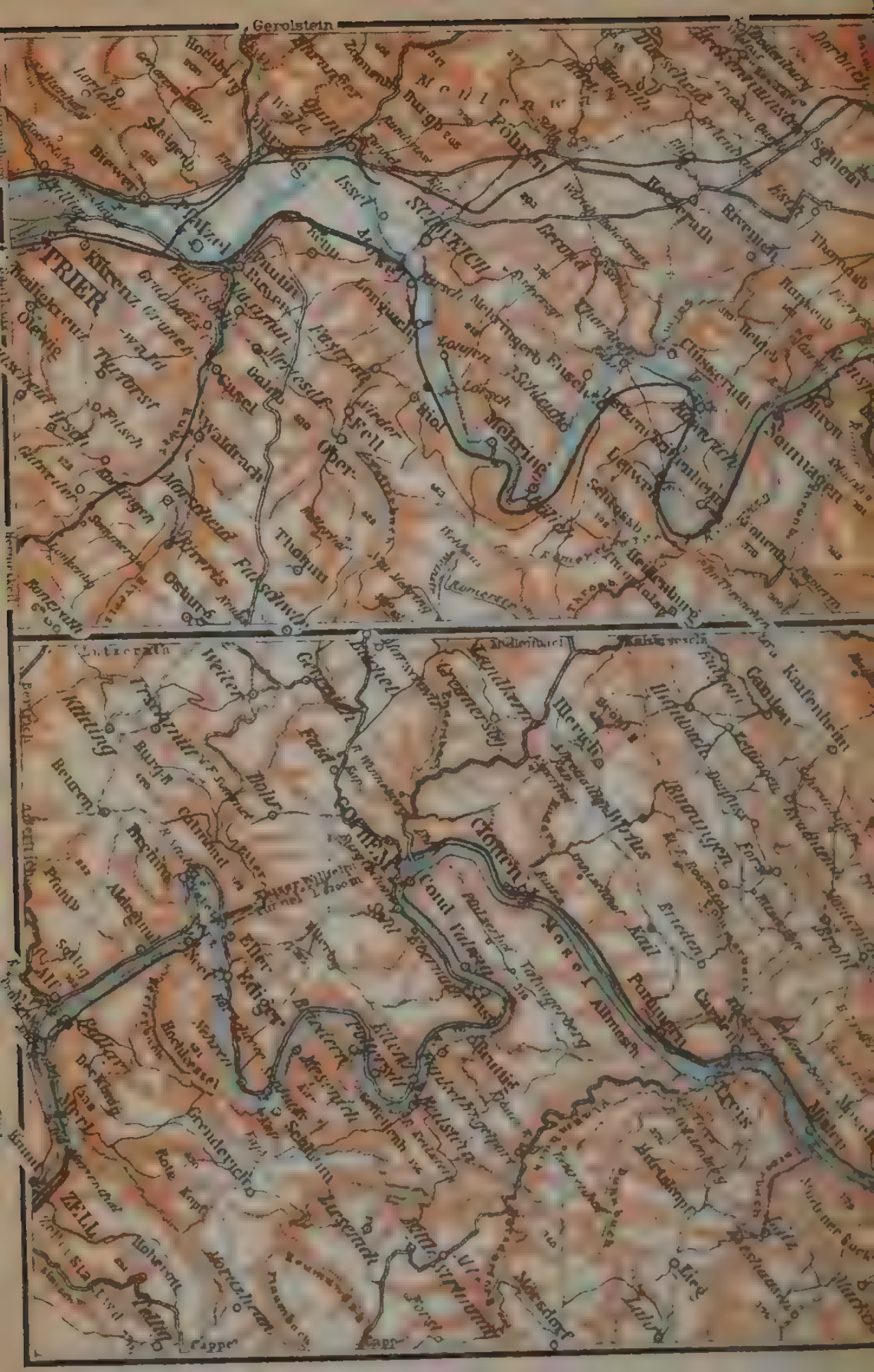
Railway (*Reichsbahn*), 69½ M., express in 2 hrs., ordinary train in 3½, 3¾ hrs. (fares 12 ℳ, 8 ℳ 40, 5 ℳ 60 pf.; express fares 16 ℳ, 10 ℳ 40, 6 ℳ 60 pf.). This railway quits the river beyond Bullay (p. 191), but we may alight here and finish the journey by the *Moselthal-Bahn* (see p. 197), a narrow-gauge railway on the right bank. A new 'Mosel-Bahn', which is to follow the right bank from Coblenz to Bullay and there join the Reichsbahn, is under construction, but its completion is not to be expected in the near future.

When the river is high enough Steamers ply thrice weekly in summer from Coblenz to Trier in two days, spending the night at Alf. The descent from Trier to Coblenz takes one day. The steamer-pier at Coblenz lies between the bridges over the Moselle (Pl. B, 2; p. 148); that at Trier is near the Römer Brücke (Pl. A, 4; p. 202). Meals are provided on board; inquiries should be made about the times of departure of the steamers.

The letters R. B. and L. B. denote the right and left banks with reference to the traveller descending the river. The places to which the mileage is prefixed are railway-stations.

The best Roads are alternately on the right and left banks: from Coblenz to Treis R. B., then to Alf L. B., Bullay to Trarbach R. B., Traben to Kinheim L. B., Kindel-Berncastel Thorulch R. B.; from there L. B., in dry weather, along the Moselle, otherwise viâ Beyond and the Hohes Kreuz Inn to Schweich; thence R. B. to Trier.

The **Moselle** (Lat. *Mosella*, 'the little Meuse') rises in the S.W. part of the Vosges district, flows through the triassic strata of the North French basin, and reaches, at Trier, the Rhenish Slate Hills (see p. 239). Between Trier and Coblenz the river has carved out a deep channel through the plateau and forms numerous loops, travelling 140 M. in a distance of 60 M. as the crow flies. The river has itself broken through some of the narrower barriers at a very early period, so that dry loops of the old bed may still be recognized beside the present channel. The hills are lower than those of the Rhine but bear as many picturesque castles. The smiling villages on the banks often contain


Gerolstein
TRIER
Osburg
Thalfang
Waldrach
Morscheid
Kirf
Saarburg
Konz
Trier
Ehrang
Pallien
Zewen
Quint
Kasel
Mehring
Longuich
Schweich
Ruwer
Mertesdorf
Kenn
Newel
Mettendorf
Irsch
Serrig
Wiltingen
Oberemmel
Wawern
Ockfen
Ayl
Kanzem
Wiltingen
Konz
Karthaus
Filzen
Tawern
Fellerich
Wasserliesch
Temmels
Grevenmacher
Wormeldingen
Remich
Schengen
Perl
Nennig
Sinz
Merzig
Wellingen
Weiten
Kenn
Newel
Mettendorf
Irsch
Serrig
Wiltingen
Oberemmel
Wawern
Ockfen
Ayl
Kanzem
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Karthaus
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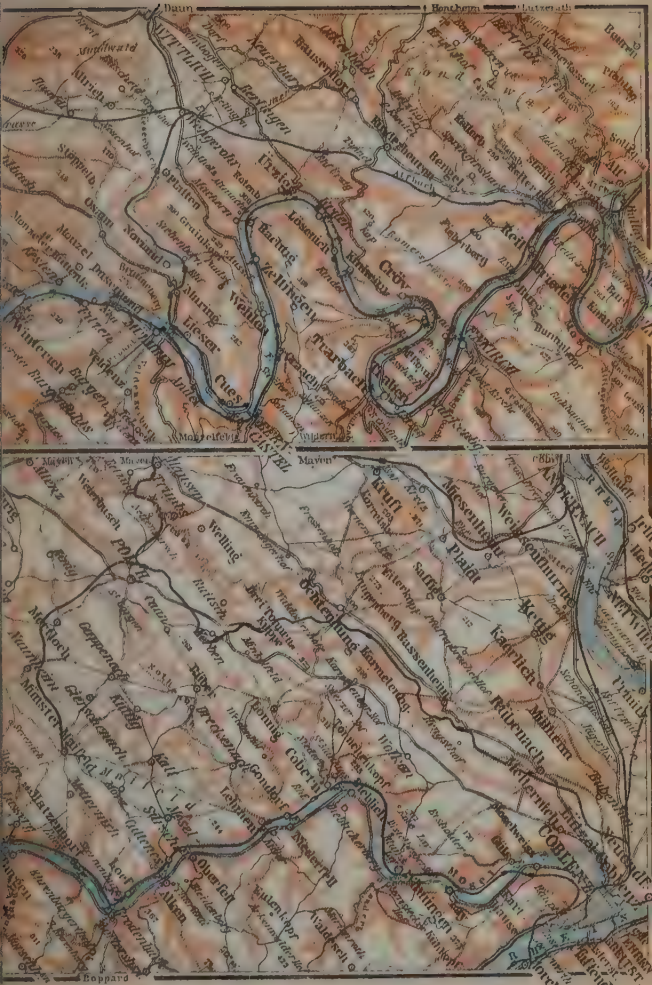

Daun
Hetzerath
Uxheim
Alt-Mürlich
Ulmen
Gillenfeld
Strohn
Kelberg
Kerpen
Kirchweiler
Hillesheim
Gerolstein
Mayen
Andernach
Rhein
Neuwied
Coblenz
Ehrenbreitstein
Vallendar
Metternich
Moselle
Boppard
Oberwesel
Bacharach
Caub
Rhein

quaint old timbered houses. The Moselle wines have long been famous for their delicate bouquet (see p. xxiii). The Roman poet Ausonius (309-92) celebrated the praises of the Moselle and its 'fragrant Bacchus' in a poem entitled 'Mosella'. From the middle ages till the close of the 18th cent. the whole district belonged to the Electorate of Trier, with the exception of a few enclaves which were in the hands of Reformed rulers and are still mainly peopled by Protestants. Burg Eltz, Cochem, Marienburg, Traben-Trarbach, Berncastel, and Trier are the most attractive spots on the river. — Comp. 'The Moselle', by Charles Tower (illus.; 1913).

Coblenz (Main Station), see p. 149. The train skirts the base of the Kartause (p. 155). To the right are the convent of Marienhof and the Kemperhof Orphanage; behind, on the left bank of the Moselle, is Metternich (p. 179). — Above (1¾ M.) *Moselweiss* (tramway, see p. 149) we cross to the left bank. — 2½ M. *Güls* (Goldener Anker, very fair), a prettily situated village with 2600 inhab., in an orchard-like district. — *Lay*, a village on the right bank.

5 M. **Winningen** (236 ft.; Schwan, on the river, with garden-restaurant, 6 R., P. 6½ *M*, very fair; Mosel-Schlösschen, near the station, 10 R.) is a market-town with 1900 inhab., belonging to Baden from 1560 to 1794 and hence forming one of the Protestant enclaves mentioned above. Wine is much grown in the environs (p. xxiii).

Pleasant walks viâ the *Distelberger Hof* (inn) to (½ hr.) *Blumslay*, and up the *Conder-Tal*, on the right bank (ferry), to *Remstecken* and the (1½ hr.) *Kuhkopf* (p. 155), etc.

Farther up the river the left bank consists of precipitous rocks, called the *Winninger* and *Coberner Ulen*, producing the best flavoured wine of the Lower Moselle. — On the opposite (r.) bank lies *Dieblich* (Höfer, 5 R.), with a handsome church.

L. B. (9¼ M.) *Cobern-Gondorf*, station for Cobern and Gondorf (see below). **Cobern** (243 ft.; Hotels Simonis, Schwan), lying ⅔ M. below the station, is commanded by two castles of the Knights of Cobern, the last of whom was executed at Coblenz in 1536 as a disturber of the peace.

A steep footpath ascends through the vineyards (the path with the Stations of the Cross is longer, but easier) to the (½ hr.) *Niederburg*. It is, however, preferable to ascend direct to the (35 min.) Oberburg, following (20 min.) the finger-post pointing to the right at a bend in the road (fine view of the Niederburg and the valley). Within the *Oberburg*, or *Altenburg*, is the ***Chapel of St. Matthias** (key obtained at Cobern), a hexagonal edifice measuring 53 ft. from angle to angle. It is the most elegant work of the late-Romanesque style in the Rhineland, dating from 1230 and probably inspired by the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, which had lately become known through the Crusades. The central portion rises above the rest, and is borne by six columns. The elaborate decorations are executed in a masterly style. The chapel was restored in 1894, and the old painting has been renewed.

There is also an interesting Romanesque church at *Lonnig*, a village 2½ M. to the W. of Cobern.

Farther up, on the same (l.) bank, lies *Gondorf* (Haupt, 7 R.), with the Oberburg or Tempelhof, a castle in the Gothic style (restored

in 1907) belonging to the Counts and Princes Von der Leyen, and (lower down) the Niederburg, belonging to Herr von Liebig. The village is mentioned as early as 871 under the name of *Condravia*, and on account of the numerous Roman and Frankish tombs found here is supposed to have been the Roman harbour of *Contrua*.

On the opposite bank lie *Niederfell* (Hotel Anker) and *Kühr*.

L. B. (10½ M.) *Lehmen* (Hotel Seibel; Weckbecker, in an old castle-like house). The river is bordered here with precipitous crags. — R. B. *Oberfell* (Hotel zur Post or Schweisthal, 4 R.).

L. B. (13 M.) *Cattenes* (Hotel Gries, with garden).

R. B. *Alken* (Post, 6 R.; Moseltal), with mediæval houses and fortifications, now comes suddenly into view. On the hill above it rise the towers of the castle of *Thuron*, or *Thurand* (no adm.), built by Henry the Guelph, Count Palatine, about 1200, and a frequent bone of contention between the Counts Palatine and the Electors of Cologne and Trier. It was besieged by the latter two archbishops in 1246-48, when 600,000 gallons of wine are said to have been consumed by the assailants. The chroniclers relate that, on this occasion, the traitorous 'Burgvogt' was hurled across the valley by a catapult into the enemy's camp and arrived there without scathe — a happy escape commemorated by a chapel on the *Bleidenberg* (view).

15 M. *Loef* (Sternburg, 18 R.) is the station for Brodenbach.

R. B. **Brodenbach** (266 ft.; Post, 20 R. at 3-4½, D. 1¾-3, P. 6-7½ *M*, with garden, very fair; Rebstock or Sewenig, 7 R.; Traube, 8 R.) is pleasantly situated at the base of wooded hills, just below the mouth of the *Ehrenbach-Tal*. Up this valley runs the road to Halsenbach and St. Goar (see pp. 222, 248), passing near the Ehrenburg (see below; there and back 1½-2 hrs.).

The Ehrenbach valley is narrow and ravine-like at first, but expands about 10 min. from the Moselle and contains a number of mills. Near the first of these a footpath diverges to the left between two rocks and leads past a (3 min.) view-point to the (½ hr.) ***Ehrenburg**, the finest ruin in the Moselle district, situated on an isolated peak. A vaulted, winding carriage way leads to the foot of the two round towers, which command a beautiful panorama (unpleasant stair). The castle, built in 1161 by the Archbishop of Trier, was destroyed by the French in 1687, and came into the hands of the Barons vom Stein (p. 160) in 1798; the present owner is Count Kanitz. Key and rfmts. at the keeper's. — From the Ehrenburg to *Boppard*, 2½ hrs.; see p. 221.

An attractive but much longer excursion may be made to the ruin of *Waldeck* (p. 222). We follow the road up the Ehrenbach valley to *Morshausen* and (5 M.; p. 222) *Beulich*, whence a footpath leads S.W. to the ruin (3 hrs. from Brodenbach).

An overhanging cliff is now passed on the left bank, beyond which the valley of the Moselle expands.

16¾ M. **Hatzenport** (265 ft.; Traube or Kranz, 7 R. at 4 *M*, very fair), above which rises an old church. The railway-station lies up-stream, ¼ hr. from the village. From Hatzenport the high-road runs N.W. to Münstermaifeld (3¾ M.; p. 179).

L.B. (18 M.) *Burgen*, at the foot of the hill on which rises the massive ruin of *Burg Bischofstein*, erected in 1270. An attractive route leads hence viâ *Lasserg* and *Neuhof* to (1 hr. 40 min.) Burg Eltz, ending with a charmingly unexpected view of the castle (see below). The village of *Burgen* (Post, 14 R. at 2-3 *M*; Caspari, 3 R.) lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Beybach-Tal* (p. 222; to the ruin of Waldeck, $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.).

$19^1/_4$ M. **Moselkern** (272 ft.; railway restaurant; Burg Eltz, with garden, 25 R. at $4\text{-}4^1/_2$, D. 2-3, P. $7^1/_2$ *M*, very fair; Traube, 10 R. from 3 *M*; Anker, 14 R.), at the mouth of the narrow and tortuous valley of the *Eltz*, in which lies Burg Eltz, embosomed in lonely woods. The trip to the castle and back takes $3\text{-}3^1/_2$ hrs., viâ Burgen (see above) $3^1/_2$-4 hrs.

From Moselkern to Burg Eltz, $1^1/_4$ hr.: the narrow road leads from the upper end of the village under the railway and skirts the stream. Beyond the mill (inn) we follow a path to the left (red-white-red waymarks), and for most of the way keep along the top of the S. side of the valley through woods, finally crossing a bridge. ***Burg Eltz**, or *Schloss Eltz* (603 ft.), the ancestral castle of the Counts of Eltz, has remained in their possession from 1157 till the present day; it survived all the vicissitudes of the middle ages but was severely damaged by fire in 1920, since when it has been undergoing restoration. Situated on a rock, it forms a most romantic picture with its turrets, oriels, and lofty gables. The various buildings crowded round the narrow courtyard were erected in the course of centuries by succeeding members of the Eltz family. The houses known as Platteltz (13th cent.), Rodendorf (15th cent.), and Kempenich (16th cent.) were partly destroyed by the fire, but the Haus Rübenach (15th cent.) and the Goldschmiedshaus (16th cent.) remained unharmed. The interior contains several old pieces of furniture and various works of art (open during the absence of the owner on week-days 9-12 and 2-6; ring for the castellan at the entrance; 1 *M*). — Opposite Burg Eltz are the ruins of *Trutzeltz*, or *Baldeneltz*, erected by Archbishop Baldwin of Trier (p. 204), who carried on a protracted feud with the Counts of Eltz and eventually compelled them to surrender. The best view of Eltz and Baldeneltz is obtained farther up, at the crucifix on the road to Wierschem and Münstermaifeld. To the right, at this point, diverges the road to Lasserg and Burgen (see above). To Münstermaifeld, see p. 179.

About 2 hrs. farther up the Eltztal is the imposing *Burg Pyrmont*, which has been rebuilt since 1912 (tavern in the castle, with rooms); extensive view from the tower. To Münstermaifeld, see p. 179. The Eltz forms a fall here. Above the castle lies (3/4 hr.) the lonely *Schwan-Kirche* (1473). The key of the church is kept in the adjacent inn. Thence to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Carden (see below) viâ *Brohl* or *Forst*.

$21^1/_4$ M. *Müden* (Hotels Linde, Sevenig), on the left bank, opposite the entrance of the pretty *Lützer Tal*.

23 M. **Carden** (279 ft.; Brauer, on the Moselle, 9 R.; Weins, at the station), the ancient *Caradona*, is a village with 700 inhab., where St. Castor (p. 152; mid-4th cent.) is said to have dwelt in a cave. The present *Church*, once part of an abbey, was erected in the 13th cent. on the site of an earlier one founded by the saint. The choir and transepts are late-Romanesque, the nave early-Gothic. The interior contains an interesting terracotta group of the Magi

(high altar; early 15th cent.) and old tombstones. Of the Gothic cloisters nothing remains except one walk. To the N. is the late-Romanesque chapter-house. To the E. of the church, near the railway, is the *Zehnthaus*, a Romanesque tithe-house of the early 13th cent., with fine windows; it was restored in 1894. The *Burghaus*, at the lower end of the village, is a Renaissance structure of 1562. To Burg Pyrmont viâ the Schwan-Kirche, see p. 191.

R.B. **Treis** (279 ft.; Wildburg, 7 R., well spoken of; Reis, 7 R.; Krone), with 1450 inhab., is connected with Carden by a new bridge (1925). In the valley behind are the ruins of the *Wildburg* and *Schloss Treis*. The old church is of the late-Gothic period; the new one was built in 1830. — From Treis a road leads over the hill to Bruttig ($1^3/_4$ hr.; p. 193). Another ascends the *Flaumbach-Tal* to ($5^1/_2$ M.) the convent of *Engelport* (restored in 1903; the road to Castellaun, see p. 222, diverges to the left, 10 min. beyond the convent), Blankenrath ($13^3/_4$ M.; p. 222), and Kirchberg (23 M.; p. 220).

$24^3/_4$ M. *Pommern*, at the mouth of the *Pommerbach*, in the valley of which is the ruined nunnery of *Rosental*, founded in 1170. – $27^1/_2$ M. *Clotten* (F. A. Kollmann, 10 R.), with 2000 inhab., a late-Gothic church, and the ruined castle of *Coraidelstein*.

$29^3/_4$ M. **Cochem.** — Hotels. **Union*, near the steamer-pier, 10 min. from the station, 44 R. at $3^3/_4$-$5^3/_4$, D. 2-3, P. 7-9 *M*, with view-terrace; *Stadt Köln*, Ravené-Strasse, between the steamer-pier and the railway-station, 15 R. from $3^3/_4$, D. from $1^1/_2$, P. from 6 *M*, good; *Zum Landsknecht*, 20 R., with wine-room and terrace, *Vonderbeck* (formerly Kemp), 14 R., with view-terrace, *Germania*, *Stadt Coblenz*, *Noss*, 10 R. at $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$, P. 6-7 *M*, all on the Moselle. – *Hotel zur Winneburg*, at the entrance of the Endert-Tal (see below), 25 min. from the town, 10 R. at $3^3/_4$-$4^1/_4$ *M*.

Cochem (282 ft.), a town of 3730 inhab., at the entrance of the *Endert-Tal*, is one of the prettiest places on the Moselle, especially as seen from the right bank. Adjoining the picturesque Endert-Tor is a timber house of 1625.

**Burg Cochem*, on the hill to the S. (20 min. from the station; reached from the pier viâ Zollgasse and Schloss-Str.), an old imperial castle, was given in pledge to the Archbishops of Trier by Adolph of Nassau, King of Germany, in 1294 and was destroyed by the French in 1689. It was rebuilt in 1869-77 for Herr Ravené (d. 1879). The principal tower is adorned with a huge figure of St. Christopher, in mosaic. Visitors apply for admission in the restaurant at the entrance (50 pf.); the interior is shown only in the absence of the family.

On the right bank, opposite Cochem, lies *Cond* (wine at the Traube); fine view from ($^1/_2$ hr.) the 'Conder Tempelchen'.

In the Endert-Tal, on a hill about 1 hr. from Cochem, rises the tower of the *Winneburg*, the most ancient seat of the Metternich family, destroyed by the French in 1689. The road to Kaisersesch (motor post; p. 181) ascends the Endert-Tal. A pleasanter route is to ascend viâ Burg Cochem to the *Lescher Linde* (view), go thence by the *Lescher Hof* to *Faid*, and return viâ the Winneburg. — From Cochem the high-road (motor post

once or twice daily in 1 1/2 hr.) runs viâ (3 3/4 M.) Faid (p. 192), (6 1/4 M.) *Büchel*, and (11 1/4 M.) *Driesch* to (11 3/4 M.) *Lutzerath* (Maas, 7 R.). Thence the high-road leads to the (4 1/4 M.) Pulvermaar (p. 183).

As we leave Cochem we have a view of the castle to the left. The train then passes through the Cochemer or Ellerer Berg to Eller (p. 194) by means of the *Emperor William Tunnel* (2 2/3 M. long, taking 4-6 min. to traverse), built in 1874-77.

The Moselle from Cochem to Ediger.

Steamer, see p. 188. — Motor Post from Cochem several times daily in 1/4 hr. along the left bank of the Moselle viâ (1 1/4 M.) *Sehl*, (3 M.) *Ernst*, (4 1/4 M.) *Bruttig* (ferry), (5 1/2 M.) *Ellenz*, and (6 1/4 M.) *Beilstein* (ferry) to (6 3/4 M.) *Poltersdorf*; the service is continued hence once daily in 1 hr. 20 min. viâ (7 1/2 M.) *Briedern*, (10 M.) *Mesenich* (ferry), (10 1/2 M.) *Senhals*, (11 1/4 M.) *Nehren*, and (13 M.) *Ediger* to (13 3/4 M.) *Eller*.

The Moselle from Cochem to Ediger sweeps round the Ellerer Berg in a winding curve 12 1/2 M. long, which the steamer takes 2 1/2 hrs. to ascend and 1 1/2 hr. to descend.

L. B. At *Sehl*, 1 M. above Cochem, a fine retrospect is enjoyed of Cochem, its castle, and the Winneburg. The priory of *Ebernach*, farther on, is now a lunatic asylum.

R. B. *Valwig* (Goebel's inn) is noted for good wine.

L. B. *Nieder-Ernst* and *Ober-Ernst*. Between them is their church with two towers. Above the sharp bend which the river makes here, about 3 M. above Cochem, lies —

R. B. *Bruttig* (318 ft.; J. Hess, unpretending), a small town with quaint old houses (e.g. the Schunk House of 1659). The church contains some Gothic sculptures from the old church. Petrus Mosellanus (P. Schade; 1493-1524), the grammarian, was a native of Bruttig.

R. B. *Fankel*, lying somewhat inland. — L. B. *Ellenz* (Dehren, very fair).

R. B. **Beilstein** (Lipmann, 15 R. at 4 1/2-5 1/2 *M*), a quaint little town nestling at the foot of the rocks, is overlooked by the old imperial castle of the same name, which afterwards belonged to the Electors of Trier; in 1652 it passed to the Counts of Metternich-Winneburg, under whose protection several Jews settled here; it was destroyed in 1688.

L. B. *Poltersdorf*.

R. B. *Briedern; Mesenich* (Hotel Anker); *Senheim* (Schneiders, 5 R.), with a high-lying church.

L. B. *Senhals* (Henrichs, very fair). Farther on, *Nehren*, and the ruined manor-house of *Lehmen*, with an old tower.

L. B. **Ediger** (Löwe or Friedrichs, 8 R.), surrounded with old fortifications, possesses numerous mediæval buildings and a late-Gothic church (with a monstrance of 1522). There are extensive vineyards here. — Eller station (p. 194) is 1 1/4 M. distant.

The Emp. William Tunnel (p. 193) ends at the base of the wooded *Calmond* (1250 ft.), in the pretty valley of the *Eller*.

33½ M. *Eller* (Hotel Mainzer; Bahnhofs-Hotel, 10 R.), with a late-Gothic chapel (1520). Above, on the right bank, are the ruins of Stuben (see below), from which a pleasant walk may be taken along the Moselle to Bremm, where we cross the stream, traverse the Petersberg, and descend to Neef (see below; 1½-2 hrs.). Motor post to Cochem, see p. 193.

The train crosses the Moselle and passes through a tunnel under the *Petersberg*, round which the river describes a curve 1¾ M. long. At the W. end of the peninsula is the ruined monastery of *Stuben*, founded in 1136 and suppressed in 1794. The baroque altar in the chapel on the Petersberg was brought from this convent. Farther up, on the left bank, is *Bremm*, the late-Gothic church of which has elaborate reticulated vaulting and a Romanesque tower. Then *Aldegund*, with an old and a modern church. — 34¼ M. *Neef*, with an old manor-house.

36¾ M. **Bullay** (350 ft.; railway restaurant, with a view-terrace, very fair; Marienburg or Andries, 20 R. at 4-6, D. 2-3, P. 7-8 ℳ; Post-Hotel zu den Vier Türmen, 12 R. from 3½ ℳ), on the right bank, the station for Alf and the baths of Bertrich (motor post, see p. 195) on the opposite bank, is the junction of the Moselle Valley Railway to Trier viâ Zell and Berncastel (comp. p. 197). Continuation of the Reichsbahn to Trier, see p. 196. From the station we may reach the 'Vierseenplatz' (Four Lakes View) on the *König* in about ¾ hr. Descent in ½ hr. to Merl (p. 197).

The road to Alf turns to the right at the Reichsbahn station, passes under the railway, and leads past the station of the Moselle Valley Railway to (7-8 min.) the village of *Bullay*, where we take the ferry across the river. Carriages have to make a détour and cross the double lattice-bridge (railway above and roadway below) leading to the foot of the Marienburg (p. 195), which is ascended hence by a good footpath to the left in 20 min. (path to the right to the Waldfrieden, see below).

Alf. — Hotels. *Post*, 25 R. at 4¾, D. 3, P. 8 ℳ, very fair, with garden; *Burg Arras*, 6 R.; *Anker*, 10 R.; *Traube*, 7 R., *Engel*, 7 R., both unpretending. — Pensions. *Nollen*, near the ferry, 18 R., P. 7-8 ℳ. *Waldfrieden* (see below), 25 R., both very fair.

Alf (315 ft.), a village of 1750 inhab., well suited for a stay, lies at the mouth of the valley of the *Alf*, on the left bank of the Moselle, opposite Bullay. Near the modern Gothic church are sculptures and iron reliefs of the 16th cent., found in digging the foundations. — The route to the Marienburg (40 min.) ascends behind the Pension Nollen to the Pension Waldfrieden (see above), passes the view-tower (fine panorama) on the *Prinzenkopf* (770 ft.), and then follows the ridge (narrow in places).

Kliding
Burgberg
Princlog
Calmund
Briedern
Beuren
Bremm
Eller
Ediger
Mesenich
Kennfus
Neef
Nehren
Senheim
Falkenlei
Burgod
Aldegund
Pfahlbg
Hochkessel
Grenderich
Kriskeller
Bettrich
Renzenberg
Monteneil
Rothe Kopf
Solbg
Alf
Bullay
Der Konig
Förstereck
Krickhof
Wispelt
Prinzenkopf
Merl
Pündericher
Kormer Bg
Stahlberg
Kellerbg
Bärl
ZELL
Kaimt
Briedel
Ölkenbach
Bausendorf
Bengel
Reil
Kinderbeuren
Fieberbg
Burg
Geisberg
Trier
Traben-Trarbach
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

The *Marienburg (673 ft.; restaurant, with 5 R., very fair), with the ruins of a fortified nunnery founded in 1146 (of which the picturesque church-choir is the only relic left), is one of the finest points on the Moselle. The view embraces the wooded and vine-clad slopes of the Moselle, the summits of the Hunsrück and the Eifel, and two detached reaches of the river, which here makes a loop $7^1/_2$ M. long.

Pleasant walks may be taken from the Marienburg to Merl (p. 197), to the S.E., and over the *Barl* (928 ft.) to Kaimt (p. 198). — The descent to Alf may also be made viâ Burg Arras by following the road round the Prinzenkopf to (20 min.) the Alf, Reil, and Bengel road, which soon passes the 'Schöne Aussicht' (l.); we then leave the 'Poetenweg' to the left and proceed to the right through woods to Burg Arras; and finally descend to the 'Fabrik Alf' (now a rope-walk) and thence through the valley to Alf (see below; $1^1/_4$ hr. in all). — From the 'Schöne Aussicht' a path leads S. along the ridge to the chapel on the *Reiler Hals* (670 ft.), whence we may descend to Pünderich station (p. 198).

The road from Alf to Bertrich ($5^1/_2$ M.; $6^1/_4$ M. from Bullay, whence a motor post runs four times daily in 35 min.) at first ascends the valley of the *Alf*, between the *Sollig* and the Prinzenkopf (p. 194), and then, at ($^1/_2$ hr.) the 'Fabrik Alf' (see above), ascends the deep valley of the *Üssbach*, along which a shady avenue of limes leads to Bertrich. At the top of the hill (on the left) lies *Burg Arras* (820 ft.), said to have been built by Abp. Robert of Trier in 938 for a charcoal-burner and his two sons, who had distinguished themselves by their courage in the destruction of a band of Hungarians. It was restored in 1907. — Wine and refreshments may be obtained at the *Beurener Mühle*, $3^3/_4$ M. from Alf. On the right is the *Hohelei*, with a Bismarck tower (view; 40 min. from Bertrich, green way-marks). On the right, just short of Bertrich, opens the *Römerkessel*, a circular valley formed by an old loop of the Üssbach; it was drained on the construction of the road.

Bertrich. — Hotels (all well spoken of). *Adler*, 35 beds; *Kurfürst*, 32 R. at 3-5, D. $2^1/_2$, P. 6-8 ℳ; *Dhein*, 20 R. at $4^1/_2$, D. 2, P. 7-8 ℳ; *Dillenburg*, 39 beds; *Zum Kurplatz*, 42 R. at 4-5, D. 3, P. $7^1/_2$-9 ℳ; *Römerbad*, 26 beds; *Victoria*, 20 beds; *Westfälischer Hof*, 18 beds; *Allegarten*, 25 beds; *Dimmig*, 15 beds. — Pensions. *Concordia*, 18 R. at $3^1/_2$-5 ℳ, well spoken of; *Meduna*, 17 R. at $3^1/_4$ ℳ; *Drei Reichskronen*, 35 beds; *Arndt* (Prot.), 30 R., P. 8-9 ℳ; *Johann*, 30 beds. — *St. Vincenzhaus* (managed by Rom. Cath. lay-sisters), 60 beds, well spoken of; *Marienhöhe*, 25 min. from the village, 8 R. — Restaurants. *Kurhaus* (see below), good; *Schweizerhaus*, high up. — Visitors' Tax. — The Band plays twice or thrice daily.

Bad Bertrich (540 ft.), a small watering-place of 600 inhab., delightfully situated in the secluded valley of the Üssbach, may be described as a kind of modified Carlsbad. The alkaline waters (89° Fahr.) are specially efficacious in gout, liver, and intestinal complaints. The springs were known to the Romans and belonged from the 15th cent. to the Electors of Trier, who restored the bath-houses. The *Kurhaus* was built by Elector Clemens Wenceslaus

(p. 150) in 1780, the *New Bath House* in 1908-9. The Roman relics now in the Kurgarten were found in the Römerkessel (p. 195). Pleasant walks have been laid out in all directions (chart of way-marks by the well in the main street).

The road to Lutzerath through the valley of the *Üss* crosses that stream about 10 min. from the Kurgarten. To the left, beyond the bridge, is the *Elfen-Mühle* (restaurant). About 50 paces farther on we cross a bridge to the left and reach the *Käskeller* ('cheese-cellar'), a grotto composed of basaltic columns, each formed of eight or nine spheroids, resembling Dutch cheeses. Near it is a waterfall (often dry in summer), crossed by the 'Wilhelms-Brücke'. A basaltic stream of lava is visible in several places in the bed of the Üssbach.

Pleasant walks may be taken from the Käskeller to the (1 hr. N.W.; yellow way-marks) *Entersburg* (view-tower); to the (1½ hr. S.; red, then yellow way-marks) *Rödelheck* (1565 ft.; refreshments at the adjacent forester's), and thence across the *Kondelwald* to (3¾ M.) Pünderich (see below) or to (3 M.) Springiersbach (see below).

If we follow the path marked with red crosses, which diverges from the road to Lutzerath beyond the Elfen-Mühle, we reach (in 40 min.) the **Falkenlei** (1360 ft.), a hemispherical hill, the S.E. side of which is a precipice 170 ft. in height, exhibiting the geological formation of the interior. At the bottom lie solid masses of lava; at the top scoriæ and slag. Numerous caves and clefts have been formed in the rock, in which the temperature seldom exceeds 48° Fahrenheit. The rocks are thickly covered with yellowish red moss and lichens. The summit (shelter-hut) affords an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel; the highest are the Hohe Acht (p. 137), the Nürburg (p. 137), with a tower on its summit, and the Hoher Kelberg (2208 ft.) to the N.; to the N.W. rises the Nerother Kopf with its ruin (p. 177); to the W. the prospect is circumscribed by the long isolated ridge of the Mosenberg (p. 187).

As the starting-point for a Visit to the Eifel (comp. the Map, p. 176) Bertrich is scarcely suitable for walkers, as the first part of the route is rather featureless. From the Elfen-Mühle the road ascends to the left to (2½ M.) *Hontheim*, and then follows the ridge to the right to (3 M.) *Strotzbüsch*. From Strotzbüsch we may follow the road for about 2 M. more and then proceed to the left past the Römersberg to the (⅓ M.) *Pulvermaar* (p. 183). — Walkers may descend N. from the Falkenlei to *Kennfus* and follow the high-road thence to (3¾ M.) *Lutzerath* (p. 193).

The Reichsbahn from Bullay (p. 194) to Trier does not follow the upper valley of the Moselle but traverses the Vorder-Eifel by way of the Wittlich valley. Beyond Bullay the train crosses the Moselle by the double bridge mentioned at p. 194, and penetrates the Prinzenkopf (p. 194) by a curved tunnel, which emerges upon the river above Pünderich (see below). The railway is next carried along the hill by a viaduct. Retrospect of the Marienburg (p. 195).

38½ M. *Pünderich* (ferry to the village, p. 198) is the junction for a branch-railway which ascends the left bank viâ Reil, Burg (r.b.), and Kövenig to Traben (6½ M., in 25 min.; p. 198).

Beyond Pünderich the train quits the valley of the Moselle, and enters that of the *Alf* by means of another tunnel through the *Reiler Hals* (p. 195). To the right is seen the church (formerly collegiate) of *Springiersbach*, founded in 1107, but rebuilt in 1769-72. Ad-

jacent is Nicolay's Inn. To the N. is the beautiful *Kondelwald*, traversed by a path viâ the trigonometrical signal (its highest point) to Bertrich ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; p. 195). — $41^3/_4$ M. *Bengel*. Beyond *Kinderbeuren* we thread a tunnel.

$44^1/_4$ M. *Ürzig*, 2 M. from the village on the Moselle (p. 199). The train now descends into the valley of the *Lieser*.

From ($47^1/_4$ M.) *Wengerohr* (Hotel zum Bahnhof or Edringer, 6 R.) branch-lines run viâ Lieser-Mülheim (p. 200) to Berncastel (p. 200; $9^1/_4$ M., in $^3/_4$ hr.) and viâ Wittlich to Daun (see R. 25 c).

The Trier railway crosses the Lieser. To the right lie the hamlets of *Büscheid* and *Altrich*, and the *Haardter Höfe*. — We cross the watershed between the Lieser and the *Salm*.

$52^1/_4$ M. *Salmrohr* (Hotel zum Bahnhof, 5 R.) lies $2^1/_4$ M. to the N.W. of the pilgrimage resort of *Clausen* or *Eberhards-Clausen*, an old abbey with an interesting church (1474; Netherlandish carved altar of 1490). — $57^1/_4$ M. *Hetzerath* (630 ft.; Hotel Bernard), $1^1/_4$ hr. N.W. of Clüsserath (p. 202).

59 M. *Föhren*. We now obtain a good view of Trier, to the left. — $62^1/_4$ M. *Schweich* (Hotels Denhart, Johaentges), 20 min. from the station, on the Moselle, is connected with the right bank by a bridge. Moselle Valley Railway, see p. 202. — The train then passes through the tunnel of *Issel*, 850 yds. in length. — $63^1/_2$ M. *Quint*, with ironworks, is named from its position five Roman miles from Trier ('ad quintum'). About $1^1/_4$ M. up the valley of the Quintbach is the *Kaiserhammer* restaurant (560 ft.).

$65^1/_4$ M. *Ehrang* (Hotel Schmitz), a village with 4850 inhab., on the old Roman road, is a station on the Eifel railway (p. 179) and is also connected with Trier by a branch-line (5 M.) passing Biewer and Pallien (p. 212).

67 M. *Pfalzel* (Hotel Klosterschenke), a village on the Moselle, of Roman origin, was later a royal Frankish residence ('Pfalz'), where Adela, daughter of King Dagobert I., founded a nunnery in 655. The Romanesque church and part of the cloisters still remain. — The railway crosses the Moselle by a stone arched bridge.

$69^1/_2$ M. *Trier*, see p. 202.

Moselle Valley Railway from Bullay to Trier.

$63^1/_2$ M. Light Railway (Moseltal-Bahn) on the right bank of the Moselle in 4 hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 70, 5 ℳ 10 pf.; to Trarbach 1 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 20 pf., to Berncastel 3 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 30 pf.). The station at Bullay is 220 yds. from that of the Reichsbahn (see p. 191). — This line presents an uninterrupted succession of charming landscapes, which the traveller can enjoy all the more owing to the moderate speed of the train (15 M. per hour). Views to the right. — The stations for places on the left bank are indicated in the text by the letters L. B.

Bullay, see p. 194. — $1^3/_4$ M. *Merl* (Hotels Cröff, Scheid). At the lower end of the village rise the 'Eisturm', belonging to the

former fortifications, and the Severinsturm, the clock-tower of the destroyed church of that name. To Bullay viâ the König, see p. 194.

3 M. **Zell** (308 ft.; railway restaurant; Amling, formerly Fier, 10 R. at 3-4, D. $1^1/_2$-2, P. 6-8 *M*, with view-terrace, well spoken of; Stölb, 12 R. at 3 *M*), a town of 2670 inhab., possesses remains of its old fortifications and a Schloss of 1542, formerly belonging to the Electors of Trier. Modern law-courts and town-hall. Pretty view from the *Hochcollis*, to the E. Motor post to Castellaun, see p. 222. — Opposite, on the left bank (ferry), lies *Kaimt*, whence a path leads along the base of the Barl to (1 hr.) the Marienburg (p. 195).

$5^1/_2$ M. *Briedel* (Schneiders, 10 R., plain), with a castle, commands a good view of the Marienburg.

$7^1/_2$ M. *Pünderich* (Schneiders, 10 R. at 4, D. $1^1/_2$, P. 6 *M*, well spoken of) is connected by a ferry with the left bank, where a steep path ascends through vineyards to the Marienburg in $^1/_4$ hr. Also on the left bank, $1^1/_4$ M. from the ferry, is the station of the railway mentioned at p. 196, the viaduct of which is visible.

$8^3/_4$ M. (L. B.) *Reil;* the station is near the churchyard of *Reilkirch*. The village (ferry), on the left bank (Münick, 8 R. from 3 *M*, including B., P. 6 *M*, plain but good), is on the branch-line from Pünderich to Traben (p. 196).

10 M. *Burg.* — $11^3/_4$ M. *Enkirch* (Anker, 5 R., Steffensberg, 8 R., both very fair), named Ankaracha in the earliest documents (908), has 2180 inhab. (mainly Protestants) and picturesque timbered houses. The Rom. Cath. church, in the Gothic style, is $^1/_4$ hr E. of the village. Excellent wine is raised on the Stephansberg. — On the left bank (ferry) lies *Kövenig* (Hotel Martini).

The railway hugs the cliffs surmounted by the scanty remains of the *Starkenburg*, once a stronghold of the Counts of Sponheim, whose sway extended from the Hunsrück to the Moselle. In 1331 the Countess Laurette of Sponheim-Starkenburg detained Archbishop Baldwin of Trier (p. 204) in captivity here for an attempted infringement of her rights, until he paid a large ransom for his liberation.

15 M. **Trarbach,** at the mouth of the Kautenbach-Tal, is connected by an iron bridge with **Traben** on the opposite bank, with which it has formed one town since 1904. Pop. 5020 (mostly Protestants). Traben is the terminus of the branch of the Reichsbahn mentioned at p. 196.

Hotels. At Traben: **Clauss-Feist*, 32 R. at $4^1/_2$, D. 2-3, P. from 8 *M*, with garden, on the Moselle, 6-7 min. from either railway-station; *Moselbrücke*, 10 R. — At Trarbach: **Adler*, at the station of the Moselle Valley Railway, with terrace on the Moselle, 30 R. at $4^1/_4$, D. $1^3/_4$ *M*; *Brauneberg*, Mosel-Strasse, 6 R. at 4 *M*; *Goldene Traube*, in the market-place, 9 R. from 4, D. $1^1/_2$, P. from $6^1/_2$ *M*; *Gräfinburg*, near the station of the Moselle Valley Railway, 10 R.; *Weinberg*, in the market-place, 10 R. — *Casino*, at Trarbach, with good wine (introduction required).

Motor Posts run thrice daily viâ Wildbad Trarbach to Bad Wildstein (see below; 3 M., in 30-40 min.); to Hirschfeld, see p. 220.

Trarbach (370 ft.), first heard of under the name of Travendrebach in 1143, and *Traben,* mentioned as Trabanna in a document of 840, passed into the possession of the Counts of Pfalz-Zweibrücken in 1560. The former was devastated by fire in 1857 and the latter in 1870. The Protestant church at Trarbach contains some mediæval monuments; the Gymnasium (school) dates from 1573. The important wine-trade of the sister-towns is evidenced by the large cellarage buildings. — On the hill above Trarbach (reached in 20 min.) is the ruin of the *Gräfinburg* (rfmts.), built, according to the legend, by Count John III. (d. 1399), son of the Countess (Gräfin) Laurette, with the ransom of Archbishop Baldwin (see p. 198); it was destroyed by the French in 1734. — On the *Trabener Berg* (892 ft.), round which the river sweeps in a bold curve, the fortress of *Montroyal* was constructed by Louis XIV. in 1686, but was demolished in 1697 in pursuance of the Treaty of Ryswyk.

At Trarbach opens the *Kautenbach-Tal,* a valley enclosed by wooded and rocky slopes, in which, 1 M. from the Moselle bridge (motor post to Bad Wildstein, see above), is the small *Wildbad Trarbach,* a holiday home of the Mannesmann Tube Co. (p. 40), with thermal baths prescribed in cases of gout. About $^1/_2$ hr. farther up is the older *Bad Wildstein* (Bad Wildstein or Käss, 22 R., P. from 7 ℳ; Hesse, 27 R., P. from $5^1/_2$ ℳ; Stadt Trarbach, 10 R.), supplied from the same springs. — We may follow the valley to the village of Longkamp (p. 220) and descend through the Tiefenbach-Tal (p. 200) to Berncastel (in all $3^1/_2$ hrs.), or we may ascend the hill above Bad Wildstein for $^1/_4$ hr., proceed through woods for $^1/_2$ hr., and then (guide-post) descend direct to (1 hr.) Berncastel (p. 200).

The Moselle Valley Railway continues to follow the right bank. On the left bank lies *Rissbach.*

$17^1/_2$ M. *Wolf,* with a large Protestant orphanage. The ruins on the hill are those of a Gothic church.

18 M. (L. B.) **Cröv** (331 ft.; Hotel Römer, 10 R. from $3^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$, P. 5-6 ℳ), with 2420 inhab., possesses an interesting half-timbered house with two oriel-windows.

Beyond *Kindel* we reach ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Lösnich-Kinheim.* Kinheim lies on the left bank (ferry). — $21^3/_4$ M. *Erden* (Hotel Erdener Treppchen), noted for its wine.

$22^1/_2$ M. (L. B.) **Ürzig** (361 ft.; Post, 15 R., P. $6^1/_2$ ℳ; Selbach, 14 R.), a place of some importance, has long been known for its wine. It is $1^3/_4$ M. from the station mentioned at p. 197. On the Michaelslei, above Ürzig, is a tower built into the red sandstone rock.

$23^3/_4$ M. *Rachtig.* On the left bank lies *Machern,* once a nunnery. The whole of the slopes from Rachtig to Berncastel are covered with vineyards.

$24^1/_4$ M. **Zeltingen** (360 ft.; Post, 15 R., with garden, well spoken of; Stroh, 6 R.) is celebrated for its wine, the best variety being grown on the Schlossberg. The church (1720) possesses a fine

baroque altar. The *Grainkopf* (1080 ft.; view-tower) is ascended from the ferry at Zeltingen in $^1/_2$ hr.; thence we may descend S. viâ the old *Pauls-Kirche* in 50 min. to Lieser (see below).

$25^1/_2$ M. (L.B.) *Wehlen.* — $27^1/_4$ M. *Graach* (Hotel Velten). Adjacent to the church is a former convent. The Martinshof or Josephshof, the Himmelreich, and the Kirchlei all produce esteemed varieties of wine.

$28^1/_2$ M. **Berncastel.** — The station of the Reichsbahn is at Cues, on the left bank of the Moselle, that of the Moselle Valley Railway at Berncastel, on the right bank. — HOTELS. At Cues: **Drei Könige*, near the bridge, with fine view, 35 R. from 4, D. from 2, P. 6-8 *M*; *Zur Moselbrücke; Bahnhof*, near the Reichsbahn station (see below). — At Berncastel: *Römischer Kaiser*, opposite the bridge, 20 R., with restaurant, well spoken of; *Burg Landshut*, 30 R. at $4^1/_4$-5, D. $1^3/_4$-3, P. $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ *M*. — Good wine at the *Casino* (introduction necessary) and at the *Doktorweinstube*. — *Café Coblenz*, Mosel-Strasse.

Berncastel (360 ft.), a prosperous and picturesquely situated town with 4540 inhab., is connected with *Cues* on the left bank by an iron bridge and now forms one municipality with it. The quaint old town is for the most part crowded into the narrow valley of the Tiefenbach (see below). In the market-place are the *Rathaus*, containing three ancient drinking-cups, and the old pillory. At the upper end of the town, on the river, are the District Offices. A sunny path ascends to (20 min.) the ruined electoral castle of *Landshut*, which commands a beautiful view. — Cues is the terminus of the branch-railway from Wengerohr mentioned at p. 197 (station straight on from the bridge). It was the birthplace of the learned Cardinal Nicolaus Cusanus (Nikolaus Krebs; 1401-64), who founded the *Cues Hospital* and bequeathed to it his library. The hospital owns several of the vineyards in the neighbourhood.

Berncastel carries on a large trade in wine; and the vineyards which cover both banks produce some of the finest vintages of the Moselle. Especially prized varieties are 'Berncasteler Doctor' (raised on the N. side of the Tiefenbach-Tal) and 'Badstub'.

The **Tiefenbach-Tal**, through which runs the road viâ Morbach to Idar (motor post to Idar, see p. 227), vies with the valley of the Ahr (p. 132) in the grandeur of its rock-formations. There is a waterfall near a chapel, 20 min. from Berncastel; and from this point we may proceed to the right, through a lateral valley, to (50 min.) *Monzelfeld* (view) and (1 hr. more) Veldenz (see below). — From Berncastel to Trarbach, see p. 199.

$29^3/_4$ M. *Andel.* — $31^3/_4$ M. *Mülheim* (Hotel L. Bottler), an ancient village with 820 inhab. and an important wine-trade, lies at the entrance to the picturesque *Veldenz Valley*, with the ruins of *Burg Veldenz* and the villages of *Veldenz* (Hotel W. Bottler) and *Tal Veldenz*. The Veldenz valley forms the lower part of a prehistoric loop of the Moselle, the neck of which has been penetrated by the river at Brauneberg (comp. p. 188). — Opposite Mülheim, on the left bank, lies **Lieser** (Hotels Niederberg, Krone), a wine-

growing village near the mouth of the brook of that name, with a modern Schloss. Railway, see p. 197.

33 M. *Brauneberg-Filzen.* Brauneberg (Hotel zum Brauneberg or Plunien, well spoken of) was known until 1926 as *Dusemond.*

34¼ M. (L. B.) *Kesten-Monzel.* On the hill lies Monzel. From Kesten a footpath leads over the *Brauneberg* (p. xxiii) to (1¼ hr.) Piesport (see below).

34¾ M. *Wintrich.* The hills of *Oligsberg* and *Neuberg*, on the other bank, produce excellent wine. The rocky slopes of the *Geierslei* approach close to the river.

37¼ M. (L. B.) *Minheim*, at the apex of a sharp curve in the river.

38¾ M. *Niederemmel-Piesport.* Piesport (Hotel Schöne Aussicht or Prösch, R. from 3 *M*, plain but good), the Roman Pingontius Portus, lies on the left bank and has been for centuries famous for its wine. It is 1¾-2 hrs. from Salmrohr (p. 197) viâ Clausen. Above Piesport, on the left bank, lies *Ferres*, the Boveriis of ancient charters.

41¾ M. *Neumagen-Dhron.* Dhron or *Thron*, a village noted for its wine, lies 1¼ M. distant, in the valley of the Dhron, a stream abounding in fish. **Neumagen** (394 ft.; Kaiserhof, 5 R.; Moselhaus, 4 R.; 1670 inhab.) was the Roman *Noviomagus*, where Constantine had a fort, mentioned by Ausonius. Excavations showed that the fort was enclosed by a rampart 12 ft. thick, 146 yds. long, 123 yds. wide, and strengthened with 16 circular towers. Many Roman tombstones (now at Trier, p. 208) were used in the foundations.

The road from Neumagen to the Dhron Valley Reservoir (2½ hrs.) passes Dhron and ascends the right bank of the Dhron. At the (3 M. from Dhron) *Neumühle* we cross the stream and ascend to the right up the valley of the Kleine Dhron. We pass the mills at *Im Dhrönchen*, where a path to Trittenheim diverges on the right (see below), and proceed through woods. The **Dhron Valley Reservoir** (702 ft. above sea-level), the water of which is conveyed to the power-station on the Moselle (p. 202) by a conduit over 1 M. long, was completed in 1913; it is ⅔ M. long and has a capacity of 11,453 gallons; the dam is 52½ ft. high and 107 yds. long. About 40 min. farther on we reach the cross-roads at *Büdlicherbrück* (rfmts.), whence we take the high-road to the W. and descend to (1¼ hr.) Mehring station (p. 202). — The road which continues along the left bank of the Dhron from the Neumühle (see above) turns after 1¼ M. to the right into the valley of the Lichterbach and leads past *Berglicht* (6¼ M. from Dhron) to Thalfang (10 M.; p. 219).

43¾ M. (L. B.) *Trittenheim* (Bollig, 3 R.), with a handsome church, was the birthplace of the historian Johannes Trithemius (Johannes Heidenberg; 1462-1516; p. 234).

A fine view is gained from the hill to the S., overlooking the Moselle, ¾ hr. beyond the bridge. The path leads farther S., passing near an inn, into the valley of the Kleine Dhron (the reservoir lies ½ hr. farther on; see above).

The train runs along viaducts skirting the river. On the right, between the railway and the river, is the power-station (comp. p. 201), which supplies electricity to Trier and several other places in the vicinity. — 45¼ M. *Leiwen.* — 47¼ M. *Köwerich-Clüsserath.* Clüsserath lies on the left bank, at the mouth of the *Salm.*

49 M. *Detzem-Thörnich.* Detzem derives its name from 'ad decimum' (i.e. the tenth Roman milestone from Trier). On the left bank come successively *Ensch*, *Schleich*, and *Pölich*, where remains of a Roman villa were excavated in 1890. — 52¾ M. (L. B.) *Mehring* (Moseltal, 2 R.), with 1600 inhab. and iron-mines.

54¾ M. *Riol*, situated a little inland, on the side of the hill, is the Rigodulum of Tacitus, where the Roman general Cerealis conquered the Treveri and took their leader Valentinus prisoner, A.D. 70. — 56 M. *Longuich*, prettily situated.

57¼ M. (L. B.) *Schweich* (p. 197). The Moselle here makes a bend, which the railway and the road avoid. — 58½ M. *Kenn.*

60¼ M. *Ruwer* (Hotel Longen), with 1200 inhab., lies at the mouth of the picturesque Ruwer valley, up which the railway runs to Hermeskeil (see p. 218).

Nearly opposite Ruwer, on the left bank, is *Pfalzel* (p. 197). On the left rises the Grüneberg, famed for its wine.

63½ M. *Trier* (see below).

27. Trier.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 3; restaurant) for trains in all directions with the exception of those of the *Moselle Valley Railway* (*Moseltal-Bahn*, p. 197), the station of which lies 220 yds. to the N. The *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 6; p. 223) is for slow trains to Conz and Saarbrücken (p. 213) or Igel (p. 212), the *West-Bahnhof* (Pl. A, 5; p. 212), on the left bank of the Moselle, for trains to Irrel and Erdorf (p. 178), which also call at Igel.

Hotels (the Trierischer Hof and many rooms in the other hotels are occupied by the French). In the Town: *Porta Nigra* (Pl. n; C, 3), in an open situation opposite the Porta Nigra, 70 R. from 5 *M*, with a pretty veranda, *Post* (Pl. e; C, 4), in the Kornmarkt, 30 R. from 3½ *M*, well spoken of, both with restaurants; *Dom-Hotel* (Pl. b; C, 3), in the Markt, 30 R. — Near the Main Station: *Victoria*, Bahnhof-Str. 18, corner of Roon-Strasse (Pl. D, 3), 35 beds, R. from 4 *M*, *Reichshof*, 32 R., both with beer-restaurants; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, 45 R. at 4, B. 1 *M* 30 pf., with restaurant; *Rheinischer Hof*, Bahnhof-Str. 3, 28 R.; *Terminus*, Bahnhofs-Platz 10, 25 R.

Restaurants (besides those mentioned above). Wine: **Zur Steipe*, in the Rotes Haus (p. 205; Pl. C, 3), first-class; *Hubertus*, at the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. D, 3). The *Katholischer Bürgerverein* (Pl. B, 5), in the Viehmarkt, and *Treviris* (also Roman Catholic; Pl. C, 3) are clubs famous for their wine; strangers require an introduction from a member, but they both have public restaurants. The *Casino* (Pl. C, 4) is at present occupied by the French. — Beer (rooms also at the two first mentioned): *Kaiserhof*, Fleisch-Str. 53 (Pl. B, C, 4) and *Franziskaner*, Nagel-Str. 18 (Pl. B, C, 4; wine also); *Kiste*, Fahr-Str. 13 (Pl. C, 4); *Café Baur*, Fleisch-Str. 62; *Im Römer*, Brot-Str. 2 (Pl. C, 4; wine also).

TRIER
1 : 23 300
Meter
Pfalzen
Napoleonbrücke
Mosel
Barbarathermen
Römerbrücke
Dom
Liebfrauen K.
Basilika
Palast III
Provinz Museum
Kaiserthermen
Amphitheater
Hauptbahnhof
Südbahnhof
Heiligkreuz
Reichsbank
Lyzeum
Bischofshof
Kasino
Gymn.
Jesuit K.
Zoll Amt
Provianz Amt
Porta nigra
Barrière II.
Barrière I.
Laufer Thor
Weberbach
Olewiger Strasse
Trierweiler
Ehrang
Pfalzel
Matthias
Maarbrücken
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

1 : 50.000 Meter

Cafés. *Astoria*, Simeon-Str. 47 (Pl. C, 3); *Amling*, Fleisch-Str. 28 (Pl. B, C, 4); *Maret*, Glocken-Strasse, corner of Simeon-Strasse (Pl. C, 3); *Treviris*, Fleisch-Str. 15 (Pl. B, C, 4).

Tramways. Red Line: from the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. D, 3) viâ Nord-Allee, the Markt, Fleisch-Strasse, and Römer-Brücke (Pl. A, 4, 5) to Euren. — White Line: from the Municipal Cemetery viâ Paulin-Strasse (Pl. D, 2) to the Porta Nigra (Pl. C, 3). — Green Line: as the red line to the Markt, then viâ Neu-Strasse and Saar-Strasse to St. Matthias (p. 211). — Blue Line (circular route): from the West-Bahnhof (Pl. A, 5) viâ Pallien (Pl. A, 1, 2), Nord-Brücke (Pl. B, 2), Porta Nigra (Pl. C, 3), Markt (Pl. C, 3), and Römer-Brücke (Pl. A, 4, 5) back to the West-Bahnhof.

Cabs. Cabs and motor-cabs with tariff posted up inside.

Baths. Warm baths: Brot-Str. 46 (Pl. C, 4); Manowski, Bahnhof-Str. 14, near the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. D, 3). River baths in the Moselle (Pl. A, 4).

Post Office (Pl B, C, 4), Fleisch-Str. 59.

Inquiry Office, Nord-Allee 45 (Pl. C, D, 2, 3).

Times of Admission.

Amphitheatre (p. 210), daily 9-1 & 2-7 (in winter 10-1 & 2-4.30), free on Sun. 11-1, on other days 30 pf.

Barbara Thermæ (p. 211), adm. as for the Amphitheatre.

Cathedral (p. 205), open daily 10-11.30 & 3-6. The *Cathedral Treasury* is shown daily at the same hours by the sacristan, who lives at Hinter dem Dom 7.

Diocesan Museum (p. 206), week-days 10-11.30 & 3-5; apply at the cathedral sacristy or at the sacristan's house (see above).

Imperial Thermæ (p. 210), adm. as for the Amphitheatre.

Liebfrauen-Kirche (p. 206), open all day except 11-2; sacristan at Liebfrauen-Str. 2.

Moselle Museum (p. 205), free on Sun. and holidays 11-1 from May 1st to Oct. 31st; on other days 10-12 & 3-5 (20 pf.).

Municipal Library (p. 207), week-days 9-1 and, except Sat., 3-6, 20 pf.

Porta Nigra (p. 204), open all day, 30 pf.; free on Sun. 11-1.

Provincial Museum (p. 208), daily 11-1 (in summer 3-5 also), free on Sun., Wed., and holidays; other days 50 pf.

Chief Attractions (1 day). Porta Nigra, Markt, Cathedral, Liebfrauen-Kirche, Basilica, Provincial Museum, Imperial Thermæ, Amphitheatre, Paulins-Kirche; views from above the Amphitheatre, from the Column of the Virgin (p. 212), and from the Weisshaus (p. 212). — Excursion to Igel, see p. 212.

'*Trier* (407 ft.), French *Trèves*, the oldest town in Germany, with 58,200 inhabitants (8000 Protestants), is the capital of a Prussian governmental district and the seat of a Rom. Cath. bishop. It lies on the right bank of the *Moselle*, just before its entry into the narrow cleft of the Rhenish Slate District (p. 239). The surrounding vine-clad hills and wooded heights, and the rich plain in which the town with its numerous towers is situated, are strikingly picturesque. The importance of the town in ancient times was due to its central position behind the Roman frontier on the Rhine and to its situation at the point where routes radiated from Gaul to Mainz, Coblenz, Andernach, and Cologne. Trier possesses the finest relics of the Roman era on this side of the Alps. The numerous churches — many of them noble buildings — bear witness to the zealous faith of the people and the power of the clergy. Trier is now chiefly

Nigra to the Markt (Pl. C, 3), which is enclosed by old gabled houses. The Romanesque *Market Cross*, an antique column surmounted by a cross (958?), was renewed in 1724. The *Peters-Brunnen*, a Renaissance fountain by H. R. Hoffmann, was erected in 1595. Behind it rises the late-Gothic spire of the *St. Gangolfs-Kirche* (beautiful rococo portal of 1732). The **Rotes Haus** (Pl. C, 3), to the right, a late-Gothic building of 1452, with an (originally open) arcade on the ground-floor, was formerly the meeting-place of the town-councillors (wine-room, see p. 202).

The upper rooms of the Rotes Haus contain the *Moselle Museum* (entered from the courtyard; adm., see p. 203), including collections illustrating the history of the town, costumes and household gear from the Moselle district, and objects of art bequeathed by F. X. Kraus (1840-1901).

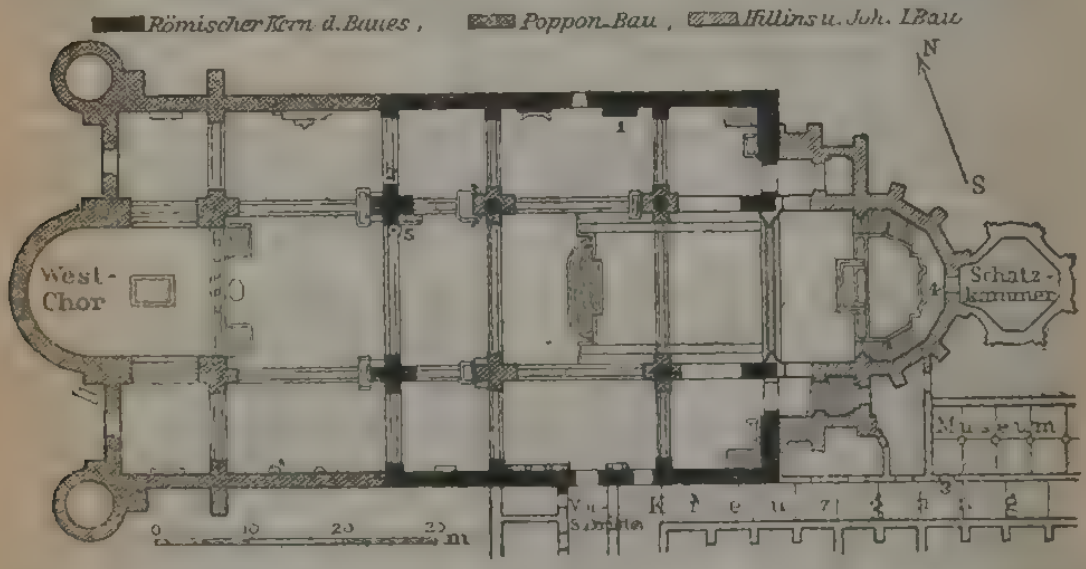
The gable of the baroque addition (1684) bears the inscription: 'Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis MCCC' ('Trier stood 1300 years before Rome'), referring to the mediæval derivation of 'Trier' from Trebeta, stepson of the Assyrian queen Semiramis.

At No. 6 in Dietrich-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 3) is the so-called *Franken-Turm* or *Propugnaculum*, one of the oldest domestic buildings in Germany (c. A.D. 1000; comp. p. 270). The *Landgericht* (law-courts), was formerly (after 1768) a seminary for clerics of noble birth.

The statue of Emp. William I. in the Domfreihof (Pl. C, 3) is by F. von Miller (1893); it was wantonly hurled down from its pedestal in 1923 but re-erected in 1925. A tablet on the peculiar house behind, known as the 'Gehl Box', commemorates Goethe's stay here before and after the 'Campagne in Frankreich' (1792).

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom*; Pl. C, 4), the nucleus of which was a square basilica erected in the 4th cent., is one of the oldest churches in Germany. The basilica, which was of the same breadth as the present edifice, extended from the second pillar from the W. entrance to the E. apse. In the centre stood four huge granite columns, connected by arches, some remains of which lie in front of the cathedral and in the cloister-garth. The ancient edifice was partly destroyed by the Franks, but was restored in the original style by *Bishop Nicetius* (528-66). It was afterwards again devastated by the Normans, and restored by *Archbishop Poppo* (1016-47), and his successors, who increased its size by an addition of two-thirds at the W. end, in the style of the original Roman edifice, and also built an apse. The E. apse was begun by *Archbishop Hillin* (1152-69), and completed by *Archbishop Johann* (1189-1212). The vaulting of the nave and aisles dates from the 13th cent., the octagonal, dome-roofed treasury from the 18th. – The various periods at which the structure has been built are all clearly visible on the N. and S. walls; the Roman work consists of variegated sandstone and bricks, that of Archbishop Poppo is partly of brick and partly of limestone. A thorough restoration took place in 1891-1910.

The interior (adm., see p. 203) was newly decorated in 1907. By the removal of the stucco several traces of Roman arches and Frankish capitals have been exposed. In the W. apse is the Gothic sarcophagus of Abp. Baldwin (p. 204); in front is a marble font. The pulpit (Pl. 5), with reliefs of the Works of Mercy, the Last Judgment, the Sermon on the Mount, the Resurrection (above the steps), and the Five Senses (round the foot), is an early work by H. R. Hoffmann (1572). In the vaults repose thirty-one archbishop-electors. The finest monuments are those of *Johann III. von Metzenhausen* (d. 1540), restored in 1898, and *Richard von Greiffenklau* (p. 204), both in the N. aisle (Pl. 1 & 2). The two monuments are excellent specimens of the German Renaissance at its zenith. — The choir-screens (at the E. end of the N. aisle) are late-Romanesque; the steps, with statues of Constantine and St. Helena, and the imposing high-altar (Pl. 4) date from 1652-1700. — The *Treasury (Schatzkammer; adm., see p. 203) contains the shrine of St. Andrew ('Egbertschrein'), an enamelled altar of the 10th cent., executed at the order of Abp. Egbert (977-93), several Romanesque reliquaries of the 10-12th cent., with the heads of the Apostle Matthias and the Empress



Helena, a nail from the Cross, etc., late-Romanesque censers, and some richly bound Gospels of the 9-13th centuries. — In a room above the cloisters is preserved the 'Holy Coat' ('The Seamless Tunic of Christ', first mentioned in 1012).

On the S. side of the cathedral are the beautiful *Cloisters*, built by Abp. Theoderich II. (d. 1242) in 1220-30 (shown by the cathedral sacristan). They are adjoined by the sacristy and an early-Gothic two-storied chapel.

In other rooms opening off the cloisters is the *Diocesan Museum* (adm., see p. 203; entrance at No. 3 on the ground-plan). Room I. Roman and Romanesque remains from the cathedral, including a Roman mosaic floor, wall-paintings, and Romanesque sculptures. Room II. Gothic and Renaissance sculptures, including statues from the portal of the Liebfrauen-Kirche (c. 1250; comp. p. 207). On the upper floor are a chapel and two rooms with ecclesiastical ornaments, embroidery, manuscripts, and smaller antiquities.

The ***Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. C, 4; comp. p. xxxv), adjoining the cloisters on the S., was, with the possible exception of the Elisabeth-Kirche at Marburg, the first building to be erected in Germany on purely Gothic lines. Begun under Abp. Theoderich II. (see above) and

completed after 1253, it is the work of a French architect of the Soissons school, although the ground-plan, with its wreath of apses, is still reminiscent of the Rhenish central structures of the Romanesque period. The church is 160 ft. long, 124 ft. broad, and 115 ft. high, and is intersected by a vaulted cross-structure 32 ft. wide. The elaborate sculptures of the main portal, representing figures from the Old and New Testaments, etc., were replaced by copies in 1921; the originals are in the Diocesan Museum (p. 206) and in Berlin.

The interior (adm., see p. 203), with its twelve slender pillars, is remarkable for its harmonious proportions. The figures of the Apostles painted on the pillars in the 15th cent. are simultaneously visible from a slab of slate in the pavement, about eight paces from the entrance. The choir is frescoed with scenes from the life of the Virgin (1895-97). The high altar and pulpit are also modern. The altar to the right of the choir contains the mummy of Theodulphus the hermit, who died in the 6th century. Adjacent on the left is a St. Sebastian ascribed to *Guido Reni* (closed). To the left of the choir, adjoining the tombstone of Karl von Metternich (1636), is an altar, recently gilded, with alabaster reliefs of 1610. Numerous monuments to other canons are distributed about the walls of the church. In the S. transept is a fine Entombment (1531). — The sacristy (left aisle) has an interesting old side-door with exquisite carved foliage and contains the monumental effigy of Johann Segensis (d. 1564).

Adjacent is the *Bischofshof*, the residence of the bishop. Opposite is the *Palace of the Count of Kesselstatt* (1745).

The *Trinity* or *Jesuit Church* (Pl. C, 4), originating from the 13th cent. (modern decoration), contains a monument (1907) to the Jesuit Friedrich von Spee (1591-1635), the hymn-composer and noted opponent of witch-trials. In the space in front is a votive altar by J. Walter (1727). Adjoining the church is the Jesuit college, built in 1611-14, afterwards a university (the courtyard wing and Aula dating from 1774), and now a *Gymnasium* or grammar-school. Karl Marx (b. 1818 at Trier, d. 1883 in London) was expelled from this school for misconduct. The passage on the right leads to the **Municipal Library** (Stadtbibliothek; Pl. C, 4; adm., see p. 203).

The library possesses a fine collection of old printed works and some beautiful MSS. The reading-room, with a plaster ceiling of 1733, is the old Jesuit library. Important among the printed books are the Gutenberg Bible of 1450 and the 'Catholicon' of 1460. One of the most interesting MSS. is the *Codex Aureus* of the four Gospels, presented by Ada, a sister of Charlemagne, to the Abbey of St. Maximin (p. 212). In the costly binding is set a large antique cameo, representing a Roman imperial family of the 1st century. The *Codex Egberti*, dating from about 970, is perhaps the finest extant specimen of illumination at that period. The *Liber Aureus* contains documents of the convent of Prüm, ranging from the 9th to the 11th century, and admirably illustrating the advance of the illuminator's art. Several letters of Luther, one from Blücher on the death of Queen Louise, etc., are also interesting.

Bounding Constantins-Platz on the E. is the former **Electoral Palace**, the chief Renaissance edifice in the town, begun in 1614 and used as barracks since 1794 (*Palast-Kaserne;* Pl. C, D, 4). The S. building, on the side towards Palast-Platz, with a gorgeously decorated staircase, was added in 1756-61 in an elaborate rococo style.

The **Basilica** (Pl. C, 4) was connected with the palace in the 17th century. Probably erected in the reign of the Emp. Constantine (306-337), it served originally for the administration of justice and for commercial purposes, like the similar ancient structures at Rome, Pompeii, and elsewhere. Early in the middle ages it was apparently the seat of the governors appointed by the Frankish sovereigns. It was occupied by the archbishops at the end of the 12th cent., and until the end of the 18th formed part of the electoral palace, which, with the Basilica, was used by the French as barracks from 1794 onwards. In 1846-56 it was restored and consecrated as a Protestant church. Tennyson, who visited Trier in 1865, called it the 'ideal Methodist chapel'. The imposing interior, terminating in an apse at the N. end, is lighted by a double row of windows. The Basilica is 226 ft. long, 102 ft. wide, and 98 ft. high (ring for the verger near the guard-house in Constantins-Platz; gratuity).

The N.W. side (up to the upper row of windows), the apse, and the lofty arch between the nave and the apse are all antique. The S. façade and the E. side, on the other hand, are modern. Below the floor was a hypocaust, or heating-apparatus. The main entrance, with its three doors, was at the S. end, while there was a smaller entrance in the N. part of each of the sides. — Over the altar is a tabernacle with four columns of yellow African marble, presented to King Frederick William IV. of Prussia by the Khedive of Egypt.

From the Palace Barracks we pass through an opening in the town-wall ('An der Kastilport') and reach the Provincial Museum.

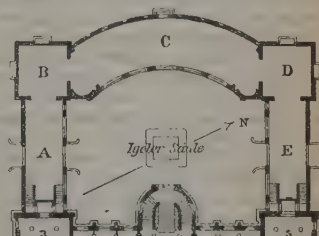
The ***Provincial Museum** (Pl. C, 5) was erected in red sandstone in 1885-89 and extended on the W. in 1905-7. It contains an extensive collection of antiquities, giving a good idea of early civilization in Trier and the vicinity, especially during the Roman period. Adm., see p. 203.

Ground Floor. The Entrance Hall contains a small Roman mosaic pavement found at Trier. In the Central Hall (1) is a large model of the Imperial Thermæ (p. 210). — To the left are Rooms 2 and 3, containing Gallo-Roman monuments of deities from the territory of the Treveri (p. 204); seated figure of Juno enthroned, forming part of a marble group of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva; small similar group; finds from the temple which stood near the Balduinshäuschen on the Markusberg (comp. the Map, p. 203); Roman mosaic, with Bacchus and the Seasons; a torso of Venus from St. Matthias (now hardly recognizable), which pious pilgrims used to pelt with stones in imitation of its overthrow by St. Eucharius, 1st (unauthentic) Bishop of Trier (1st cent. A. D.; comp. the inscription above).

We now enter the new building. Room A. Hermae from the balustrade of a large basin belonging to a Roman villa at Welschbillig (comp. the model), the heads representing various celebrities and divinities. By the walls are Roman mosaic pavements with muses, scholars (including a philosopher with sun-dial), divinities, and animals. — Room B. On the left, column from the Roman nucleus of the cathedral (p. 205); on the right, Jupiter column from Ehrang (p. 197). — Rooms B and C. Roman **Tombs from Neumagen (p. 201), dating from the 1st-3rd cent. A.D. and illustrating the costumes and daily life of the ancient dwellers on the Moselle. Among these may be mentioned the tomb of Caius Albinius Asper and his wife, with life-size figures; funeral altars with friezes of

sea-monsters; large monument with circus-scenes (note the rosettes on the back of this and several other monuments); funeral column, with various scenes of domestic life; relief of a schoolmaster between two pupils on cane chairs, and a boy who comes to greet them; rent-paying; banquets and family meals; ships laden with wine-casks or Roman earthenware vessels wrapped in straw (note the helmsman on one). — In the COURTYARD are a completed cast of the best-preserved of the above-mentioned ships and a full-size reproduction of the Igel Column (p. 212). — Above the entrance to Room D: Christ between St. Peter and a bishop (Eucharius?), a Romanesque relief (c. 1145) from the Neu-Tor at Trier (pulled down in 1877). — ROOMS D and E. *Mediæval and Later Stone Sculptures*, with a Renaissance *Canopy from the Liebfrauen-Kirche (1531).

We return to the old building. — ROOMS 5 and 4. Roman monuments and inscriptions, marble sculptures, and coloured marble columns found at Trier; *Torso of an Amazon, based on a celebrated original ascribed to Phidias (c. 440 B.C.), and the torso of a boxer, both from the Barbara Thermæ (p. 211); head of an emperor (perhaps Gratian, see p. 210); Cupid asleep. — CORNER ROOM 6. Mosaic with victorious charioteers and inscriptions; sarcophagus with a representation of Noah's Ark; reproduction of the wooden coffin of St. Paulinus (p. 212); early-Christian marble epitaphs; model of the Roman tomb at Weiden (p. 17).



Rooms 1-6 and A-E on the ground-floor. — Rooms *14-25* on the upper floor.

Upper Floor. ROOM 14. **Roman Mosaic* (c. 300 A.D.) found during the erection of the museum, representing Muses teaching wise men (Homer between Ingenium and Calliope, Thamyris, [Aclicarus and Polymnia, Aratus and Urania, Cadmus and Clio, Agnis and Euterpe), famous poets and writers (Livy, Virgil, Cicero, Menander, Ennius, Hesiod), the Months with their gods, the Signs of the Zodiac, and the Four Seasons. — To the left in ROOM 15 is the *Prehistoric Section*, with objects of the Stone Age, the oldest of which are from the Buchenloch cave near Gerolstein (p. 175), the Bronze Age (finds from *Trassen and Wallerfangen), and the Iron Age (Italic bronze vessels from graves; c. 550 B.C.). — ROOM 16. *Roman Frescoes*, one of which (to the right; red and blue) is from a Trier palace of the 1st-2nd cent. A.D.; finds from Roman villas and temples; bronze statuettes and implements; bronze ornaments. — ROOMS 17, 18, and 19. Roman pottery of four centuries, systematically arranged (special arrangement for students in the galleries). — ROOM 20. Fine collection of Roman *Glass; 'sigillata' ware; black drinking-cups with white paintings and inscriptions; ornaments; ivories of the 4th cent. A.D. (from the amphitheatre, p. 210); bone plaque with an inscription of Rotswinda, the 'handmaid of Christ', dating from the Carlovingian period. On the walls are copies of the mosaics at Nennig (p. 221). — ROOM 21. Finds from Roman graves at Trier. — ROOM 22. *Coins* dating from the Celtic period onward,

especially Roman coins minted at Trier; counterfeit dies; rings and gems; among the pictures, No. 241. Netherlandish master of the 16th cent., The Angelus; tapestry of the 15th century (Christ and the Apostles). — Corner Room 23. Objects from *Frankish Tombs;* weapons; ornaments (fine gold brooches, including the *Brooch of the Magi, from Minden on the Sauer). — Room 24. Specimens from the former porcelain factory at Trier (1809-25); on the walls, mosaics from the Roman villa at Oberweis (1st cent. A.D.); new acquisitions. — Room 25. *Ceramics* dating from the Carlovingian period onwards; large collection of Rhenish stoneware; majolica and porcelain; glass of the 16-18th cent.; ivories; enamelled reliquary; Limoges enamels; cup by N. Laudin; bronze dish of the 12th cent. with a representation of the Good Samaritan.

A few paces to the S.W. of the Provincial Museum, at the corner formed by Ost-Allee and Süd-Allee, are the ***Imperial Thermæ** (Römische Kaiserthermen; Pl. C, 5), formerly called the *Roman Palace*. These picturesque ruins, part of which is 65 ft. high, are now much overgrown with verdure. The extensive buildings, measuring 270 yds. by 150 yds., were begun towards the end of the 4th cent. A.D. Originally, as excavations initiated in 1912 indicate, they were designed as baths for the new imperial residence, but were never completed as such. It was probably in the reign of the Emperor Gratian (367-383) that they were reconstructed as a forum or the official residence of the governor (praetorium), or even as a church. In the middle ages the building was used alternately as a church and a fortress, and finally, till 1817, as a corner-bastion for the town fortifications. The rubbish in the interior accumulated to such an extent that a road once ran through one of the lower windows ('Alderpoort'). Adm., see p. 203. Descriptive pamphlet obtainable from the custodian.

The ground-plan corresponds with that of the Barbara Thermæ (p. 211), except that the large heated swimming-basins are lacking. Most of the rooms in both baths were originally heated from beneath the floor. The best preserved part of the building is on the N.E. The *Caldarium* (hot baths; 121 ft. long, 66 ft. broad) possesses two rows of large arched windows, three apses for tub-baths, and an ante-room. Adjoining are the circular *Tepidarium* (tepid room) and the *Frigidarium* (cold baths; 187 ft. long, 62 ft. wide), of which only the part from the floor downwards is preserved. Most of the wide *Palæstra* (hall) is underneath land which has been built on. These parts of the building are surrounded by a number of smaller rooms, courts, etc. Of the two staircases the spiral one is still accessible (good view of the town and survey of the baths from the top). The subterranean passages and vaults (lighted by electricity), which were used for heating, are also interesting.

Beyond the railway, Olewiger Strasse leads E. in a few minutes to the Roman ***Amphitheatre** (Pl. D, 5), dating from the 2nd cent. A.D., and the oldest existing Roman building at Trier (adm., see p. 203; descriptive pamphlet sold by the custodian). The E. half is built into the side of the hill, while the W. is banked up with earth to the same level. The arena was 76 yds. long and 55 yds. broad; the surrounding auditorium was capable of accommodating 30,000 spectators. The rows of seats, which have now completely disappeared, were reached by flights of steps and six tunnels, two

on each side of the large, formerly vaulted gateways, and two leading from the town side through the hill. The towers at the gateways served as supports against the pressure from above. The arena was enclosed by a high wall, in which were the entrances to the combatants' quarters and the dens for the wild beasts, etc. The vaulted chambers hewn in the rock beneath the arena were excavated in 1909; they still contain remains of a wooden floor and machinery. A channel leading S. through the rock was for drainage purposes. — After the year 260 a Roman wall, which stood on a viaduct-like foundation, was built along the top of the W. semicircle. This crossed the N. gateway, where the large threshold still lies, and was continued on the N. along what is now Berg-Strasse (Pl. D, 4, 5) and then W. to the Porta Nigra, and S. almost to St. Matthias (see below). — The garden-restaurant of the Löwen-Brauerei, outside the N. entrance of the amphitheatre, affords an excellent view of Trier.

From the amphitheatre we follow Olewiger Strasse back to the railway and continue straight along Süd-Allee (Pl. B, C, 5). Near its W. end, to the left, are the **Barbara Thermæ** (Pl. A, 5), the remains of another Roman bathing-establishment, of which about two-thirds of the substructure has been excavated (adm., see p. 203; descriptive pamphlet sold by the custodian). Its total area was 273 yds. by 186 yds. The masonry above the level of the ground has almost entirely disappeared, though at the beginning of the 17th cent. it was preserved on the S. side. Nevertheless the arrangement of the bath-rooms, heating apparatus, channels, and subterranean passages is still clearly to be seen. From the rectangular *Frigidarium*, at the N.W. end of the excavation, we pass through the cruciform *Tepidarium* to the *Caldarium* (also cruciform), then skirt the S. part of the swimming-basin and traverse the cellar-passages and covered courtyards to the small exhibition-room.

At the S. end of the town, $^1/_4$ hr. from Süd-Allee, lies the basilica of **St. Matthias** (beyond Pl. B, 6; tramway, see p. 203), a frequented pilgrimage resort attached to a very old Benedictine abbey which has been reoccupied since 1922. The church dates in its present form from the 12th cent., with alterations made in the 16th and 18th; it was restored in 1921. In the choir is the sarcophagus of St. Matthias the Apostle; the crypt contains other sarcophagi and early-Christian inscriptions. The church stands in a Roman and early-Christian cemetery, the catacombs of which are still accessible (comp. p. xxxi).

In the N.E. suburb, 10 min. from the Porta Nigra (p. 204), is the church of ***St. Paulinus** (Pl. D, 2; tramway, see p. 203), built in the baroque style in 1732-54. The interior, with an elaborate wrought-iron choir-screen, was magnificently decorated by J. B. Neumann of Würzburg. The ceiling-paintings are by C. T. Scheffler

of Augsburg (1738-43). Of the old Romanesque church, which was destroyed by the French in 1673, only a part of the crypt remains; in it is the sarcophagus of St. Paulinus, 3rd Bishop of Trier (349-358). In the square in front of the church an early-Romanesque cross marks the spot where some soldiers of the Theban legion (p. 88) are said to have suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Romans. — Near it is the venerable *Abbey of St. Maximin* (p. xxxi), now a French barrack (Pl. D, 3).

Trier is connected with its suburbs on the left bank of the Moselle by means of two bridges. To the S. is the **Old** or **Roman Bridge** (Römer-Brücke; Pl. A, 4, 5; tramway, see p. 203), resting on basaltic buttresses, presumed to be of Roman origin. The second and seventh buttresses were blown up by the French in 1689 and afterwards renewed; the upper part of the bridge is also modern. Its length is 210 yds. In 1921 an undoubtedly Roman bridge was discovered to have existed just below the present one, and several of the wooden piles which supported its limestone buttresses are still visible in the river. — On the left bank, close by to the S., is the *West Railway Station* (West-Bahnhof), mentioned on p. 202. — Farther down the stream, near the N. end of the town, is the **North** or **Emperor William Bridge** (Pl. B, 2; 350 yds. long), completed in 1913. It is constructed of white Eifel sandstone, and leads to the quarter called *Pallien* (Pl. A, 1; tramway, see p. 203).

Magnificent *Views of Trier and its environs are obtained, especially in the afternoon, from the hills on the left bank of the Moselle. About ½ hr.'s distance from both bridges is the conspicuous *Mariensäule* (Column of the Virgin). From the North Bridge (Eifelverein chart) the Bitburg high-road ascends in steep windings and crosses the ravine of the Sirzenicher Bach by the Napoleons-Brücke (Pl. A, 1). Hence we may either descend to the left to the pleasant *Busen-Tal* (½ hr.; café) or ascend the steps to the right to *Schneider's Hof* (garden-restaurant) and the **Weisshaus**, with a park and garden-restaurant. About ½ hr. higher up is the *Kockelsberg* (1093 ft.), with a good restaurant and a fine panorama.

From the Weisshaus a marked path leads N. through woods, passing *Schuster's Cross* (938 ft.; 10 min. N.E. of the Kockelsberg, see above), down to the pretty valley of the Biewerbach, and crosses the stream just below the forester's house of *Altenhof* (rfmts.), 1 hr. from Pallien. It then ascends viâ the *Dicke Buche* to the (¾ hr.) *Genovefa Cave* (656 ft.), near the *Hochburg*, a Celtic fortification. Thence via the Ehranger Kanzel down to Ehrang (p. 197), 1 hr., or N.E. viâ Ramstein to Cordel (p. 179), 1¼ hr.

Our survey of Roman Trier should be completed by an excursion to the village of *Igel* (Wilmerstedt inn; railway, see pp. 179, 213, 223), which contains one of the most remarkable Roman relics on this side of the Alps. The so-called ***Igel Column**, 75 ft. in height and 16½ ft. broad at the base, was erected as a funeral

monument of the cloth-making family of the Secundinii in the 4th cent. A. D. It is square in section, tapers away at the top, and is adorned with numerous reliefs (originally coloured).

The inscription, which is much damaged, informs us that it was erected to SECUNDINIUS SECURUS and PUBLIA PACATA, along with other kinsmen, by their children, LUCIUS SECUNDINIUS AVENTINUS and SECUNDINIUS SECURUS. — Of the reliefs the most interesting are those of scenes from the life of the family, which appears in them as an eminent representative of the commerce and industry of Roman Trier. On the *South Side*, facing the street: below the pediment, four figures engaged in selling cloth; below, a household meal with attendants; in the main field is the family with ancestral portraits; below, scene in a counting-house. On the *East Side*, below the pediment, the payment of dues. On the *North Side*, in the main field, Hercules ascending into Olympus; above, a train of pack-mules; on the podium, the departure of a ship with bales of merchandise. On the *West Side*, below the pediment, a carriage passing a milestone; presentation of hares, fish, and other offerings; on the podium, carriage and similar scenes to those on the N. side. The other reliefs are of mythological content. — Plaster cast in the Provincial Museum, see p. 209.

The church on the hill behind the monument commands a fine view of the Moselle and Saar valleys (best by evening-light).

From Trier to *Cologne* viâ *Gerolstein*, see R. 25a; to *Saarbrücken*, see R. 28; to *Coblenz*, see R. 26; to *Thionville* (for Metz), see R. 30; to *Bullay* (Moseltal-Bahn), see p. 197; to *Türkismühle*, see p. 218.

28. From Trier to Saarbrücken. Valley of the Saar.

54$^3/_4$ M. Railway in 2$^1/_4$-3$^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 9 ℳ 60, 6 ℳ 60, 4 ℳ 40 pf.; express fares 13 ℳ 60, 8 ℳ 60, 5 ℳ 40 pf.).

From Trier to (4$^1/_4$ M.) *Karthaus*, see p. 223. On the right the line to Luxemburg viâ Igel (p. 212) and Wasserbillig crosses the Moselle.

5$^1/_2$ M. **Conz** (450 ft.; Hotel Post), with 5700 inhab., at the confluence of the Saar and the Moselle, is the Roman *Contionacum*. A few remains of the imperial villa mentioned by Ausonius (p. 189) are still recognizable near the church. There was a bridge over the Saar here in the Roman period; the present structure dates from 1782. Conz is also united with Trier by a branch-line (5 M.) viâ Zewen and Euren.

The railway skirts the right bank of the *Saar*, which in prehistoric times described a number of long loops, now left dry by subsequent changes in the river-bed (comp. p. 188). Extensive vineyards appear. — 8$^3/_4$ M. *Canzem*. The village lies on the opposite bank (ferry). About 1$^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. is *Wawern*, celebrated for its wine. — 10 M. *Wiltingen*, with Roman remains. To the E., in one of the ancient river-loops, are the *Schwarzhof* and *Obercmmel*, both known for their wines. — 11$^3/_4$ M. *Schoden-Ockfen*.

15 M. *Beurig-Saarburg* is the station for **Saarburg** (Pos with garden and view, 40 R. at 4½, D. 2-3, P. from 6 *M*; Saln 3 R.), a town of 2770 inhab., picturesquely situated on the le bank of the river in a basin, and commanded by the considerabl ruins of a castle of the Electors of Trier; a tunnel leads under th castle to the town. The church of St. Lawrence was erected in th Gothic style in 1856. The *Leuk*, which here unites with the Saa forms a waterfall in the town, 65 ft. high. The pavilion, on th height to the S., opposite the castle, commands a fine view of th Saar valley (to Castel) and the Saargau (W.). About ½ hr. S.E. o Beurig is the extensive *Kammerforst*. Serrig (see below) is 1 hr.' walk from Saarburg, along the Saar valley.

From Saarburg the high-road ascends the Leuk valley to (12½ M. Tünsdorf (motor post from Beurig-Saarburg station once or twice daily in 1¼-1½ hr.). — 3 M. *Trassen*. — 6¼ M. *Freudenburg* (Post, 5 R.) with the well-preserved ruins of a castle built in 1337 by King John o Bohemia (see below) and destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. — 9¼ M *Orscholz* (Hotel zur Burg), 20 min. W. of the Cloef (p. 215). — 12½ M *Tünsdorf*, not far from the Saar District frontier.

From Beurig-Saarburg station another motor post runs in 1½-2 hrs to Perl (13¾ M.; p. 221). — From Saarburg to Zerf, see p. 219.

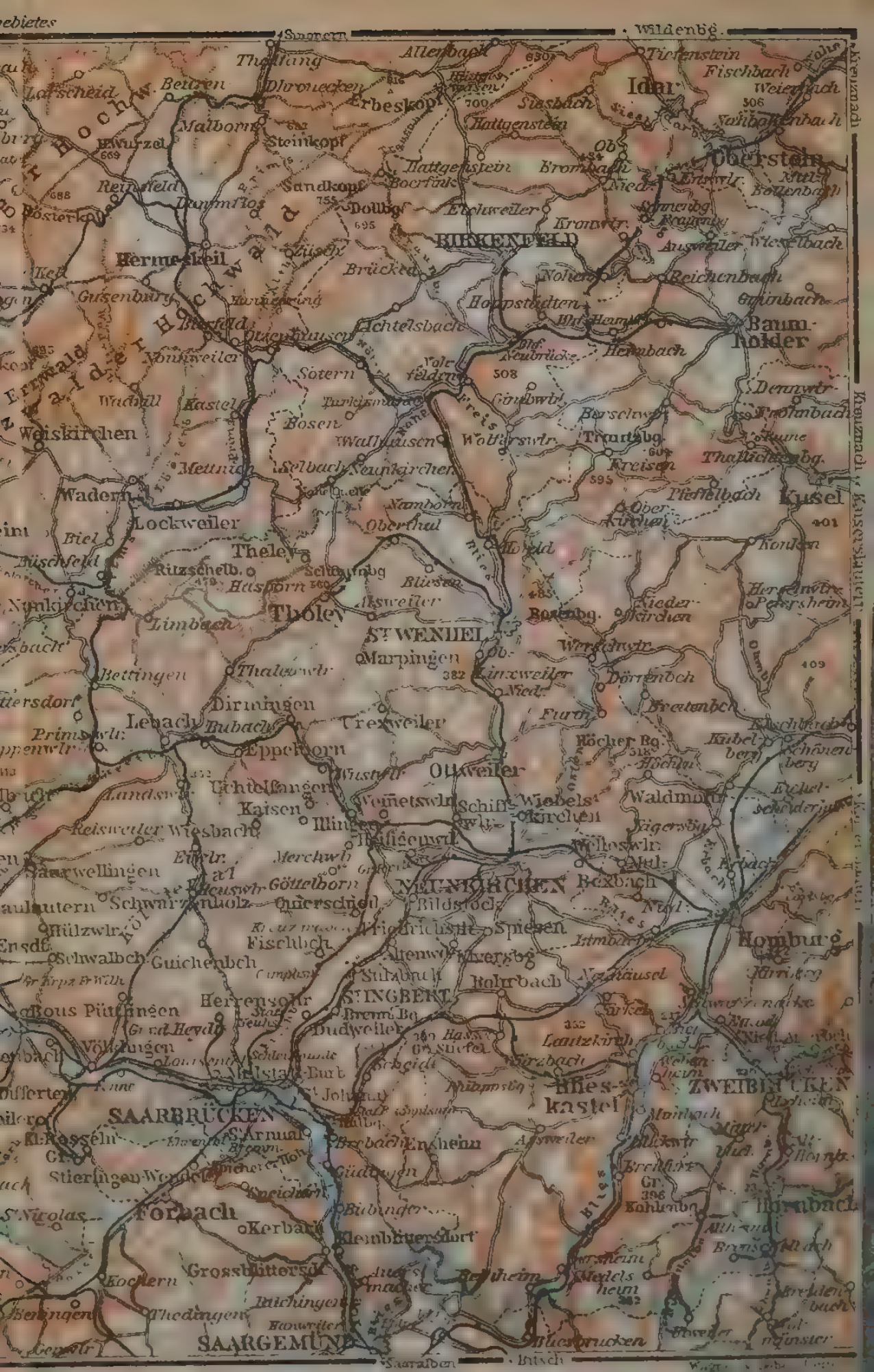
16¾ M. *Serrig* (510 ft.; Hotel zum Bahnhof; German customs and passport examination) is the best starting-point for a visit to the Klause and Altfels, both rising on a precipitous rock on the left bank.

From the station we descend in 5 min. to the Saar and cross it by boat to the hamlet of *Staadt*. Here we ascend a side-valley. In 4 min. we reach a point where the direct route to (½ hr.) the Klause diverges to the left. We, however, keep to the right, in order to procure the key at the village of *Castel*, and continue on to the (40 min.) Klause. The ***Klause**, on a bold rock overhanging the Saar, is a chapel restored in 1838, in which were deposited the bones of the blind King John of Bohemia, who fell at Crécy in 1346; the modern sarcophagus is of black marble (adm. 25 pf.). The chapel stands in a park. Fine views of the valley of the Saar and of Saarburg. — From Staadt we may ascend the left bank of the Saar for 10 min., turn to the right up the little valley of the Pinschbach, and reach the (½ hr.) *Altfels*, a bare cliff rising steeply from the ground. A pleasant woodland path leads hence to the (1 hr.) Klause.

The construction of two dams, known as the *Saar-Stauwerke*, was begun in 1924 on the Saar between Serrig and Mettlach. The electricity produced by this scheme (60 million kilowatt-hours per annum) is destined for consumption in the Saar District and the S. part of the Rhine Province.

At (20½ M.) *Taben* the bold forms of the wooded and riven hills of the Saar valley are especially picturesque. The village, on the left bank (bridge), has some old abbey-buildings (now a leather-factory). On the height above is St. Michael's Chapel (fine view). — 24¼ M. *Saarhölzbach*, the first village in the Saar District (p. 217).

26 M. **Mettlach** (545 ft.; Saar, 5 R., very fair; Basenach, 5 R.; French customs and passport examination), with 1780 inhab., possesses the imposing buildings (1736-71) of a Benedictine abbey, orig-


Wildenbg.
Kreuznach
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Baumholder
Idar
Oberstein
Birkenfeld
Hermeskeil
Weiskirchen
Wadern
Lockweiler
Thelev
Tholey
St. Wendel
Marpingen
Lebach
Dirmingen
Eppelborn
Ottweiler
Neunkirchen
Saarwellingen
Schwalbach
Guichenbach
Völklingen
Saarbrücken
St. Ingbert
Homburg
Zweibrücken
Pirmasens
Forbach
Saargemünd
Hornbach
Hilbringen
Merzig
Saarlouis
Saarburg
Trier
Bitsch
Hochwald
Idarwald
Erbeskopf
Hattgenstein
Sandkopf
Dollberg
Steinkopf
Malborn
Thalfang
Allenbach
Tiefenstein
Fischbach
Weierbach
Nohfelden
Bollenbach
Bruchweiler
Kronweiler
Ausweiler
Reichenbach
Gimbach
Hornstorf
Achtelsbach
Herbitzheim
Dennweiler
Frohnbach
Trautzbg.
Freisen
Thallichtenbg.
Pfeffelbach
Konken
Herchweiler
Peterswald
Börsborn
Wolfersweiler
Gonbweiler
Neunkirchen
Selbach
Wallhausen
Meisenbach
Bosen
Kastel
Wadrill
Sotern
Oberthal
Namborn
Blies
Limbach
Bettingen
Thalexweiler
Trexweiler
Furth
Dörrenbach
Bratenbach
Kübelberg
Schönenberg
Höcherberg
Waldmohr
Wiebelskirchen
Schiffweiler
Wemmetsweiler
Illingen
Wiesbach
Reisweiler
Kaisen
Uchtelfangen
Landsweiler
Primsweiler
Lebach
Rubach
Diefflen
Bildstock
Spiesen
Friedrichsthal
Fischbach
Quierschied
Göttelborn
Schwarzenholz
Merchweiler
Elm
Heiligenwald
Walsheim
Bexbach
Limbach
Altenwald
Sulzbach
Herrensohr
Bous
Püttlingen
Völklingen
Burbach
Dudweiler
Lautzkirch
Hassel
Gersweiler
Ihlstal
Ihles-kastel
Johanneskirchen
Malstatt
Rassel
St. Arnual
Brebach
Enkheim
Güdingen
Stiringen
Wendel
Speicherer
Bübingen
Kerbach
Kleinblittersdorf
Grossblittersdorf
Kochern
Berus
Ihlingen
Thedingen
Bettingen
Merlenbach
Niederbronn
Wiesviller
Bliesbruck
Bliesmengen
Bolchen
Gersheim
Medelsheim
Ormesheim
Ihlingen
Ihlingen
Ihlingen

inally founded c. 695 by St. Ludvinus, and now occupied by the well-known earthenware factory of Villeroy & Boch (no adm.), who have other works at Merzig, Wallerfangen (p. 216), and Bonn (p. 109). The workmen's welfare arrangements are noteworthy. The parish church (1900) contains a reliquary of the 12th cent. and other valuable objects from the old treasury of the abbey. The museum at the factory contains specimens of the productions of the works since their establishment in 1810, and also numerous pieces of ancient and modern pottery of all kinds. The large park, with the ruined choir of the early-Romanesque Chapel of St. Ludvinus (remodelled in the Gothic style), is inaccessible to the public. Fine view from the *Pavilion* (10 min.). Near the iron bridge across the Saar is a bronze bust of the founder of the factory. On the left bank lies *Keuchingen*, an artisan colony.

From the Pavilion (see above) a pleasant forest-path ascends to (3/4 hr.) the ruined castle of *Montclair* (1066 ft.; key kept by the park-keeper at Mettlach). — On the left bank of the Saar, opposite the N. point of the Montclair hills, rises the **Cloef** (1475 ft.), reached from Keuchingen in 1 1/2 hr. by a white-marked path ascending to the left from the high-road. The hill was once fortified as the key to this district. An extensive view is gained from the top (shelter-hut). Orscholz (p. 214) lies 20 min. W.

Beyond Mettlach the train tunnels through the heights of Montclair (see above), round which the Saar makes a considerable circuit. — 27 1/4 M. *Besseringen* (Hotel Schroeder).

30 1/2 M. **Merzig** (570 ft.; Hoffmann, 7 R.; Römer, 7 R.), an industrial town with 9500 inhab., on the wooded right bank of the Saar, is of ancient origin (Marciacum). The Rom. Cath. church is a late-Romanesque basilica of the 12-13th cent., with a lofty dome over the crossing, round-arched windows, but pointed arcades. The Prot. church was built in 1865. The Rathaus dates from 1625. An avenue of limes runs N. in 20 min. to the provincial lunatic asylum, behind which rises the *Kieselberg* (view).

A branch line runs from Merzig to (24 3/4 M.) *Bettelainville* or *Bettsdorf* in Lorraine (junction for Metz). — A light railway runs viâ (8 M.) *Losheim* (to Wadern, see p. 225) to (13 3/4 M.) *Büschfeld* (on the Wemmetsweiler and Nonnweiler railway, p. 225).

32 1/4 M. *Fremersdorf*. — 34 3/4 M. *Beckingen* (Hotel Goerg), station for *Rehlingen*, on the left bank (bridge), whence the ruin of *Siersburg* may be reached in 3/4 hr. — We enter the Saar coal-district, passing numerous iron, glass, and chemical works.

38 M. *Dillingen* (595 ft.; Hotel zur Hütte), with 9480 inhab. and large rolling-mills, is the junction for the Niedtal line to (13 M.) *Bouzonville* or *Busendorf* in Lorraine (connection for Metz and Thionville), and for branch-lines in the Primstal to (8 1/2 M.) *Primsweiler*, on the railway from Wemmetsweiler to Nonnweiler (p. 225), and viâ Saarlouis and (12 1/4 M.) *Fürstenhausen* to *Gross-Rosseln* (p. 216), on the frontier of Lorraine.

40½ M. *Saarlouis* (600 ft.). From the station, which is situated in the manufacturing town of *Fraulautern* (Bahnhofs-Hotel, 18 R.; 6900 inhab.), a tram runs to **Saarlouis** (Rheinischer Hof, 22 R.; Zwei Hasen, 13 R.), a town of 16,300 inhab. on the left bank of the Saar. It was formerly a fortress, constructed in 1680-85 by Vauban for Louis XIV. Saarlouis is the seat of the international court of justice for the Saar District (comp. p. 217). A tablet in Bier-Str. marks the house where Marshal Ney (1769-1815) was born.

Light railways run from Saarlouis to (1¾ M.) *Wallerfangen*, prettily situated, with a park and the stoneware factory of Villeroy & Boch (p. 215); to (2½ M.) *Dillingen* (p. 215); to (3½ M.) *Saarwellingen;* viâ (2 M.) *Ensdorf* to *Bous* (4½ M.; see below); etc.

43 M. *Ensdorf* (Hotel Glückauf), with 4050 inhab.; light railway, see above. — 44¾ M. *Bous*, with large ironworks; light railway, see above. — 48½ M. *Völklingen* (Hotels Rheinischer Hof, Gapp), with 31,100 inhab. and a large foundry. Railways run hence viâ (8 M.) *Heusweiler* (tram to Saarbrücken, see below) to Lebach (13¾ M.; p. 225), to (3½ M.) *Ludweiler*, and to *Gross-Rosseln* (5 M.; p. 215). — 51 M. *Saarbrücken-Burbach*, with an iron-foundry.

54¾ M. **Saarbrücken.** — Railway Station (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. E, 2; restaurant), in St. Johann, on the right bank of the Saar.

Hotels. In St. Johann: **Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. a; E, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 43-45, 8 min. from the station, 62 R.; **Messmer* (Pl. b; E, 2), Viktoria-Platz, 70 R.; **Excelsior* (Pl. f; E, 2), Bahnhof Str. 96, 100 R.; *Terminus* (Pl. d; E, 2), opposite the station, 50 R.; *Walter* (Pl. e; E, 2), Viktoria-Str. 28; *Köhler*, Viktoria-Str. 26A (Pl. E, 2, 3); *Adler*, Viktoria-Str. 17; *Saar-Hotel*, Kaiser-Str. 48 (Pl. E, 2, 3); *Minerva*, Reichs-Str. 15, near the station. — In Saarbrücken: *Monopol* (Pl. i; E, 3), Hohenzollern-Strasse, with beer-restaurant.

Restaurants. Wine: *Malepartus*, in the Hotel Messmer (see above); *Neuer Ratskeller*, in the Neues Rathaus (p. 217). — Beer: *Neues Münchener Kindl*, in St. Johann, near the Luisen-Brücke (Pl. D, E, 3), with view-terrace; *Monopol* (see above). — *Schloss-Café*, with confectioner's, in St. Johann, by the Luisen-Brücke (Pl. D, E, 3).

Baths. *Kaiser-Friedrich-Bad*, Richard-Wagner Str. 6 (Pl. E, F, 2), with swimming-bath.

Post Office (Pl. E, F, 3), Dudweiler Strasse.

Motor Cabs, with tariff posted up inside.

Tramways from the station to St. Johann, Saarbrücken, Burbach-Malstatt, etc. Cars also run N.E. through the Sulzbach valley viâ (4½ M.) *Dudweiler* and (6¼ M.) *Sulzbach* to *Friedrichstal* (p. 224; 8 M., in 1 hr.); N.W. to *Heusweiler* (see above; 8¾ M., in 1 hr.); W. to *Louisental* (3 M.); and S.E. to *Brebach* (3¾ M.; p. 218) and *St. Arnual* (p. 218).

Travel Agency. *Saarländisches Reisebureau*, at the station.

Saarbrücken (597 ft.), French *Sarrebruck*, with important ironworks, on the left bank of the Saar, the residence of the Counts and Princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken from 1381 to 1793, was then occupied by the French until it was amalgamated with Prussia in 1815. In 1909 it was combined with the towns of *St. Johann* and *Burbach-Malstatt* to form a single municipality with over

SAARBRÜCKEN
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 600 m
1 Bismarckdenkmal E 4
2 Kais. Wilhelmdenkmal E 4
3 Bergwerksdirektion E 2
4 Ulmendenkmal E 4
1:150.000
Kilom.
Burbach
Malstatt
St. Johann
Saarbrücken
St. Arnual
Stadtpark Ludwigsberg
Alte Eisenbahnwerkstätte
Volks-garten
Haupt-Bahnhof
Ludwigs-Pl.
Kaiserne
Schloss
Rathaus
Gymnas.
Gas-Anstalt
Kais. K.
Post
Johannis-Pl.
Rathausp.
Markt
Trillerw.
Friedhof
Wiesenstrasse
Kanalstrasse
Saar
Spichern
Neunkirchen
Metz
Saarbrücken
Saarlouis
Trier
Völklingen
Forbach

120,000 inhab., nearly half of whom are Protestants. It is now the headquarters of the Saar District administration.

The **Saar District,** a highly industrialized region, with 713,105 purely German inhabitants (according to the census of 1922) and an area of 752 sq. M., comprising the southernmost parts of the Rhine Province and the W. part of the Bavarian Palatinate, was separated from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles (1919). The provisional administration is carried on by the League of Nations, which is acting as Germany's executor. The coal-mines in the Saar Basin became French property as recompense for those destroyed in N. France, but they may be bought back in 1935, provided that the plebiscite, which is to be held in that year, results in Germany's favour. The present government consists of a commission of five, nominated by the League of Nations (one Frenchman, one native of the Saar district, and three others from other nations), while the local council ('Landesrat') elected in 1922 has only advisory powers. The district has been occupied by French troops since Nov. 1918, and was incorporated in the French customs area in Jan. 1925. Since 1923 the French franc has been the only official currency, and special postage-stamps are used. The official time is now that of Western Europe (Greenwich).

From the station (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. E, 2) Reichs-Strasse (straight on) and Viktoria-Strasse lead to the iron Luisen-Brücke (Pl. D, E, 3), the busiest of the bridges connecting the banks of the Saar. Below the bridge, on the right bank, is the large coaling harbour. — In Rathaus-Platz is the Protestant *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. F, 3), built in the Gothic style in 1894-98, with a tower 266 ft. in height. The *Altes Rathaus* (Pl. E, F, 3), opposite, was erected by Hauberisser in 1897-1900, and contains a banquet-hall with wall-paintings by Wrage. The adjoining *Neues Rathaus*, facing Kaltenbach-Str., was built in 1922-25. In front of the Altes Rathaus is the *Telemachus Fountain*, by L. Cauer (1902). The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. F, 4), to the S.E., dates from the 18th century.

The *Alte Brücke* (Pl. E, 4; Old Bridge), built in the 16th cent. on the same spot as the mediæval and Roman bridges, bears an equestrian statue of William I., by A. Donndorf (1904), commemorating the king's entry into the town on the morrow of Spicheren (p. 218). The bridge commands a fine view of Saarbrücken, with the Winterberg, St. Arnual, and Halberg to the left.

We enter Saarbrücken (on the left bank), and proceed past the 15th cent. *Schloss-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4), which contains some princely monuments, to Schloss-Platz. On the left is the handsome *Kreisständehaus*, occupied since 1920 by the president of the Saar Commission (comp. above). The banquet-hall of the old *Rathaus* (Pl. E, 4; 1750) contains paintings by A. von Werner, presented to the town by Emp. William I., commemorating the events of 1870 (see p. 218). The monument (Pl. 4; E, 4), by F. Klimsch, in front of the Rathaus, on the left, was erected in 1913 in memory of the 7th Uhlan regiment, which defended the town in July 1870. In front of the Schloss, which was burned down by the French in 1793 and has been restored in a somewhat makeshift manner, stands a *Bismarck Monument* (Pl. 1; E, 4), by Donndorf (1899). To the N.

of Schloss-Platz is the Neumarkt (Pl. E, 4), with the *Saalbau*, a house behind which contains the collections of the local *Historical Society* (weapons, war relics, etc.; open on Sun. 11-1). — A narrow road leads from Schloss-Platz to the *Triller* (Pl. D, 4), an eminence with gardens (view). — The Prot. *Ludwigs-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4), of 1762-75, is a singular baroque building by F. J. Stengel.

About ¼ hr. N.W. of the town is the *Stadt-Park Ludwigsberg* (Pl. C, D, 1; restaurant).

On the heights of *Spicheren*, about 3 M. to the S. of Saarbrücken, on Aug. 6th, 1870, a sharp engagement took place between the Prussians and French, in which the latter, although numerically superior, were obliged to retreat. A good survey of the battlefield, as well as a fine view of the Saar valley, is obtained from the victory tower on the *Winterberg* (1005 ft.), a hill 20 min. E. of Schloss-Platz. At its base passes the St. Arnual tram. — At *St. Arnual*, 2 M. to the S.E. of Saarbrücken, is a church (1270-1315), with late-Gothic font and pulpit, and monuments of the Counts of Nassau-Saarbrücken. — Opposite is the *Halberg*, with the Schloss of Baron von Stumm (p. 225).

From Saarbrücken to Sarreguemines, 11¼ M., railway in 20-50 minutes. — From (3 M.) *Brebach* tramways run to Saarbrücken (see p. 216) and to (5¼ M.) *Ensheim*, with paper-works. — We now skirt the Saar, which here forms the frontier between the Saar District and Lorraine. — Beyond (10 M.) *Hanweiler* we cross the Saar into Lorraine. — 11¼ M. **Sarreguemines,** German *Saargemünd* (663 ft.; Hôtel de l'Europe; Charrue d'Or), a Lorraine town of 14,800 inhab. (mostly German-speaking), at the confluence of the *Blies* with the Saar, possesses large factories of plush, velvet, faience, and earthenware. Railways run hence to Reinheim (for Zweibrücken, see p. 392), Metz, Sarrebourg (Saarburg), Strasbourg, Haguenau, etc.

From Saarbrücken to *Bingerbrück*, see R. 31; to *Neustadt*, see R. 51; to *Germersheim*, see R. 53.

29. The Hochwald and the Hunsrück.

The **Hunsrück**, the S.W. part of the Rhenish Slate Hill District (p. 239), bounded by the Rhine, Moselle, Saar, and Nahe, consists of an undulating schistose plateau intersected by isolated ranges of harder quartzy rock running from S.W. to N.E. In a narrower sense the name is restricted to the triangle between the Rhine and the Moselle, while the whole S.W. district is known as the *Hochwald*, the central part as the *Idarwald*, the E. part as the *Soonwald*. — The Verein für Mosel, Hochwald und Hunsrück (headquarters at Berncastel) has issued a detailed guide-book (12th edition, Trier, 1921).

From Trier to Türkismühle, 46¾ M., railway in 2¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 5 *M* 70, 3 *M* 80 pf.). — *Trier* (Main Station), see p. 202. — The train descends the valley of the Moselle to (3 M.) *Ruwer* (p. 202) and then ascends the pretty valley of the Ruwer. — 4 M. *Grünhaus*, 5 M. *Casel*, both noted for their wines (comp. p. xxiii). — 6 M. *Waldrach* (525 ft.). To the left opens the valley of the Riveris, from which a Roman aqueduct, still in part recognizable, led to Trier. — We continue to ascend the valley of the Ruwer at a somewhat steep gradient. Numerous bridges and cuttings. — 8½ M. *Sommerau* (640 ft.), commanded by a ruined castle. — 11¼ M. *Pluwig* (765 ft.).

— 17 M. *Hentern*, with the remains of a Roman villa. — 18¼ M. *Zerf* (Hotel Seiler), 20 min. from the station of which is the prettily situated village of *Nieder-Zerf* (Nikolas Schneider, 3 R., plain), whence we may walk through the wood to Saarburg (7 M.; p. 214). — 22¼ M. *Schillingen*. — 24½ M. *Kell* (1445 ft.; Hotel Lang zur Post, 5 R.), with 1100 inhab., in the Irrwald. We cross the watershed between the Moselle and the Nahe (1710 ft.).

33 M. **Hermeskeil** (1558 ft.; Hochwald, 10 R., Post or Wommer, both in the village; Otten, 4 R., at the station), the principal place in the Hochwald, with 2820 inhab., is the junction for Simmern (see below).

We now descend the wooded valley of the Löser viâ (36¾ M.) *Bierfeld*, pass through a tunnel leading into the valley of the Prims, and cross a viaduct. — 38 M. *Nonnweiler*, junction of a branch-line viâ Büschfeld to Wemmetsweiler (p. 225). — 40½ M. *Otzenhausen* (Post, 5 R.). — 43½ M. *Sötern* (Post, 4 R.). — 46¾ M. *Türkismühle*, see p. 225.

The *Hunnenring*, on the hill 50 min. N. of Otzenhausen, with a circumference of nearly 1 M., is the largest and best-preserved of the prehistoric fortresses in the Rhineland. It consists of loose blocks of sandstone and is highest on the N. side (65 ft.), where it was most exposed to attack. On the S. side, where the hill falls off rapidly, there is an outer rampart, c. ½ M. in length. Within the circumvallation is a spring. — From the Hunnenring viâ *Züsch* to Hermeskeil is a walk of 1¾-2 hrs.

From Hermeskeil to Simmern, 45¼ M., railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ 60 pf.). — *Hermeskeil*, see above. After passing the two small stations of (2½ M.) *Pölert* and (5 M.) *Rascheid* we cross the valley of the Rasbach by a viaduct. — 8 M. *Dhronecken* (1295 ft.), with a ruined castle. — 10½ M. *Thalfang* (1443 ft.; Hotels Johannes, well spoken of, Post), a village with 540 inhab., a Protestant church of the 13th cent., and a modern Roman Catholic church. — 13 M. *Deuselbach*, starting-point for an ascent of the *Erbeskopf* (2677 ft.; 1¼ hr.), the highest point of the Rhine Province. At the top is a tower commanding a wide view. In the woods, ¾ hr. E. (red-marked footpath), is the forester's house of *Hüttgeswasen*, with a good hotel (18 R.). This lies on the road from Birkenfeld (7 M.; p. 225) to Morbach (7 M.; see below). — At (16¾ M.) *Hoxel* (Hotel J. Thees Junior) we cross the valley of the Hachenbach by a lofty viaduct. About 20 min. S.W. lies the ruined choir of the Gothic chapel of St. Cuno. — 20 M. *Morbach* (1415 ft.; Hochwaldhof, 20 R.; Mettler-Thomas), with 1270 inhab., in a wooded neighbourhood. To the right stretches the range of hills known as the *Idarwald*. Viâ Bruchweiler and Kempfeld to (2½ hrs.) the Wildenburg, see p. 227; motor post to Idar or Berncastel, see p. 227.

22½ M. *Hinzerath* (Schlaaf, at the station, 18 R.), 20 min. N.W. of which is the *Stumpfer Turm* (1844 ft.), a supposedly Roman watch-tower 36 ft. in height, commanding an extensive view.

The Moselle road diverges from the Hunsrück road about 5 min. W. of the Stumpfer Turm and leads in 1¼ hr. to the village of *Longkamp*, whence we may go on through the Tiefenbach-Tal to (1½ hr.) Berncastel, or through the Kautenbach-Tal to (2 hrs.) Trarbach (see p. 199).

From Hinzerath a forest-path leads S.E. over the Graues Kreuz (2280 ft.) to (1¾ hr.) Bruchweiler (p. 227).

From (29¼ M.) *Hirschfeld* (Hotel zum Bahnhof) a motor post runs viâ (2½ M.) *Irmenach* (Hotel Fuchs) to Traben-Trarbach (p. 198; 8¾ M., thrice daily in ¾-1 hr.). — 31¾ M. *Büchenbeuren* (1380 ft.; Schüler, 22 R.), in a wooded district (to Kirn, see p. 228). — 33½ M. *Sohren* (Schüler, 6 R.). — 39¼ M. **Kirchberg** (1400 ft.; Kirchberger Hof, 10 R.; Stieffenhofer, 6 R.), a small town of 1190 inhab., ⅔ M. to the S. of the station and near the site of the castellum of Dumnissus, on the Roman road from Bingen to Trier. In the middle ages it belonged to the Counts of Sponheim and afterwards to the Palatinate. The town is circular in shape and is enclosed by an old moat. To Ravengiersburg, see below. — 41¾ M. *Unzenberg*.

45¼ M. **Simmern** (1079 ft.; Vollrath, at the station, 10 R.; Post, Markt-Strasse, 12 R.; Hirsch, 10 R.; Goldenes Lamm, Markt-Strasse, 10 R. from 3½, D. 1½ ℳ), the chief town in the Hunsrück, with 3230 inhab., is first mentioned in a document of 847. From 1358 to 1794 it was in the possession of the Counts Palatine, a collateral line of whom (Pfalz-Simmern) formed an independent duchy from 1410 to 1598. The Schinderhannes-Turm, near the station, contains a small museum, with objects of local interest. The Schloss, rebuilt in the middle of the 18th cent. after its destruction by the French in 1689, is now occupied by the law-courts and the prison. In the market-place is the Protestant *Stephans-Kirche*, a late-Gothic church of the 15th cent., remodelled in 1716. The nave and aisles are of equal height; the choir has no aisles. The church contains some tombs of the Palatine Princes, the most important of which is that of Duke Reichard (d. 1598) and his first wife, Juliane von Wied (d. 1575), with reliefs from the Old and New Testaments. Steps lead from the market-place to the upper town (the so-called Römerberg) and to the *Roman Catholic Church*, dating from 1749-52. — About ¼ hr. W. is 'Auf dem Schmiedel', a Protestant boarding school.

From Simmern a motor post (twice daily in 1½ hr.) runs viâ (7½ M.) *Kisselbach* and *Engehöll* (15 M.; p. 256) to *Oberwesel* (16¾ M.; p. 252).

From Simmern to Gemünden, 9¼ M., local railway in 40-50 minutes. — About 20 min. W. of (5½ M.) *Tiefenbach*, near the village of *Sargenroth*, rise the *Nun-Kirche* (1430 ft.), an old chapel, and a Bismarck Tower (key at Sargenroth; extensive view). Thence we proceed W. to (¼ hr.) *Ravengiersburg* (1000 ft.; Engelmann, plain), with an interesting abbey-church. The last owner of the castle, Count Berthold of Trachgau (d. 1074), presented it to the Archbishop of Mainz, who founded an Augustinian abbey here. This was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, but was rebuilt in 1708-11. The W. part of the church, with the towers, is Romanesque; the interior contains the tomb of the founder. Kirchberg (see above) is reached thence in 1½ hr. viâ *Rödern*, Gemünden (p. 221) in 1 hr.

$9^1/_4$ M. *Gemünden im Hunsrück* (919 ft.; Post, 10 R. at $2^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*; Bauermann, 6 R.) is a village of 850 inhab., with slate quarries, on the Simmerbach, overlooked by a Schloss of the 15th century. To Martinstein, see p. 228. The ruined castle of *Koppenstein* (1808 ft.), 1 hr. S. of Gemünden, commands an extensive view of the Hunsrück. The Altenburg (see p. 228) lies 1 hr. E. of the Koppenstein.

From Boppard to Simmern, 33 M., railway in $2^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 3 *M* 90, 2 *M* 60 pf.). *Boppard* (230 ft.), see p. 244. The construction of the railway is of interest, the first part being worked on the rack-and-pinion system, with a gradient of 1:16.5 (views to the right; comp. the Map, p. 245). The line turns into the Mühltal and runs at a slow pace along the slope high above the floor of the valley. After threading a tunnel, it skirts the face of the Kalmutwand on retaining walls, then sweeps to the S., penetrates the Rauher Berg by two tunnels, and crosses the Hubertus-Tal by a viaduct 164 yds. long and 165 ft. high. Another viaduct takes it across the Rauschenloch, beyond which it passes through two more tunnels. Views of the wooded valleys are obtained from every point.

$3^3/_4$ M. *Buchholz* (1332 ft.), on the Roman road from Bingen to Coblenz; the village lies $^1/_2$ hr. W.

From Buchholz station a pleasant walk may be taken to Boppard through the *Fraubach-Tal* ($^3/_4$ hr.; paths marked by red arrows). More picturesque routes are the forest-path through the *Josephinen-Tal* and past the forester's house of *Kreuzberg* ($1^1/_4$ hr.; red disks) and the path above the railway-track viâ the ridge of the *Kalmut* and the *Elfenlei* ($1^3/_4$ hr.; yellow signs). — To reach the Moselle we proceed to the village of *Buchholz* and pass (after 25 min.; left) *Windhausen*. In 7 min. more we pass *Herschwiesen* (right), and about 25 min. beyond this point follow the footpath leading to the left to the Ehrenburg. About $^1/_2$ hr. farther on we reach *Brodenbach* (see p. 190). A pleasant détour may be made to the ruin of *Schöneck*, which crowns a wooded knoll about $^1/_4$ hr. S. of Windhausen (view of the ruins of *Rauschenschloss* in the background; rfmts. at the forester's house). Thence we go on through the narrow *Ehrenbach-Tal* ('Klamm'), past the Ehrenburg, to Brodenbach ($2^1/_2$ hrs.).

The line runs through spruce-woods. — $5^1/_2$ M. ***Fleckerts-Höhe*** (1445 ft.), at the intersection of the Castellaun high-road and the Roman road.

From the station a broad forest-path (marked by blue arrows) ascends to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the **Fleckerts-Höhe** (1742 ft.), which affords an extensive view, including the Seven Mountains, the Hochwald, and the Taunus. A little to the S. of the summit is a plain inn. — From Boppard (p. 244) the Fleckerts-Höhe is reached in 2 hrs., either by following the Castellaun high-road as far as the kilometre-stone marked 7.4 and then diverging to the left by a path through or skirting the fir-woods; or by crossing the park of Marienberg and taking a bad path to the right through the wood just short of the churchyard (indicated by blue arrows). — From the Fleckerts-Höhe we may descend through meadows and woods viâ *Weiler* to **Bad Salzig** (p. 248) in $1^1/_4$ hr.

$7^1/_2$ M. *Ehr*. — $9^1/_4$ M. *Halsenbach* (1550 ft.), $^1/_2$ hr. S.E. of the village. The station lies near the intersection of the roads from Boppard to Castellaun and from St. Goar to Brodenbach. About $^1/_2$ hr. S., in the direction of Castellaun, rises the *Lamscheider*

Sauerbrunnen (hotel), a carbonic mineral spring, the water of which is exported.

From Halsenbach station roads run viâ *Hungenroth* to (9½ M.) St. Goar (see p. 248) and viâ *Liesenfeld*, *Nieder-* and *Ober-Gondershausen*, *Beulich* (motor post from Halsenbach twice or thrice daily on week-days in ¾ hr.), and *Morshausen* to (11 M.) Brodenbach (see p. 190; motor post from Halsenbach on Mon. and Sat. in 1 hr.). — From Ober-Gondershausen (3¾ M. from Halsenbach station) a field-path runs S.W. to (¾ hr.) the *Schmause-Mühle* (inn), in the deep wooded valley of the *Beybach*. We may then descend this valley, passing the *Rabenlei*, to (¾-1 hr.) the imposing ruin of **Waldeck** (804 ft.), the ancestral seat of the Counts of Boos-Waldeck. Thence we ascend a forest-path to the S. towards *Dorweiler* (which, however, we leave some distance to the right) and continue to follow it viâ *Mannebach* and *Uhler* to (2½ hrs.) Castellaun (see below). — Or we may ascend N. from Ober-Gondershausen to *Beulich* and follow the Moselle road to (2½-3 hrs.) Brodenbach (p. 190).

23½ M. **Castellaun** (1427 ft.; Frankhäuser, 20 R. at 4¼, D. 1½ ℳ; Bahnhofs-Hotel), a small and ancient town in a wooded neighbourhood, with 1670 inhab., belonged to the Counts of Sponheim from the 11th to the 14th cent. and afterwards to the Palatinate (see p. 220). The castle, conspicuously situated on a rock above the town, was destroyed by the French in 1689.

From Castellaun the high-road runs S.W. viâ (1¾ M.) *Bell* (see below), (3¾ M.) *Völkenroth*, and (11¼ M.) *Blankenrath*, on the road from Treis to Kirchberg (see p. 192), to (19¼ M.) *Zell* (p. 198; motor post once daily on week-days in 2 hrs.). — Another road runs N.W. viâ (3¼ M.) *Buch*, (6¼ M.) *Mörsdorf*, and (10 M.) the convent of *Engelport*, in the Flaumbach valley, to *Treis* (15 M.; p. 192).

Beyond Castellaun the train ascends to (24¼ M.) *Bell* (1525 ft.) and then descends through the *Külz-Tal* viâ (26¾ M.) *Alterkülz*, (29¼ M.) *Külz*, and (30½ M.) *Keidelheim*, finally crossing the Simmerbach.

33 M. *Simmern*, see p. 220.

From Simmern to Bingerbrück, 28½ M., railway in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 3 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 30 pf.). *Simmern*, see p. 220. — 4¼ M. *Argenthal* (1610 ft.), the highest point of the Hunsrück railway. — 6¼ M. *Ellern* (1485 ft.).

8¾ M. *Rheinböllen* (1275 ft.; railway restaurant), starting-point for an attractive day-trip through the *Soonwald* (comp. p. 228). The village (Post, 8 R.; Zum Neuen Bau, 6 R.) lies ¼ hr. N. of the station, on the road to Bacharach (see p. 258).

About ¾ hr. S. of the station rises the **Hochsteinchen** (2126 ft.), with a tower commanding a splendid *View. Other excursions may be made to (1½ hr.) *Tiergarten*, a forester's house in a beautiful pine-forest; to (¾ hr.) the *Opeler Berg* (2132 ft.), surmounted by a trigonometrical signal and commanding an extensive view; to (¾ hr.) the forester's house of *Opel*; to (1 hr.) the *Weissenfels* (1768 ft.), with an extensive view; to (½ hr.) the forester's house of *Neupfalz*; and to (1 hr.) *Stromberg* (p. 223).

We descend the *Guldenbach-Tal*. — 9¼ M. *Rheinböller Hütte* (1210 ft.; Hotel zur Eisenhütte), with the Puricelli foundry. On the hill to the right is the shooting-lodge of Karlsburg. — 11¾ M. *Stromberger Neuhütte*, another foundry.

15 M. **Stromberg** (770 ft.; Post, in the market-place, 10 R.; Bahnhofs-Hotel; Kurhaus Stromberg, in an open situation, 70 R. from 4, D. $2^1/_2$, P. from $6^1/_2$ *M*), a small town with 1270 inhab., situated on the old Roman road from Bingen to Trier and formerly belonging to the Palatinate. The station lies between lofty limestone cliffs, partly in the former bed of the Guldenbach, for which a new channel has been blasted. To the S. rises the Schlossberg, surmounted by the *Fustenburg*, a 12th cent. castle destroyed by the French in 1689, the enceinte of which once enclosed the town (rfmts. at the top in summer). On the rock opposite the station on the W. is *Schloss Gollenfels* (shown on request), which was defended in 1793 for a whole day against 600 French soldiers by a Prussian lieutenant at the head of 37 men (memorial stone).

The *Salzkopf* (p. 260) lies $1^3/_4$ hr. N. of Stromberg. — From Stromberg a high-road runs to (8 M.) Bingen (motor post, see p. 265).

At ($16^1/_4$ M.) *Schweppenhausen* (635 ft.) begins the region of the vine. — 18 M. *Windesheim.* — 20 M. *Heddesheim*, whence a walk may be taken to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Kreuznach viâ the view-point known as the 'Hungriger Wolf' (731 ft.). — On the sandstone hills to the right, beyond the Guldenbach, we descry the so-called *Eremitage*, a small convent hewn in the solid rock and occupied down to the beginning of the 19th century. — At ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Kloningers Mühle* (tram to Kreuznach, see p. 231) the train leaves the valley of the Guldenbach and runs to ($24^1/_4$ M.) *Langenlonsheim.* — We here reach the Nahe Railway, which we follow to ($28^1/_2$ M.) *Bingerbrück* (see p. 234).

30. From Trier to Thionville.

$43^1/_2$ M. in 2-3 hrs. (French State Railway from Perl onwards). From Trier to *Metz*, 64 M., in 3-4 hrs.

Trier (Main Station), see p. 202. The railway, a prolongation of R. 26, ascends the valley of the Moselle above Trier. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Trier-Süd.*

$4^1/_4$ M. **Karthaus** (445 ft.; Hotel zum Bahnhof) is the junction of the Saarbrücken (R. 28) and Luxemburg lines. Adjoining the station is an old Carthusian convent, now in the hands of the Franciscans, who have rebuilt the baroque church. — Below the bridge at Conz (p. 213) the train crosses the *Saar*, affording a view of the pretty valley. The column on the hill to the left commemorates Field Marshal Grana, who, at the head of the imperial troops, defeated the French here in 1675. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Wasserliesch*, 10 min. S. of Igel (p. 212). — 13 M. *Wellen.* — Short of ($14^1/_4$ M.) *Nittel* the train passes through a tunnel. — 18 M. *Wincheringen.* — 23 M. *Palzem.* On the left, close to the railway, *Schloss Thorn;* farther on, to the left, *Schloss Bübingen.*

24¾ M. *Nennig.* The station is at *Wies*, 1¼ M. from Nennig. At the S.E. end of the latter village are the remains of a Roman villa, excavated in 1853, containing a remarkably fine *Mosaic Pavement.

The pavement, 49 ft. long and 33 ft. broad (now protected by a covering; fee), is nearly as large as the Mosaic of the Athletes in the Lateran at Rome, and surpasses that celebrated work in artistic execution. The principal scene represents a combat of gladiators, and is surrounded by seven medallions with animals, fencers, and musicians.

29¼ M. *Perl* (Sons, 10 R. at 3½ *M*; Greifeldinger, 6 R.) is the last German station (customs and passport examination); fine view from the Hammelsberg. Motor post to Saarburg, see p. 214. — We enter Lorraine.

32¼ M. **Sierck** (Hôtel de Metz; French customs and passport examination), with 1340 inhab., picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Moselle, is commanded by the ruined castle of the Dukes of Lorraine. About 2 hrs. N.E. is *Château Meinsberg* or *Mensberg*, also known as *Château Marlborough* from its occupation by the great British general from June 5th to 17th, 1705.

43½ M. **Thionville**, German *Diedenhofen* (508 ft.; Hôtel Terminus, at the station), a town of 13,465 inhab. (mostly German-speaking), is a centre of the Lorraine iron industry and the junction of railways to Luxemburg, to Metz, and to Longuyon viâ Fontoy (Fentsch). The station lies on the right bank of the Moselle, the town on the left bank, to which a stone bridge crosses. The Tour aux Puces ('Flea Tower'), to the right of the bridge, is the oldest building in the town.

31. From Saarbrücken to Bingerbrück. Valley of the Nahe.

58¼ M. Railway in 3¼-6¼ hrs.; to (46 M.) *Oberstein* in 2¼-4 hrs.

The **Nahe** (Latin *Nava*) rises in the Hochwald near Selbach (S.W. of Walhausen, p. 225), rapidly descends a narrow valley (consisting mainly of porphyry), which broadens out at intervals, and meets the Rhine at Bingen (p. 265). It has the character of a mountain stream, carrying much débris with it and often swelling with surprising rapidity after rain. The *Nahe Wines* (comp. p. xxiii) are similar to those of the Palatinate, the best variety being grown at Kreuznach (Kauzenberg). The most picturesque localities are the environs of Münster am Stein, the Disibodenberg, Schloss Dhaun, and Oberstein.

Saarbrücken, see p. 216. — 3¾ M. *Dudweiler* (760 ft.; Hotel Nassauer Hof), a town of 24,050 inhab., with coal-pits and coke-ovens. About ½ hr. N.E. is the 'Burning Mountain' ('Brennender Berg'), a seam of coal that smouldered for more than two hundred years but died down at the end of the 18th century. Goethe visited it in 1770. — 5½ M. *Sulzbach* (855 ft.), with 23,000 inhab. and coal-pits. — 7½ M. *Friedrichsthal* (970 ft.), with coal-pits and glass-works. Tram to Saarbrücken, see p. 216. — We then thread the Bildstock tunnel. — 10½ M. *Reden* (925 ft.).

13 M. **Neunkirchen** (845 ft.; Halberg, near the bridge, 13 R.; Post, near the station, 30 R.) is a town of 40,540 inhab., with coal-pits and large iron and steel works, which have been owned by the Stumm family since 1806. In front of the works rises a statue, by Schaper, of Baron K. F. von Stumm-Halberg (1836-1901), who greatly extended the operations of the firm and did much to increase the welfare of his workmen.

Neunkirchen is connected with Saarbrücken by another line (16¼ M., in 1 hr.), chiefly used for the transport of coal. *Wemmetsweiler* is a station on this line, 5 M. from Neunkirchen.

From Wemmetsweiler a local railway runs to *Nonnweiler* (33 M.; p. 219) in 3 hrs. — 10½ M. *Lebach* (p. 216). — 13¾ M. *Primsweiler* (p. 215). We then ascend the valley of the Prims. — At (20 M.) *Limbach* (French customs examination) we quit the Saar District. — 21¼ M. *Büschfeld* (p. 215; German customs examination). — 24¼ M. *Wadern*. The village (892 ft.; Dagstühler Hof, 5 R.; Warker, 5 R.) is prettily situated, ¼ hr. N., on the Wadrillbach. A motor post runs hence to Losheim (p. 215; 10½ M., in 1¼ hr.).

The train now quits the Saar coal-district and threads the Wiebelskirchen tunnel. — 16¾ M. *Ottweiler* (860 ft.; Kaiserhof, 6 R.; Haass, 5 R.), a town of 7070 inhabitants. On the hill to the left is a Protestant normal school. — 19¼ M. *Nieder-Linxweiler*. — 20½ M. *Ober-Linxweiler*.

22½ M. **St. Wendel** (925 ft.; Knoll, 25 R.; Post, Riotte, 21 R., both at the station), a town of 8000 inhab., appears in history as early as the 7th century. The Roman Catholic parish church, a late-Gothic building (14-15th cent.) with aisles of equal height with the nave, contains a pulpit of 1462 and the sarcophagus (beneath the high altar) of St. Wendelinus (Wendolin; a Scottish prince of the 7th cent., the patron of shepherds). The basaltic *Bosenberg* (1591 ft.), 40 min. E., commands an extensive view.

From St. Wendel a railway runs in ½ hr. to (8 M.) **Tholey** (Eckert, 6 R.; Post, 3 R.), a village of 1200 inhab., once the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded in the 7th cent. on the site of a Roman settlement. The early-Gothic church is still standing. Tholey lies at the foot of the *Schaumberg* (1077 ft.), a volcanic hill. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found in the environs.

25½ M. *Hofeld*. — 26¾ M. *Namborn* (customs and passport examination for travellers entering the Saar District). — At (29¼ M.) *Walhausen* we cross the watershed (1263 ft.) between the Nahe and the *Blies*, a tributary of the Saar. — 31 M. *Türkismühle* (1194 ft.; Hotel zur Post; German customs examination), junction of a branch-line viâ Hermeskeil to Trier (p. 218).

The line now traverses the valley of the *Nahe*. — 32¼ M. *Nohfelden*, with an old keep.

From (34¾ M.) *Neubrücke-Birkenfeld* (1115 ft.) a branch-line diverges to (3¼ M.) **Birkenfeld** (1300 ft.; Emmerich zur Post, 18 R., Thiekötter's Oldenburger Hof, 16 R., both very fair), the capital (2618 inhab.) of the former principality of Birkenfeld, which

now belongs to the free state of Oldenburg, with a ruined castle of the Counts of Sponheim. Birkenfeld is first mentioned in a document of 981. The old Schloss, in the N.W. part of the town, is occupied by officials. The museum, near the Schloss Park, contains an interesting collection of prehistoric and Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood (apply to the porter at the neighbouring school, 1 *M.*). From Birkenfeld a high-road leads to Hüttgeswasen (p. 219), passing, about half-way (3¾ M.), the *Hambacher Sauerbrunnen*, a chalybeate spring impregnated with carbonic acid.

Beyond Birkenfeld the construction of the line is interesting. Before reaching Kirn-Sulzbach we cross twenty bridges and thread ten tunnels. — 36 M. *Hoppstädten.* — From (38 M.) *Heimbach* a branch-line runs E. to (5½ M.) *Baumholder* (Hotels Post, Engel), whence a motor post runs twice daily (except Fri.; once on Sun. and holidays), in 1¼ hr. to Kusel (p. 385). — 39¾ M. *Nohen.* — 41¾ M. *Kronweiler.* — 42¼ M. *Sonnenberg.* To the right, in a side-valley, is the picturesque ruin of *Frauenburg*, built c. 1350 by the Countess of Sponheim (comp. p. 198). — 44¾ M. *Enzweiler.*

46 M. **Oberstein**-*Idar.* — *Railway Restaurant* (view). — Hotels. *Post*, 30 R., very fair. *Stark*, 10 R. from 4 *M.*, both at the new bridge, with restaurants; *Bach*, above the Neues Schloss (see below), 6 R.; *Pfälzer Hof*, 10 R. at 4½ *M.*; *Marhoffer*, near the station.

Tramway from the railway-station to (2¼ M.) *Idar* in 20 minutes.

Oberstein (870 ft.), a town of 10,640 inhab., picturesquely situated on both sides of the Nahe, at the mouth of the *Idarbach*, is one of the finest points in the valley. The precipitous melaphyre cliffs, 400 ft. in height, which confine the town within narrow limits on the left bank, are crowned with two ruined castles of the Barons of Oberstein, who became extinct in 1670. The best way to the castles (there and back 1½ hr.) is Schloss Strasse, ascending to the right beyond the Hotel Post. By this route we first reach the *Neues Schloss* (restaurant), built in 1197 and burnt down in 1855, and then, beyond a hollow containing a Franco-Prussian war monument, the **Alte Burg* ('Oberer Stein'). About 5 min. higher is a view-pavilion. We may return by the *Protestant Church*, curiously built into the face of the rock (200 ft. above the Nahe), and said to have been erected in the 12th cent. by an Oberstein, as an atonement for fratricide; it was rebuilt in 1482. The sexton lives close by. — The modern-Gothic *Roman Catholic Church* lies on the right bank of the Nahe, near the railway line.

The Idar valley has long been famous for its **Agate Industry**, the material for which was supplied by the blocks of agate washed out of the melaphyre by the stream. Since the middle of the 18th cent., however, the local stone has been abandoned and the craftsmen here have turned their attention to cutting, polishing, and colouring cornelians, rock-crystal, topazes, and amethysts from Brazil,

garnets, etc., from the East Indies, Australian opals, and, latterly, artificial gems, most of which are produced at Bitterfeld (near Leipzig). The polishing mills extend up the banks of the Idarbach and are driven by water-power, steam, or electricity. — The centre of the industry is the little town of **Idar** (984 ft.; Schützenhof, 22 R. from $4^1/_2$, D. 2 *M*; Bürgerhof, 6 R. at $4^1/_4$ *M*), with 7000 inhab., $1^3/_4$ M. above Oberstein (tram, see p. 226). Polished stones are sold at the 'Gewerbehalle'. Idar and Oberstein contain more than 100 goldsmiths, occupied in setting the stones in metal.

From Idar to Kempfeld, $7^1/_2$ M., motor post twice or thrice daily in 1 hr., ascending the *Idar-Tal*. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Tiefenstein* (984 ft.; Adler, 8 R.). — $5^1/_2$ M. *Katzenloch*, where the Idarbach breaks through the hills in a ravine upwards of 1 M. long, at the upper end of which are a large saw-mill and an inn (this point is reached on foot in 2 hrs.). From the lower end of the gorge marked paths lead to the right to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the **Wildenburg** (2217 ft.; forester's house and inn), situated on a lofty quartzite rock, with a prehistoric stone wall (view). A short-cut diverges to the right from the road $^2/_3$ M. above Tiefenstein. — About $^1/_2$ hr. N. of the Wildenburg is the village of *Kempfeld* (1680 ft.; Hotel Dietz), whence the high-road leads N.W. viâ *Bruchweiler* (Kling's inn; footpath to Hintzerath, see p. 220) and across the Idarwald to *Morbach* (p. 219; $6^3/_4$ M.).

From Katzenloch (see above) another motor post runs to *Berncastel* (p. 200; 23 M.; thrice weekly in $2^1/_2$ hrs.) viâ (3 M.) *Allenbach* (1608 ft.; Kurhotel zum Hochwald, 20 R. from $3^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*), ($11^3/_4$ M.) *Morbach* (p. 219), ($16^1/_4$ M.) *Gonzerath*, and ($18^3/_4$ M.) *Longkamp* (p. 220), finally descending the Tiefenbach valley (p. 200).

On leaving Oberstein we cross a bridge and obtain a view (left) of the 'Fallen Rock'. Beyond this we thread a tunnel and cross another bridge. — $48^1/_2$ M. *Nahbollenbach*. — $50^1/_2$ M. *Fischbach-Weierbach* (Hotel Post, at the station), at the mouth of the Fischbach valley.

A pleasant walk may be taken through the Fischbach valley to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Herrstein* (Hotel Hey; motor post in $^3/_4$ hr.), whence we may go on viâ *Mörschied* to ($13^1/_4$ hr.) the *Wildenburg* (see above).

$52^3/_4$ M. *Kirn-Sulzbach*. — $55^1/_4$ M. **Kirn** (595 ft.; Schneider, at the station, 12 R. at $4^1/_2$-5, D. 2 *M*; Rheinländer, 12 R.), a small town of 7420 inhab., with tanneries and cloth-mills, was the seat of a Roman settlement, and reappears in history in the 9th century. From the 10th cent. onward it was the seat of the Gaugrafen and Rheingrafen, from whom it passed in the 18th cent. into the hands of the Princes of Salm-Kyrburg. The old Protestant church, recently much altered, contains a fine sacrament-house and several tombs of the Rheingrafen. Adjacent is a former convent (18th cent.; now a school) of the Piarists ('Patres Piarum Scholarum'), an educational society founded by St. Joseph Calasanctius (José Calasanza; d. 1648). Above the town to the E. is a modern Rom. Cath. church. The ruin of *Kyrburg*, which crowns the vine-clad melaphyre hill to the N.W. of the town, is reached from the station in 20 minutes. On the opposite bank of the Nahe, to the S. of Kirn, rises the wooded *Gauskopf* (1266 ft.; view-tower); on its slope is a Bismarck column.

Kirn lies at the mouth of the *Hahnenbach-Tal*, up which runs the road to Büchenbeuren (p. 220; 16¾ M.; motor post), passing several polishing works (comp. p. 226). — 1¼ M. *Kallenfels*, with the ruin of **Steinkallenfels**, perched on a steep rock. On a wooded height in the background rises the white *Schloss Wartenstein* (14th cent.), with its numerous windows. From Wartenstein we may proceed viâ *Oberhausen* to Dhaun (see below), whence a pleasant route leads either viâ Johannisberg (see below) or through the woods to (3½ hrs.) Kirn. — Following the road to Büchenbeuren we reach (5½ M.) *Rudolfshaus* (inn), ½ hr. N. of which lies the finely situated ruin of *Schmitburg* (1647 ft.), once in the possession of the Electors of Trier. — The road leaves the valley of the Hahnenbach and ascends in a long bend to *Bundenbach* and 10¼ M. *Rhaunen im Hunsrück* (1056 ft.; Idar or Bengel, well spoken of; Schuster, 10 R.; the *Idarkopf* (2448 ft.; view-tower), lies 1¾ hr. W.

From Kirn to *Meisenheim*, see p. 377.

The train next passes through a tunnel. On an eminence to the left stands the church of *Johannisberg*, which contains ancient tombstones of the Rheingrafen. — 57¾ M. *Hochstetten.*

Farther down the imposing rocky gorge of the *Kellenbach* opens on the left, and the ruins of Schloss Dhaun (see below) appear in its background. — 59 M. *Martinstein* (Hotel Schuster), curiously built on a rock, with its church on an eminence surrounded by a fine group of trees. The station is at the upper end of the village.

The ruined ***Schloss Dhaun**, situated on a height ¾ hr. N.W. of Martinstein or Hochstetten, the seat of a branch of the Rheingrafen which became extinct in 1750, was erected in the 12th cent., and greatly extended in 1729. It is now in the possession of the Simon family of Kirn. A relief over the door of the Rittersaal commemorates the carrying off of a child of one of the counts by an ape. Magnificent view of the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lemberg, of the Simmer-Tal, and of the dark ravines of the Soonwald. Near the entrance is an inn. — We may return to Hochstetten from Dorf Dhaun viâ Johannisberg. — From **Dhaun to Gemünden, see below.**

From Martinstein to Gemünden, 11¼ M., motor post in ¾ hr. — Beyond 1¼ M. *Simmern unter Dhaun* we pass below Schloss Dhaun (see above). — About 1¼ hr. N. of 5 M., *Kellenbach* is the ruin of Koppenstein (p. 221). — 11¼ M. *Gemünden*, see p. 221.

61½ M. *Monzingen* (Hotel Dick), possessing quaint old houses with oriel windows, lies to the left, on the slopes, which produce one of the best wines of the Nahe valley. A road leads hence in 2 hrs. through the *Hoxtal* to the Kurhaus Waldfriede (see below).

64¾ M. **Sobernheim** (500 ft.; Cäsar, 12 R.; Bahnhofs-Hotel, 12 R. from 4½, D. 1¾ *M*; Schuler, 17 R.; Kurhaus Dhonau, 10 min. S. of the town, in the woods, 60 R., P. 7½-10 *M*), is a small and ancient town, partly enclosed by a wall. Pop. 4190. It possesses a late-Gothic church, an old *Maltese Chapel* (1455) adjoined by a former lodge of the Knights Hospitallers (now a school), and some old houses.

From Sobernheim a motorbus runs N.W. twice daily to 11¾ M. *Seesbach* (Hotel Post) viâ 6¼ M. *Eckweiler* and 10 M. *Kurhaus Waldfriede* (1310 ft.; 22 R., good). From the Kurhaus pleasant woodland walks may be taken in the **Soonwald** (p. 218): E. to the forester's house of Entenpfuhl (p. 234; 1 hr.); S. to Monzingen (see above; 1¾ hr.; or to Martinstein (see above; 1½ hr.); N. viâ the *Trifthütte* (5 min. to the (1½ hr.) *Altenburg* (2037 ft.), with an old stone bastion and an extensive

view the tower is open in summer only; marked paths lead hence N.E. through the woods, past the forester's house of *Wildburg* and the scanty ruins of the castle, to 3 hrs. Tiergarten (p. 222), or W. to the 1 hr. ruin of Koppenstein (p. 221) and, farther, to Gemünden (p. 221; 1¼ hr.).

66½ M. **Staudernheim** (460 ft.; Salmen, very fair; Krone) lies on the right bank of the Nahe, connected with the station by a five-arched bridge. Branch-railway to Odernheim, see p. 377.

On leaving Staudernheim, we observe on the right, beyond the Nahe 20 min. E. of Staudernheim, the **Disibodenberg** (709 ft.), with the ruins of a Benedictine subsequently Cistercian abbey named after the Irish bishop Disibod (Disen; 594?-674), the first propagator of Christianity in this district. The abbey was annexed during the Reformation by the Dukes of Zweibrücken and is now private property. Little is left of the buildings beyond the foundations. The abbey-church, consecrated in 1143, was an imposing pillared basilica; the vaulting of the choir, which was composed of nave and aisles, was borne by imbedded wall-piers. The secular portions of the monastery are in the Gothic style of the 13th century. The ruins afford a good survey of the valleys of the Nahe and its affluent the *Glan* (p. 385). The descend to Odernheim (p. 377 takes ¼ hr.

69 M. *Wald-Böckelheim* Traube, 3 R.) lies 2 M. to the N. of the station. Burg-Sponheim (p. 234) is about ½ hr. from the village. — On the left, 1 M. from the station, rises an abrupt rock, crowned with the ruins of *Böckelheim*, destroyed by the French in 1688, in which Emp. Henry IV. was kept prisoner by his son Henry V. in 1105 (comp. p. 141). — From (72 M.) *Niederhausen* the Lemberg may be ascended in 1¼-1½ hr. (p. 231). — We thread two tunnels. The Rotenfels appears on the left, the bridge of the Homburg railway (p. 376) and the Ebernburg on the right. The train now passes **through a cutting.**

75¾ M. **Bad Münster am Stein.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS (most of them closed in winter). **Schrnck's Kurhaus-Hotel*, Kurhaus-Str. 71, 42 R. from 3, P. from 8 *M.*; *Baum*, 50 R.; *Kurhaus & Hotel Krone*, 30 R. — *Kaiserhof* (formerly Englischer Hof), Haupt-Strasse, 30 R. from 3, D. 2-2½, P. from 6 *M.*; *Schiron*, Bahnhofs-Platz, 40 R. at 4½, P. from 7 *M.*, good; *Langnack*, 35 R.; *Rheingold*, near the station, 35 beds; *Victoria*, 20 beds; *Strauss* (Jewish), 20 R. — PENSIONS. *Daub*, 50 beds, P. from 7 *M.*; *Rheingrafenstein*, 18 beds, P. 5 *M.*; *Stumm*, 25 beds; *Eigenschimd*, 28 beds; *Stock*, 23 beds; etc. — *Café Kaiserteck*, opposite the Kaiserhof.

TRAMWAY via Theodorshalle and Karlshalle to Kreuznach, see p. 231.

VISITORS' TAX. Season-ticket 20 *M.*, 2nd member of a family 15, 3rd member 10, 4th and every further member 6 *M.* Adm. to the Kur-Garten 1 *M.* Saline and radium baths 2½-4 *M.* — Band several times daily.

Bad Münster am Stein (387 ft.) is a village of 1495 inhab., situated on the left bank of the Nahe, opposite the mouth of the Alsenz and surrounded on three sides by steep cliffs. It possesses radio-active salt-springs, and is steadily growing in importance as a watering-place (5000 patients annually). The waters of the prin-

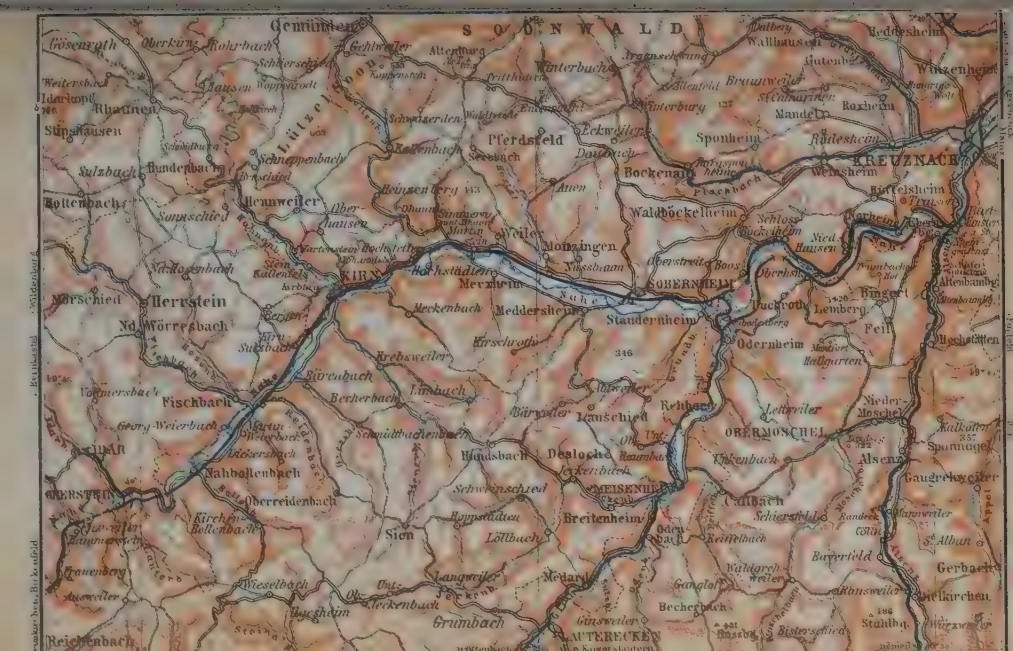
cipal salt-spring (87° Fahr.) are conducted directly to the baths. The shady Kur-Garten contains a restaurant and a new pump-room and bath-house. Adjoining are the evaporating houses (Gradierhäuser). There are both a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church, the latter modern.

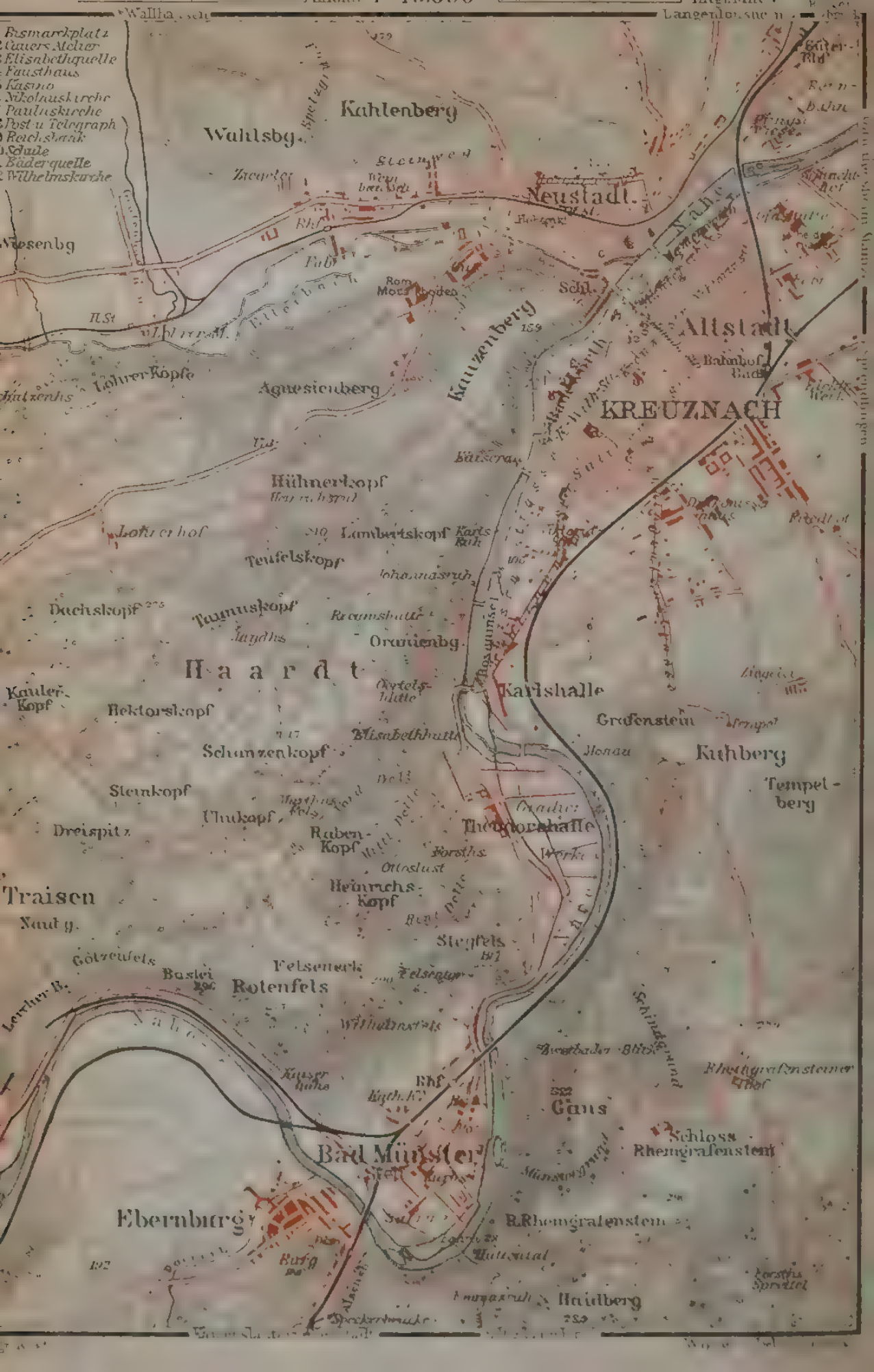
The ***Rheingrafenstein**, a picturesque cliff of porphyry, here rises 425 ft. almost perpendicularly from the Nahe. We cross the river by the ferry near the saline springs, and ascend the wooded *Hutten-Tal* (restaurant) by a path which leads to the ruin in ½ hr. (the highest point, 771 ft., is reached by stone steps ascending through the rocks). The boldly situated ruined castle, built in the 12th cent., once the residence of the Rheingrafen (Rhenish counts), was blown up by the French in 1689. — Finger-posts indicate the way from the Rheingrafenstein to the (½ hr.) *Gans* (1056 ft.), a porphyry ridge commanding an extensive view. About 10 min. E. is *Schloss Rheingrafenstein* (919 ft.; 15 beds), an hotel and sanatorium, and 5 min. farther on is the *Rheingrafensteiner Hof* (restaurant); thence to Kreuznach, see p. 234. A zigzag path, known as the 'Geländekurweg', affording good views, descends W. from the top of the Gans to the ferry across the Nahe (see above; ¾ hr.).

Opposite the Rheingrafenstein, to the W., 25 min. from Münster am Stein station, rises the ***Ebernburg** (617 ft.), crowning a hill on the right bank of the Nahe, which here separates the Rhine Province from the Bavarian Palatinate. We cross the bridge (toll 5 pf.), turn to the right (near Ebernburg station, p. 376), and mount the foot-path on the left. About 5 min. below the castle is a *Monument to Sickingen and Hutten*, designed by Karl Cauer and executed by his sons (p. 232; 1889). In the new building at the top is a popular restaurant (closed in winter). Fine prospect of the environs.

From 1148 onward the Ebernburg was in the possession of the Herren von Sickingen, the most celebrated of whom, *Franz von Sickingen*, was born here in 1481. Undaunted by the fulminations of the Reichskammer-Gericht (p. 365), this doughty knight carried on numerous private feuds and afforded asylum to many men who were under the ban of the Empire. Foremost among these ranks *Ulrich von Hutten*, whose letters to Charles V., to the German noblesse, and to the German people were written at the Ebernburg ('der Gerechtigkeit Herberge', i.e. 'Refuge of Honesty'). Under Hutten's influence Sickingen planned to introduce the Reformation by force into the central Rhenish district and to abolish all the ecclesiastical principalities, but he was overcome by the united strength of the Elector Palatine, the Elector of Trier, and the Landgrave of Hesse (see p. 385). The castle was fortified by the French in 1689, but was dismantled in 1698 in accordance with the Peace of Ryswyk. The ruins are now private property.

The *Rotenfels* (1073 ft.), a barren porphyry cliff rising almost perpendicularly from the Nahe valley, to the N. of the Ebernburg, is ascended from Münster in ¾ hr. At the highest point, which commands a wide view of the valleys of the Nahe and the Alsenz, extending to the Landsberg, is a mountain-indicator. The view from the Bastei (971 ft.), 7 min. farther on, is more picturesque. The descent to Kreuznach is made in 1 hr. (comp. p. 233).


SONNWALD
Gemünden
Gösenroth
Oberkirn
Kellerbach
Schönerschied
Gehlweiler
Altenburg
Kappenstein
Hinterbuchen
Irgenseckerhof
Wallhausen
Roddesheim
Gutenberg
Winzenheim
Weitersbach
Idarkopf
Rhaunen
Hausen
Wappelrodt
Stipshausen
Schwollborn
Schwarzerden
Walderbach
Hinterbrey
Schmidthausen
Braunweiler
Roxheim
Mandel
Sulzbach
Schneppenbach
Kellenbach
Seesbach
Pferdsfeld
Eckweiler
Dautenbach
Spabrücken
Sponheim
Rüdesheim
KREUZNACH
Bockenau
Weinsheim
Fischbach
Bretzenheim
Rottenbach
Hennweiler
Sonnschied
Heinzenberg
Ober-Hausen
Atzen
Waldböckelheim
Schloss Böckelheim
Norheim
Traisen
Bad Münster
Nied-Hausen
Weiler
Monzingen
Oberstreit
Bosselsheim
Oberhausen
Frumbach
Altenbamm
Nahbollenbach
Wörschied
Herrstein
Nd. Wörresbach
Berglen
Sulzbach
Merxheim
Hochstädten
Weissbaum
SOBERNHEIM
Meddersheim
Meckenbach
Staudernheim
Duchroth
Lemberg
Bingert
Feil
Oberhausen
Hallgarten
Bockstatten
Kirschroth
346
Krebsweiler
Sirvenbach
Lindbach
Becherbach
Fischbach
Georg Weierbach
Vollmersbach
Idar
Weierbach
Ackersbach
Schmalbachenbach
Hahnenbach
Nahbollenbach
Oberreidenbach
Kirschenbollenbach
Mörschied
Hüppenstein
Löllbach
Sien
Hundsbach
Desloche
Reinbach
Eckenbach
Schwirzenschied
MEISENHEIM
Breitenheim
Odernbach
Keilbach
Lauschied
Rehbach
Kötzingen
Lettweiler
OBERMOSCHEL
Nieder-Moschel
Kalkofen
Sponnagel
Alsenz
Gaugrehweiler
Callbach
Schlierschied
Mannweiler
Rannenkopf
Wiesenbach
Langweiler
Medard
Gangloff
Becherbach
Bayerfeld
St. Alban
Gerbach
Hellarchen
Rhanswiller
Staudbg.
Grumbach
Reichenbach
Steina
Ginsweiler
LAUTERECKEN
Bisterschied
Mosch.
Wiesweiler
Buchheim
Ulmet
Ockenbach
Hauenberg
Idarkopf
Rhaunen
Stipshausen
Hunsrück
Nahe
Glan
Alsenz
Lauter
Appel


Bismarckplatz
Bauers Atelier
Elisabethquelle
Fausthaus
Kasino
Nikolauskirche
Paulinskirche
Post u. Telegraph
Reichsbank
Schule
Bäderquelle
Wilhelmskirche
Kahlenberg
Wahlsbg.
Neustadt
Wesenbg.
Altstadt
KREUZNACH
Kauzenberg
Agnesienberg
Lohrer Köpfe
Hühnerkopf
Lambertskopf
Teufelskopf
Dachskopf
Taunuskopf
Orrenienbg.
Haardt
Karlshalle
Kauler Kopf
Rektorskopf
Schunzenkopf
Steinkopf
Uhukopf
Dreispitz
Raben-Kopf
Heinrichs-Kopf
Traisen
Theodorshalle
Grafenstein
Kuhberg
Tempelberg
Siegfels
Felsenmeer
Rotenfels
Baslei
Götzenfels
Gans
Bad Münster
Schloss Rheingrafenstein
Ebernburg
Burg
Rheingrafenstein
Mühlental
Heidberg

A charming excursion from Münster am Stein may be made through the *Hutten-Tal*, and finally through beautiful woods, to the (1¼ hr.) **Altenbaumburg** (791 ft.), an extensive ruined castle destroyed by the French in 1689, the ancestral seat of the ancient Raugrafen, and formerly called the *Boymeneburg*, or *Croneburg* (good restaurant and view at the top). The descent to *Altenbamberg* station (p. 376) is made in less than ½ hr., or Ebernburg may be reached in 1 hr. — From the Hutten-Tal we may proceed S.E. to the *Schäferplacken* (1079 ft.), a clearing with a prehistoric burial-ground, and, farther, to *Fürfeld* (p. 378; 1¼ hr. in all).

The ruined *Burg Montfort* (destroyed in the 15th cent.) may be reached from Münster, by the villages of Ebernburg and *Bingert*, in 2 hrs. (rfmts. at the Montforter Hof). — The **Lemberg** (1385 ft.), which rises precipitously from the Nahe, W. of Bingert (¾ hr. from Münster), commands an extensive panorama. A little below the summit is the Schöne Aussicht inn. The descent may be made N.W. viâ *Oberhausen* to (20 min.) *Duchroth* station (p. 377) or N.E. through woods, finally traversing the *Trumbach-Tal*, to (1¼ hr.) *Niederhausen* station (p. 229).

Railway from Münster am Stein to *Kaiserslautern*, *Neustadt*, or *Homburg* (in the Saar District), see R. 49.

The train crosses to the right bank (view of the Rheingrafenstein), skirts the river and the Gans (p. 230), and passes the Karlshalle and the Badeviertel (p. 233).

78¼ M. **Bad Kreuznach.** — Hotels. The best for patients who are making a long stay are those on the Badewörth and in the 'Badeviertel', all provided with baths, lifts, central heating, terraces, gardens, etc. The Fürstenhof, Oranienhof, Villa Augusta, and Pfälzer Hof are occupied by the French military authorities. **Kurhaus & Palast-Hotel* (Pl. b; p. 233), 120 beds; **Europäischer Hof* (Pl. e), Salinen-Str. 55, 50 R. from 5, D. 3½, P. 8-12 *M*; *Kauzenberg* (Pl. f), Kurhaus-Str. 20, 50 beds, P. from 8 *M*; *Quellenhof*, Kaiserau, 30 beds; *Klapdohr* (formerly Bellevue), by the Kurpark bridge, 30 R. from 6½, D. 3½, P. 12 *M*, with frequented restaurant; *Karlshalle* (p. 233), 10 beds; *Theodorshalle* (p. 234), 22 R. from 3, D. 2, P. from 6 *M*. — For passing travellers: *Berliner Hof* (Pl. g), in the Altstadt, Bismarck-Platz 4, 12 beds; *Weisse Taube*, Hoch-Str. 46, in the Neustadt, on the left bank of the Nahe, 20 R., with beer-restaurant; *Adler*, 18 R. at 4, D. 1¾ *M*, *Goldener Pflug*, 12 R. from 4¾ *M*, *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, all three near the station. — *Evangelisches Hospiz* (comp. p. xx), Ludendorff-Str. 5.

Pensions. *Victoria*, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 16, 25 beds, P. from 7 *M*; *Aegir*, Salinen-Str. 70, 16 beds; *Kurheim Dr. Brogsitter*, Augusta-Str. 6, 40 beds, P. from 7 *M*; *Ost*, near the Theodorshalle (p. 234), 35 beds; *Hindenburg*, Ludendorff-Str. 18, 14 beds; and many others.

Restaurants. *Heilquelle*, Ross-Str., near the little Bade-Brücke; *Park-Restaurant*, by the Kurpark bridge; *Weinhaus Bondieck*, Wilhelm-Str. 34; *Felsenkeller*, near Bismarck-Platz; *Quellenhof*, see above; *Kaiserau*, at the foot of the Kauzenberg (p. 233).

Tramways. 1. From Bismarck-Platz through Kreuz-Strasse and past the Kurpark bridge to Karlshalle, Theodorshalle, and Münster am Stein (p. 229), every ¼ hr. — 2. From Bismarck-Platz viâ the Nahe-Brücke to the Neustadt and thence to Bretzenheim, Kloningers Mühle (p. 223), and Langenlonsheim (p. 234). — 3. From Bismarck-Platz past the station to Sprendlingen (p. 378) and St. Johann. — Light Railways to Wallhausen or Winterburg, see p. 234.

Visitors' Tax (suspended in winter). Season-ticket for 1 person 25 *M*, for each additional member of a family 15 *M* & 10 *M*; day-tickets for the Kurhaus grounds 1 *M*. — Concerts twice or thrice daily at the Kurhaus. — Theatre daily during the season. — Inquiry Office in the Bath House colonnades.

Post Office (Pl. 8) in the Neustadt, on the left bank of the Nahe

Bad Kreuznach (340 ft.), a town of 26,400 inhab., with a considerable trade in wine, large cellars for sparkling wine, tobacco factories, and tanneries, lies on both sides of the Nahe, which here forms the island of Badewörth and separates the Altstadt and the 'Badeviertel' on the right bank from the Neustadt and the Kauzenberg on the left bank. To the N.E. of the Altstadt are the remains of a Roman castellum called the Heiden-Mauer ('Heathens' Wall'), while to the S.W. of the Neustadt are some relics of a Roman villa (see p. 233). The Carlovingian palace of *Cruciniacum* was erected on the site of the Roman castellum in 819. In 1065 the place fell into the hands of the Bishops of Speyer, and in 1241 it passed to the Counts of Spanheim. In 1290 *Crucenach* received a municipal charter. Incorporated with the Palatinate in 1565, Kreuznach suffered severely from the Spaniards and the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War and from the French in 1689. From Aug. 1916 till Feb. 1918 it was the seat of the German General Headquarters, and is now occupied by French troops. Its reputation as a watering-place dates no farther back than the second quarter of the 19th century. Its powerful saline springs, formerly exploited only for the making of salt, are especially efficacious in scrofula, gout, sciatica, rickets, and the like. The water contains traces of bromine, iodine, and radium.

From the main railway-station we first enter the Altstadt, the principal streets of which are Mannheimer Strasse and Kreuz-Strasse, intersecting each other at right angles. The former passes Bismarck-Platz, with the *Bismarck-Brunnen* (Pl. 1), a fountain with a bronze statue by H. Cauer (1897). — To the S. of the Altstadt lies the Badeviertel or Bath Quarter, the chief streets of which are Salinen-Strasse and Ludendorff-Strasse. In Salinen-Strasse are the *Kreis-Gebäude* (District Offices) and (at the corner of Rheingrafen-Strasse) the studio of the *Cauers* (Pl. 2), a well-known family of sculptors, including Emil Cauer (1800-67) and his sons and grandsons. Hindenburg-Strasse, intersecting the two streets above named, crosses the narrow right arm of the Nahe and leads to the Kurhaus (p. 233).

Mannheimer Strasse ends at the picturesque **Old Nahe Bridge*, which leads across the lower end of the Badewörth to the Neustadt. The wider parts of the bridge above the piers are occupied by small houses. Farther down the river is the *Kaiser Wilhelm Bridge*, which leads across the Marienwörth island to the left bank. On the *Marienwörth* is a hospital managed by Franciscans.

On the island of Badewörth, adjacent to the Old Nahe Bridge, is the Protestant *Paulus-Kirche* (Pl. 7), erected in 1768-80 on the site of a 14th cent. church destroyed in 1689; the elegant Gothic choir was restored in 1863 and used by English visitors until 1914. Adjoining St. Paul's is a marble statue, by Emil Cauer, of Dr. Prieger,

who first called attention, in 1817, to the properties of the Kreuznach springs. The chief rendezvous of visitors is the *Kurpark*, at the S. end of the island, containing the *Kurhaus* (Pl. b), built in 1912-14 from the plans of L. von Seidl (splendid social rooms and terraces), the adjoining *Palast-Hotel* (p. 231), and the *Bath House* (1911; excellently equipped). The *Elisabeth-Quelle* (Pl. 3), containing bromine and iodine, which rises from the porphyry rock at the S. end of the island, and the *Bäder-Quelle* (Pl. 11) are used for drinking and bathing.

On the left bank of the Nahe and on both sides of the Ellerbach lies the NEUSTADT. The Rom. Cath. *Nikolaus-Kirche* (Pl. 6), formerly belonging to a Carmelite convent, was begun in the late-Romanesque style of the middle of the 13th cent. and practically finished in the early-Gothic style in 1309, though there are some late-Gothic additions of the 15th century. The nave, supported by massive round pillars, is connected with the broader choir by means of a trapezoidal vaulting. The choir formerly contained the seats of the friars; interesting tombstones of the Counts of Sponheim, Dhaun, and Waldeck (14-15th cent.). To the N. of the church, in the Eier-Markt (Egg Market), is a monument by Robert Cauer (1902), commemorating *Michel Mort*, a Kreuznach butcher, who sacrificed his life in a battle against the Archbishop of Mainz (1279) to save Count Johann of Sponheim. A small house (Pl. 4) at the corner of Karl-Strasse, near the Kaiser Wilhelm Bridge, is pointed out as the residence of Dr. Johann Faust, the humanist, who was born about 1485 and became a schoolmaster at Kreuznach through the influence of Franz von Sickingen. From 1509 onwards he led a reckless and unsettled life and so came to be regarded as a master of the black arts and in league with the devil. The story was first dramatized by Christopher Marlowe in 1601. — The *Heimat-Museum*, in Rüdesheimer Strasse, a little to the W., contains prehistoric and Roman finds, etc.

On the right bank of the Ellerbach, 148 ft. above the Nahe, rises the *Kauzenberg* or *Schlossberg*, with a ruined castle of the Counts of Sponheim, destroyed in 1689. The view embraces the valley from the Rheingrafenstein to Bingen. A stone lion brought here from Dhaun is another memorial to Michel Mort (see above). The vineyards on the S. slope yield a somewhat fiery wine. — Paths lead hence by the wooded *Haardt* to the Rotenfels ($1^1/_4$ hr.; p. 230).

A fine **Roman Mosaic Pavement*, 32 ft. long and $24^1/_4$ ft. wide, belonging to a villa, was discovered in 1893, on the Hüffelsheim road, behind the Schlossberg, $^1/_4$ hr. from the old bridge (p. 232). It represents combats of wild beasts and gladiators (adm. 50 pf.).

From the 'Badeviertel' the prolongation of Salinen-Strasse (p. 232) leads past the *Victoria-Stift*, a hospital for children, to the saltworks of *Karlshalle*. On the Nahe is the so-called *Rosen-Insel*,

with the Stadt-Quelle and the Oranien-Quelle. Near by is a bronze group ('Thirst') by L. Cauer. Farther on, beyond the bridge, we reach the salt-works of *Theodorshalle*, halfway to Münster am Stein. All these springs furnish the bathing-houses of Kreuznach with an inexhaustible supply of brine. Theodorshalle produces a lye strongly impregnated with calcium chloride. A factory has been erected for the extraction of radium.

A fine view, from the S., of Kreuznach and the valley of the Nahe as far as the Niederwald is obtained from the conspicuous little temple on the *Kuhberg*, which is reached by the shadeless Rheingrafensteiner Strasse in 20 minutes. From the Kuhberg the Rheingrafensteiner Hof (p. 230) is reached in $^1/_2$ hr. — In Ring-Strasse is the *Rheinisches Diakonissenhaus*, a Protestant nursing institute. — On the way to Hackenheim is the *Cemetery*, which contains several monuments by members of the Cauer family and a figure of Germania as a Franco-Prussian war memorial.

From Kreuznach to Wallhausen, $5^1/_2$ M., light railway in 40 minutes (starting from the Holz-Markt), up the *Gräfenbach-Tal*, viâ ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Hargesheim* (Gräfenbachtal, 4 R.), (3 M.) *Roxheim*, and (4 M.) *Gutenberg*, with a ruined castle. — From *Wallhausen* (662 ft.; Allee, 3 R., plain) the road continues to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Dalberg*, with the ruins of the ancestral seat of the family of that name; 1 hr. N. rises the *Weissenfels* (1768 ft.; view; $1^1/_2$ hr. from Stromberg, p. 223). Still farther along the road lies *Argenschwang* ($1^3/_4$ M. from Dalberg), also with a ruined castle, $2^3/_4$ M. to the N.E. of Winterburg (see below).

From Kreuznach to Winterburg, $11^3/_4$ M., light railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. (also starting from the Holz-Markt). — $1^3/_4$ M. *Rüdesheim*. — $3^3/_4$ M. *Weinsheim*. — $6^1/_4$ M. **Burg-Sponheim**, with the ruined castle of the Sponheim family and a view-tower. About 20 min. N. is the village of *Sponheim*, with the fine Romanesque church (12-13th cent.) of the former Benedictine abbey, of which the learned Johannes Trithemius (p. 201) was abbot in 1484-1506. — $8^3/_4$ M. *Bockenau* (Hotel Deutsches Haus). — $11^3/_4$ M. *Winterburg* (Soonwald, 10 R.). From *Winterbach*, $^1/_2$ hr. N., on the S. margin of the Soonwald (p. 228), we may proceed W. to (1 hr.) the forester's house of *Entenpfuhl* (refmts.). A monument, by Franz Cleve, was erected here in 1913 to the forester F. W. Utsch (1732-95). The surrounding woods were sadly thinned by the French in 1923. The Altenburg (p. 228) or the Kurhaus Waldfriede (p. 228) may be reached hence in 1 hr.

Railway from Kreuznach to *Gau-Algesheim*, see p. 237.

On leaving Kreuznach the train crosses the Nahe. — $81^1/_2$ M. *Bretzenheim* (Hotel Schmidt), $^1/_2$ hr. S. of the Eremitage (p. 223). — $83^1/_4$ M. *Langenlonsheim* (292 ft.; Zum Alten Hohenzollern, 7 R. at $2^1/_2$-3 *M*), junction of the Bingerbrück and Simmern line (p. 223). — $84^1/_2$ M. *Laubenheim*. — $86^1/_2$ M. *Münster*.

$88^1/$ M. *Bingerbrück* (275 ft.), see p. 266.

IV. THE RHINE FROM COBLENZ TO MAINZ. FRANKFURT. TAUNUS.

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32. From Coblenz to Mainz.

Railway on the Left Bank.

32½ M. Railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 3 M. 20, 2 M. 10, 1 M. 70 pf.; express fares 14 M. 20, 9 M., 7 M. 10 pf.). — Views to the left. Railway on the Right Bank see R. 33. The tickets are available on either bank (see p. 1).

Steamers see R. 31 & 33. — ‡ affixed to the name of a place indicates that it is also a steamer station.

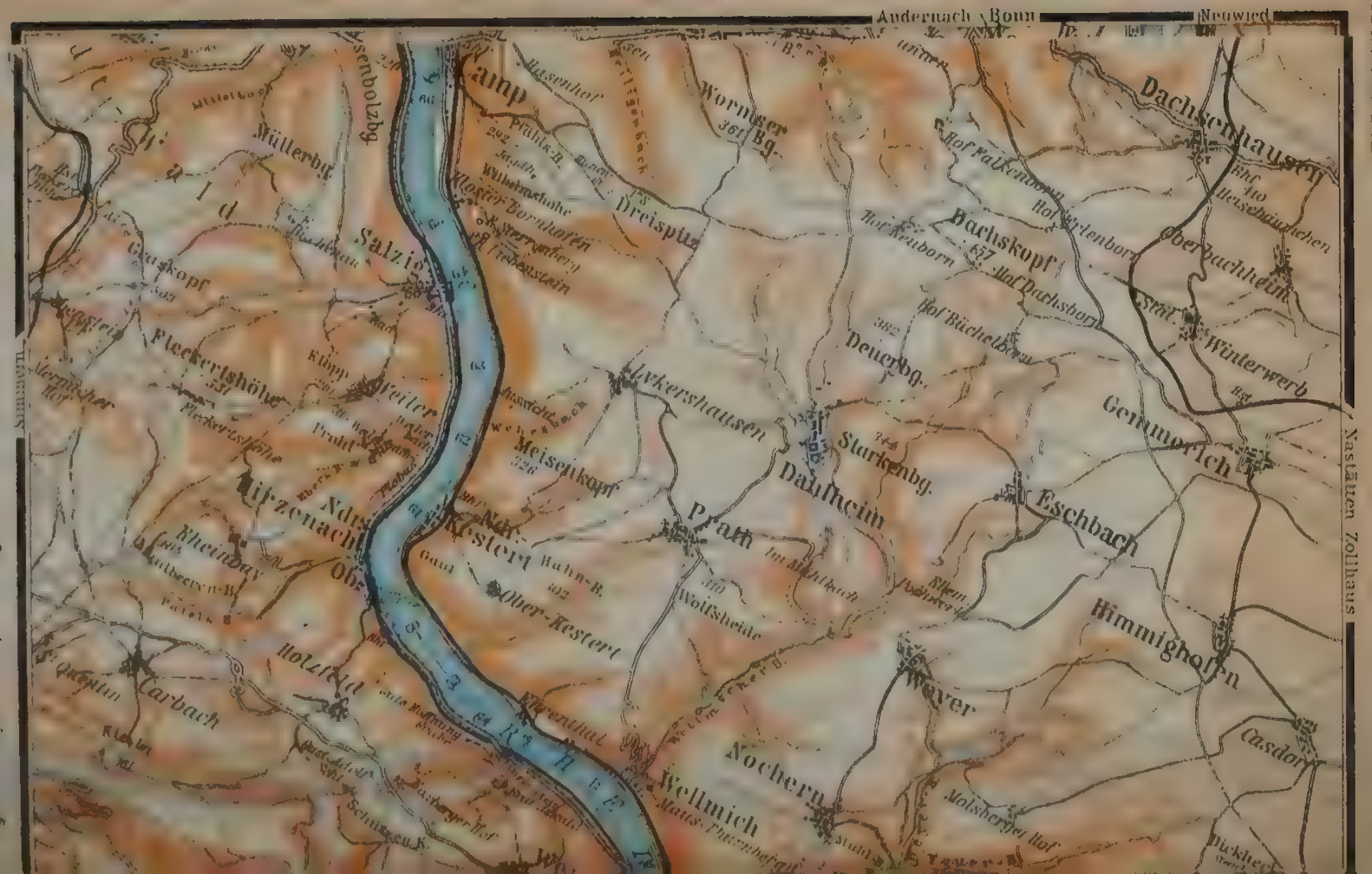
Coblenz, see R. 22. Beyond Coblenz a view of the upper Rhine bridge and the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is obtained to the left.

3 M. *Capellen-Stolzenfels* ‡, near at the foot of the ruined Stolzenfels (p. 240). Opposite are Oberlahnstein and Burg Lahneck. After passing the Königsbach, which rises to the left, the line reaches (5½ M.) *Rhens* ‡ (p. 242), Further up, on the opposite bank, is Braubach, with the Marksburg.

12½ M. *Boppard* ‡ (p. 244). Hunsrück railway see p. 221). On the opposite bank, farther on, are the convent of Bornhofen and the castles of Sterrenberg and Liebenstein (p. 247); still farther up, beyond (15½ M.) *Bad Salzig* (p. 248), and 17½ M., *Hirzenach* (p. 248), are Kamp and the Mouse (p. 249).

21½ M. *St. Goar* ‡ (p. 249). On the opposite bank is St. Goarshausen with the Cat (p. 249). Further on, after passing a tunnel, we obtain a view of the Lorelei to the left. We then thread two more tunnels in succession to (25½ M.) *Oberwesel* ‡ (p. 252). We next have a view on the left of the ruin of Gutenfels, Caub (p. 255), and the Pfalz (p. 257).

29½ M. *Bacharach* ‡ (p. 256). — 31½ M. *Niederheimbach* (p. 260). — 34½ M. *Trechtingshausen* (p. 260). On the opposite bank Lorch and Assmannshausen successively come in sight. At Bingerbrück the wider part of the valley is entered.


Andernach
Bonn
Neuwied
Nastätten
Zollhaus
Müllerbg.
Salzig
Fleckertshöhe
Fleckertshöhe
Meiserkopf
Meiserkopf
Nkr.
Kestert
Ober-Kestert
Ober-
Rheinbay
Holzfeld
Carbach
Wormser Bg.
Dreispitz
Kloster Bornhofen
Hof Falkenboom
Hof Neuborn
Hof Darlsborn
Hof Bücheltborn
Darlskopf
Dachsenhausen
Oberbachheim
Winterwerb
Deuerbg.
Ixkershausen
Dahlheim
Prath
Starkenbg.
Germorich
Eschbach
Himmighofen
Weyer
Wellmich
Nochern
Molsberger Hof
Casdorf
Dickeck
Wolfsheide
Rhein

1 : 100.000
Engl. Miles.
Bingerbrück
Kreuznach
Alzey
Mainz
Kastel
Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

38 M. *Bingerbrück* (p. 266) lies on the left bank of the Nahe, nearly opposite the Mouse Tower (p. 267). Travellers bound for Kreuznach and Saarbrücken (R. 31), Simmern (pp. 223, 222), etc., change here.

The train now crosses the efflux of the Nahe. To the left, a view of the Niederwald (p. 263) and Burg Ehrenfels (p. 267).

38½ M. *Bingen* (S.), see p. 265. The line now skirts the base of the Rochusberg (right) and passes the Hindenburg Bridge (left; p. 269); it then begins to leave the river, and enters the plain of the Rhine, which is covered here with shifting sands and pine-woods. The line to Alzey (R. 50) diverges to the right. — 41 M. *Gaulsheim* (p. 269). — 44¼ M. *Gau-Algesheim* (312 ft.), with remains of its old fortifications and parts of Schloss Ardeck (1444). An extensive view is enjoyed from the *Richardshöhe* (787 ft.), ½ hr. E.; the Waldeck (see below) lies 10 min. farther on. A branch-line runs hence to Kreuznach (12½ M.; p. 231) viâ (2½ M.) *Ockenheim* and Büdesheim-Dromersheim (p. 378).

46 M. **Ingelheim** (279 ft.; Hotel Erholung, at the station), station for the two villages of Nieder-Ingelheim and Ober-Ingelheim, each ⅔ M. distant and both noted for their good red wine. The Selztal Railway connects them with Frei-Weinheim (S.; p. 270), on the Rhine, and with other villages farther up the valley. *Nieder-Ingelheim*, with 4400 inhab. and a few factories, was once the site of a celebrated palace of Charlemagne (768-84). It was burned down in 1270, restored by Charles IV. in 1354, and again devastated in the Thirty Years' War and in 1689. Portions of the palace have been lately excavated. A few remains of the palace-chapel are incorporated in the transepts and choir of the Prot. chapel of St. Remigius. It was here, on Dec. 31st, 1105, that Henry IV. was despoiled of the imperial insignia by the Archbishops of Mainz and Cologne, who intended them for his son (comp. p. 141). — The Selztal Railway ascends in a sweeping curve to (1¾ M.) *Ober-Ingelheim* (398 ft.; Hotel Alsenz; 3700 inhab.), which has some relics of its old fortifications and a Protestant church dating from the 13th century. The *Waldeck* (760 ft.; Bismarck tower), ¾ hr. W. of Ober-Ingelheim, commands a fine view of the Rheingau; the descent to Gau-Algesheim (see above) is made in 40 minutes.

49 M. *Heidesheim*. To the right is a large hospital. — From (52¾ M.) *Budenheim* the Lenneberg (p. 302) may be ascended in ½ hr. — 55¼ M. *Mainz-Mombach*. To the right are the hills of Rhenish Hesse; to the left, on the opposite bank, lies Biebrich (p. 273).

57¼ M. *Mainz* (Main Station), see R. 39.

33. From Ehrenbreitstein to Wiesbaden.

Railway on the Right Bank.

58½ M. Railway in 2-3¾ hrs. (fares 10 ℳ 20, 7 ℳ, 4 ℳ 70 pf.; express 14 ℳ 20, 9 ℳ, 5 ℳ 70 pf.). — Views to the right. — Most of the expresses do not stop at Ehrenbreitstein, but at Niederlahnstein, where they pick up passengers from Coblenz. — From Cologne to Frankfurt viâ Wiesbaden, see p. 302.

Ehrenbreitstein (opposite Coblenz), see p. 155. — After leaving the station, which lies at the foot of the fortress (p. 156), we have a view of Coblenz on the right.

2½ M. *Horchheim* (p. 241). — 3 M. *Niederlahnstein* (S.; p. 241), junction for the Lahn and Moselle railways (R. 23, 26). In the opposite direction, passengers for Coblenz change here.

The line crosses the *Lahn*. View of Capellen and Stolzenfels to the right, and of Lahneck to the left.

4½ M. *Oberlahnstein* (S.; p. 241). On the left bank are the Königsstuhl and the village of Rhens (p. 242).

6¾ M. *Braubach* (S.; p. 243), with the Marksburg. — Beyond (10½ M.) *Osterspay* (p. 245) the line makes a sharp bend to the left. On the other side of the river lies Boppard (p. 244).

14¼ M. *Camp* (S.; p. 247). A little above the village are the pilgrimage-church and convent of Bornhofen, at the foot of the ruined castles of Sterrenberg and Liebenstein (the 'Brothers'; p. 247).

17½ M. *Kestert* (p. 249). — 21¾ M. *St. Goarshausen* (S.; p. 249). Opposite lies the little town of St. Goar, with the extensive ruins of Rheinfels.

The train now passes through a tunnel under the *Loreley* (p. 253), and through another under the *Ross-Stein*. On the opposite bank lies Oberwesel, commanded by the Schönburg.

28½ M. *Caub* (S.; p. 255), above which rises Burg Gutenfels. In the middle of the Rhine is the curious old Pfalz. Higher up the river, on the opposite bank, lies the venerable town of Bacharach, overshadowed by the ruin of Stahleck.

The train intersects the village of (29¾ M.) *Lorchhausen*. On the left bank are seen the ruin of Fürstenberg and the village of Rheindiebach. 32¼ M. *Lorch* (p. 259). On the opposite bank, farther up, is Niederheimbach, commanded by the round tower of the Heimburg; then the slender tower of the Sooneck, the ruin of Falkenburg, the Clemens-Kapelle, and the picturesque castle of Rheinstein (p. 268).

37¼ M. *Assmannshausen* (S.; p. 267).

A little higher up, at the 'Binger Loch' (p. 267), the stream becomes very rapid. On the right, below the mouth of the Nahe,

are the Mouse Tower and Bingerbrück. Our train skirts the foot of the Niederwald, immediately above the Rhine. On the opposite bank of the Nahe is Bingen (p. 265), with the ruin of Klopp and the view-tower on the Rochusberg.

39$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Rüdesheim* (S.; p. 262), station for the Niederwald (p. 263). The train traverses the vineyards of the Rheingau. Comp. Map, p. 268.

42$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Geisenheim* (S.; p. 269). — 44$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Östrich-Winkel* (S.; p. 270); the station is at *Mittelheim*, between these two places. To the left is Schloss Vollrads. From the station to the Johannisberg is an ascent of $^{3}/_{4}$ hr. (see p. 270).

Before reaching (46$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Hattenheim* we see Schloss Reichardtshausen on the right. On the hill to the left is Hallgarten; to the N.E., on the slope of the Bos, is the Steinberg. — 48$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Erbach* (p. 271).

49$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Eltville* (S.; p. 272); to Schlangenbad, see R. 38 b. — 51$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Niederwalluf* (S.; p. 273), where the train begins to quit the river. — 54$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Schierstein* (p. 273). — 56 M. *Biebrich-West* (p. 273).

58$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Wiesbaden*, see p. 274.

34. The Rhine from Coblenz to Bingen.

Map, see p. 236.

Steamer (comp. p. xviii). Express-steamer direct to Bingen in 4 hrs., down-stream in 2$^{1}/_{4}$ hrs.; fare 6 ℳ 40 pf. Fast steamer (stopping at Niederlahnstein, Boppard, St. Goar, and Assmannshausen) in 4$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs., down-stream in 2$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.; fare 5 ℳ. Ordinary steamer in 5 hrs., down-stream in 3 hrs.; fare 3 ℳ 90 pf. — From Coblenz to Mainz (comp. R. 36) express in 6$^{1}/_{4}$ hrs., down-stream in about 4 hrs.; fare 9 ℳ 10 pf. Fast steamer in 6$^{3}/_{4}$ hrs., down-stream in 4$^{1}/_{4}$ hrs.; fare 7 ℳ 10 pf. Ordinary steamer in 7$^{1}/_{4}$ hrs., down-stream in 4$^{3}/_{4}$-5 hrs.; fare 5 ℳ 60 pf. — Abbreviations (S. and R.), see p. 102. — Kilometre marks, see p. 115.

Railway on the Left Bank, see R. 32; on the Right Bank, from Ehrenbreitstein to Wiesbaden, see R. 33.

Between Coblenz and Bingen the Rhine flows through the **Rhenish Slate Hill District** *(Rheinisches Schiefergebirge)*, a broad upland plateau of greywacke and schistose rock, interscected by seams of quartz and limestone. The S. part of this geological district includes the Taunus on the E. and the Hunsrück on the W., while to the N., beyond the line of the Lahn and the Moselle, it comprises the Westerwald on the E. and the Eifel on the W. The river-valley forms a deep rift through the hills ('Gorge of the Rhine'), sometimes, rather unexpectedly, cutting through the folds of its strata at right angles (e.g. below Oberwesel and again near Bingen). The valley is particularly narrow in the neigh bourhood of St. Goar and the Loreley (p. 253), where the hills are composed of hard greywacka str ata.

Left Bank.

Coblenz, see p. 149. The steamer passes through the pontoon-bridge connecting Coblenz with Ehrenbreitstein (see p. 155). To the right are the Government Buildings (p. 151), the Ober-Präsidium (p. 153), the Schloss (p. 153), and numerous villas. We pass under the *Pfaffendorf Bridge* (p. 155). A little farther on is the large island of *Oberwerth*, with a large normal school for women, connected with the left bank by a causeway and with the right bank by the *Horchheim Bridge* (p. 154), under which the steamer steers.

The wooded hill, just below Capellen, is the Kühkopf (p. 155).

Capellen-*Stolzenfels* (S. & R.). — Hotels. *Stolzenfels*, an old-established house at the lower end of the town, with shady garden-terrace, 15 R. at 4½, P. from 6 *M*; *Schloss-Hotel Bellevue*, with garden, 50 R. at 4, D. 2½, P. 7-8 *M*; *Lahneck*, 18 R. — *Winzer-Verein*, near the station. — Motor Boat to Niederlahnstein and Oberlahnstein, starting above the station. Motor Post to Coblenz, see p. 149. — The Tramway to Coblenz is not running.

Capellen (197 ft.), consisting of a single row of houses on the landward side of the railway-embankment, lies at the foot of the wooded hill which bears Schloss Stolzenfels. The Schloss is approached by a winding road (¼ hr.), ascending between the Schloss-Hotel Bellevue and the Hotel Lahneck. Beyond the *Klause* (stables) a drawbridge is crossed.

Schloss Stolzenfels (505 ft.), now state property, was built by King Frederick William IV. of Prussia in 1836-42 from the designs of Schinkel. Visible all the way from Coblenz to Braubach, it occupies the site of a fortress of the 13th cent., the pentagonal tower of which (110 ft. high) has been retained. It is open 10-12 (Sun. 11-12) and 2-6 (in winter 2-4); adm. 50 pf. While waiting for a party to gather, we may enjoy the magnificent view from the corner-turret on the right side of the court. The interior is embellished in the 'romantic' taste of the period, with frescoes by Lasinsky, E. Deger, and H. Stilke. The other objects of interest include furniture, arms and armour, drinking vessels, old pictures, etc.

About 10 min. above Stolzenfels a path diverges to the right from the Schlossweg, leading to the *Augusta-Höhe* (1080 ft.) and (10 min. farther) the top of the *Hasenberg* (892 ft.), two points (refuge-huts) commanding a fine view of the valley of the Rhine (there and back 1¾-2 hrs.). From the Hasenberg we descend by the Siechenhaus-Tal to the high-road on the Rhine and continue along it to the Rittersturz (p. 155).

About 1¼ M. above Capellen, past the inn called *An der Kripp*, near the high road, is the **Königsstuhl** ('king's seat'), a stone pulpit-like structure (19 ft. high) marking the site of an ancient meeting-place of the electors. It had been restored in 1380-96, and in 1843 it was rebuilt, partly out of the old materials.

The first historical mention of the Königsstuhl occurs in 1308, at the election of Heinrich von Lützelburg (Emp. Henry VII.). In 1338 all the electors, except the Francophile King John of Bohemia, met here and

Right Bank.

Ehrenbreitstein, see p. 156. Below the Asterstein (p. 156) lies *Pfaffendorf*, connected with the left bank by the iron bridge mentioned at p. 155.

The vineyards of *Horchheim* (R.; Holler, with garden, 10 R. from 3, D. $1^1/_4$ *M*; Kilian, opposite, 8 R.) produce good red wine.

Niederlahnstein (S. & R.). — The steamer-pier is about 12 min. from the railway-station. — HOTELS. *Dougué*, Lahn-Str. 14, $^1/_4$ hr. from the railway-station, with a garden on the Lahn, 7 R.; *Weisses Ross*, also on the Lahn; *Becker*, in the Schlangenweg, 8 min. from the station, 7 R.; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*. — MOTOR BOAT to Capellen (starting from near the Johannis-Kirche). — TRAMWAY to Pfaffendorf and Coblenz, see p. 149.

Niederlahnstein (236 ft.) is a town of 5446 inhab., with large mills, cement-factories, machine-shops, etc. From the road ascending the Lahntal a path diverges to the left, passing several shrines, to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the memorial church on the top of the *Allerheiligen-Berg* ('All Saints' Hill'; 515 ft.). — Niederlahnstein is the junction of the Railway on the Right Bank and the line from Giessen to Coblenz and Trier (R. 33, 26, and 23). It is also the steamer-station for Ems (p. 157). — Below Niederlahnstein, at the mouth of the Lahn, stands the solitary late-Romanesque *Johannis-Kirche*, rebuilt in 1906 and connected with a Benedictine nunnery. The Lahn is crossed near its mouth by a railway-bridge, and by another for the road traffic.

A little way from the Rhine, on a rocky hill above the Lahn, rises the castle of **Lahneck** (538 ft.), with its pentagonal tower, once owned by the Electors of Mainz. It is mentioned for the first time in 1224, was destroyed by the French in 1688, and was restored since 1860. It was on seeing this ruin in 1774 that Goethe composed his exquisite 'Geistes-Gruss'.

Oberlahnstein (S. & R.). — The pier of the Cologne and Düsseldorf steamers is 2 min., that of the Dutch boats 4 min. from the railway-station. — HOTELS. *Einhorn*, 12 R., *Weiland*, 12 R., both near the station; *Rheinischer Hof*, Hoch-Strasse. — MOTOR BOAT to Capellen.

Oberlahnstein (207 ft.), a town with 10,020 inhab., machine-shops, factories, and a large harbour, formerly belonging to the Electors of Mainz, is mentioned in a charter of 890. Several towers recall the former fortifications. *Schloss Martinsburg*, at the head of the town, containing an interesting courtyard, once a residence of the Electors of Mainz, dates from 1394; the new part was built in 1712. The late-Gothic half-timbered building (in Hoch-Strasse, near the railway-station), with an arcade on the ground-floor, is now the police-station. The Rom. Cath. *Martins-Kirche* (1775) has a choir of the 14th cent. and two late-Romanesque towers. The *Museum*, at the lower end of the town, contains collections dealing

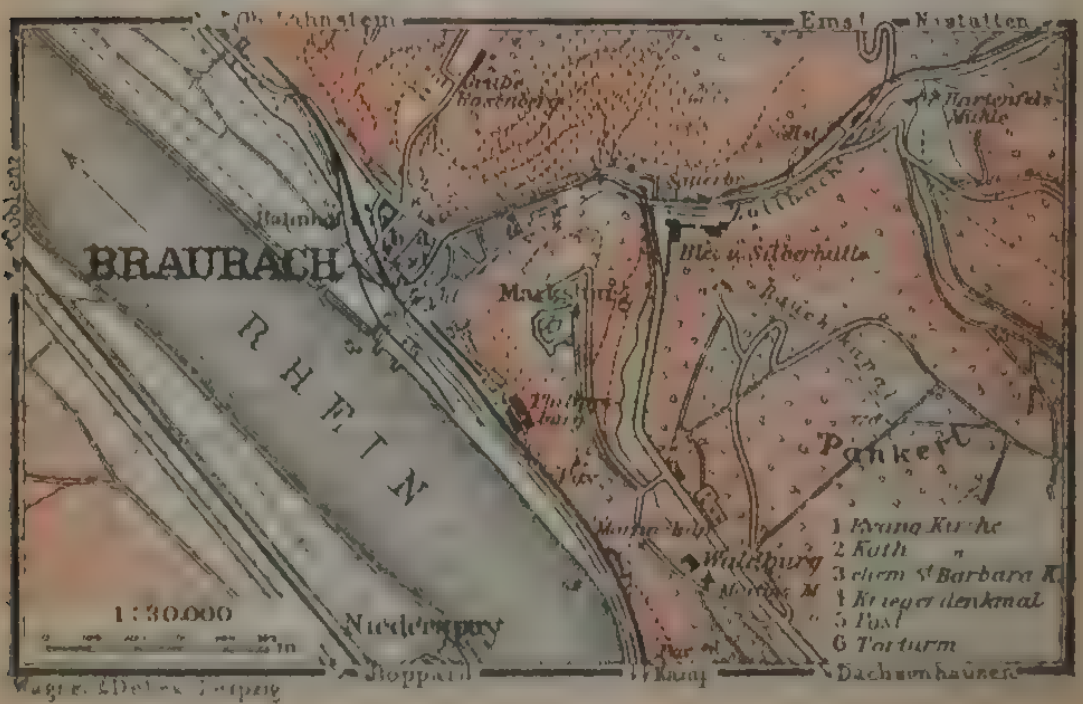
Left Bank.

declared that the imperial power derived immediately from God, and that the King, as soon as he was elected, became emperor forthwith, without the ratification of the Pope. Eight years later (1316) Charles IV. was accordingly proclaimed emperor here. In 1400 the four Rhenish electors (i.e. of Cologne, Trier, Mainz, and the Palatinate), whose territories met near this spot, here chose Elector Palatine Rupert III. as king in the stead of the Bohemian King Wenzel, whom they had deprived of the crown at a meeting held the previous day on the opposite bank of the Rhine (see p. 243).

Just below the Königsstuhl is the building of the *Rhenser Brunnen*, a mineral spring rising from a rock in the Rhine, which was known in the 17th cent. and rediscovered in 1857. A new shaft was sunk on the bank to a depth of over 1100 ft. in 1892-95.

Above the Königsstuhl (¾ M.) lies the quaint little town (1950 inhab.) of **Rhens** (S. & R.; Königsstuhl, with garden, on the river, 20 R. from 4, D. 1¾, P. 6 *M*), first mentioned in 874 and once an enclave of the Electorate of Cologne within that of Trier. It is still partly surrounded by the walls and fosses constructed in 1370 by Elector Friedrich III. von Saarwerden (p. 72). On the high-road, near the S. gate, are several old half-timbered houses of the 16th-17th centuries. Outside this gate lies the prettily situated old parish church. There is also a modern church, in a Gothic style. A finger-post indicates a path over the hill to Boppard (comp. p. 244). — We next pass the small village of *Brey*, surrounded by fruit-trees.

[See opposite]



Right Bank (Oberlahnstein).

with the history of the place. Oberlahnstein is connected with the railway from Niederlahnstein to Ems (p. 157) by a line on the left bank of the Lahn (used by slow trains only).

In the fertile strath above Oberlahnstein, with its numerous orchards, is the *Viktoria-Brunnen*, a mineral spring owned by a Dutch company. The neighbouring *Wenzels-Kapelle*, a chapel re-erected in 1905, commemorates the meeting of the Rhenish electors on Aug. 20th, 1400 (comp. p. 242).

Braubach (S. & R.). — Hotels. *Kaiserhof* (Pl. a), with garden and view-terrace, 18 R. at 5¼, D. 2½, P. 7 M, very fair; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. b), near the station, with garden, 18 R., fair; *Hammer* (Pl. c), also with garden, 14 R., well spoken of; *Nassauer Hof* (Pl. d).

Braubach (233 ft.), an ancient town with 3115 inhab., is first heard of in a document of 933 and came into the hands of the Landgraves of Hesse in 1479 (comp. p. 253), who introduced the Reformed doctrine here in 1525. At the pier is a war monument (Pl. 4) by Bodo Ebhardt (1903). The old *Barbara-Kirche* (Pl. 3), built c. 1300, is now used as a gymnasium; its tower once formed part of the fortifications. *Schloss Philippsburg*, at the upper end of the town, was erected in 1571. About 5 min. from the pier, in Haupt-Strasse, which runs inland, stands a gate-tower (Pl. 6; restored in 1906), also belonging to the old fortifications.

From Braubach to Nastätten, 18½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 2¼ hrs. The line passes the (½ M.) *Silberhütte* (silver mine, see p. 245), and thence ascends the *Zollbach* to *Hof-Zollgrund* (hence viâ the Oberlahnsteiner Forsthaus to Ems, 2½ hrs. from Braubach, see p. 159). Beyond a bold viaduct it mounts in curves (views to the right) to (8¾ M.) *Dachsenhausen* (1250 ft.). Fine survey from the Heisebäumchen (1345 ft.), 10 min. S. of the station. — Thence the railway descends to (10 M.) *Winterwerb*, whence we may walk viâ Hof Erlenborn, the *Dachskopf* (1500 ft.), and Hof Neuborn to (2 hrs.) Camp or (2 hrs.) Bornhofen (p. 247). — The descent continues viâ *Gemmerich* and *Ehr* to (15 M.) *Marienfels* (705 ft.; Hotel Bahnhof), with a mineral spring, in the *Mühlbach-Tal*, whence a pleasant walk leads down to (3½ hrs.) Nassau (p. 160). — 16¾ M. *Miehlen* (725 ft.; Hotel Früh). — 18½ M. *Nastätten*, see p. 251.

Above Braubach, and reached either by road or footpath in ½ hr. (guide-posts), rises the ***Marksburg**, 490 ft. above the river, the only old fortress on the Rhine which has escaped destruction. From the beginning of the 13th cent. it was known as Burg Braubach. In 1437 Count Philip of Katzenelnbogen founded a chapel in the castle and dedicated it to St. Mark, after whom the castle has since been named. It belonged to the house of Hesse from 1479 to 1803 (comp. p. 253). Since 1900 it has been the property of the Society for the Preservation of German Castles. The interior, restored by

Left Bank.

Farther up are the villages (R.) of *Niederspay* (with a large modern brick church) and *Oberspay* (Hotel Anker). On the promontory to the right, round which the Rhine sweeps to the W., stands a restored chapel, the only relic of the village of Peterspay. — On the hill to the right stands the *Jakobsberger Hof*, a farmhouse 525 ft. above the Rhine, whence a hill-road leads to (3 M.) Rhens (p. 242). The vineyards on the slopes of the left bank, known as the *Bopparder Hamm*, enjoy a S. aspect, like those of the Rheingau, owing to the Rhine making a bend here to the W.

Boppard (S. & R.). — HOTELS. On the Rhine, with view-terraces: **Grand-Hotel Bellevue & Rhein-Hotel* (Pl. b), 80 R. from 4¼, D. 3, P. 8-12 *M*; **Spiegel* (Pl. a), an old-established house, 45 R.; *Hirsch* (Pl. c), 38 R. from 4¼, D. 3, P. from 7 *M*; *Lilie* (formerly Ackermann; Pl. d), 18 R., P. from 6 *M*; *Rebstock*, next to the Hirsch, 15 R. at 4¼, D. 1¾, P. from 6½ *M*, well spoken of; *Rheineck* (Pl. f), at the lower end of the town, 15 R.; *Ries*, close to the steamer-pier, 8 R.; *Krone* (Pl. g), plain but well spoken of. — In the town: *Römerburg* (p. 246), 10 R. at 3½ *M*, with wine-room; *Lange* (Pl. h), Ober-Str. 113, close to the post office, 14 R.; *Bahnhofs-Hotel* (Pl. i), plain but well spoken of. — *Mühlbad*, at the lower end of the town, a family hotel, 45 R. at 3½-6 *M*, with a large garden. — *Pension Waldfrieden*, in the Mühltal (p. 246), 9 R., P. 6 *M*. — RESTAURANTS. *Alte Burg*, in the market-place; *Deutsches Haus*, Ober-Str. 28; *Adler*, Christengasse; wine-rooms kept by *Toni Maser* and *Kratz*, both in Rhein-Allee. — *Café Honneth*, near the post office.

A FERRY plies between the left and the right banks. — LOCAL STEAMERS to Camp, Bornhofen (p. 247), and Salzig (p. 248).

Boppard (230 ft.), a town of 6540 inhab., with numerous villas, is of Celtic origin *(Bodobriga)*, and was afterwards fortified by the Romans and used as a depot for their 'slingers' ('Balistarii Bodobricæ'). The old town is still partly surrounded by the mediæval fortifications. Boppard was a free imperial city in the 12th cent. but in 1312, together with Oberwesel, it was given in fee by Emp. Henry VII. to Elector Baldwin of Trier, who successfully quelled the repeated insurrections of the citizens.

The late-Romanesque parish church of *St. Severus*, in the centre of the town, with two square towers flanking the choir, dates from the second half of the 13th cent. and is remarkable for the peculiar pointed barrel-vaulting of the nave. The painted decoration of the interior was restored in 1894-95; on the N. side is depicted the legend of St. Severus (early 6th cent.). — The *Carmelite Church* (1318), nearer the railway-station, in the pointed style, contains the monument of Margaret of Eltz (d. 1509), a tombstone of the

BOPPARD
1 : 20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
1 Amtsgericht (ehem. Burg)
2 Haus Schavalbach
3 Kath. Lehrerseminar
4 Templerhaus
Römische Mauern
Mittelalt
Alte Burg
Coblenz
Braubach
Filsen
Filsener Kopf
Mühlbad
Elfenlei
R H E I N
Bad
Bad
Karthäuser Kl.
Neuer Markt
Bahnhof
Alter Friedhof
Bunger
Martinskloster
Schulzenhof
Marienberg
Sabelskopf
Buchholz
Kreuzberg
Eisenbolzkopf
Thurmstube
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Rhein
Kreuzenburg
Stadts-Forst
Grünkopf
Müller R

Right Bank.

Bodo Ebhardt in the 15th cent. style (tickets of admission at the restaurant near the entrance), contains a collection of weapons, etc. The tower affords a view of the neighbouring valleys and of the Rhine. — On the saddle to the S. is the ancient *Chapel of St. Martin* (mentioned in 1242), recently decorated in the 15th cent. style. — The conspicuous chimneys belong to the Braubach lead and silver mines. Mining was carried on here in the Roman period.

Opposite Oberspay, $^1/_2$ hr. above Braubach, opens the *Dinkholder Tal*, a valley with several mills and a strong chalybeate spring, the *Dinkholder Brunnen*, resembling those of Langenschwalbach. Walkers may ascend the valley, cross the ridge, and descend on the other side to Camp (p. 247).

On the wooded height above *Osterspay* (R.; Hotel Müller) stands *Schloss Liebeneck*, belonging to Baron von Preuschen.

Opposite Boppard rises the *Filsener Lei* (750 ft.), a rock round which the river sweeps in a bold curve. On the bank, 650 yds. from the ferry (p. 244), lies the village of *Filsen*, whence the view-pavilion on the Filsener Lei is reached in 20 minutes. We turn to the right in the village, pass through an archway and by several shrines, and reach a small chapel, whence we ascend to the right through brushwood. We may descend in 50 min. to Camp or viâ Liebeneck to Osterspay.

Left Bank (Boppard).

7th cent. (by the third pillar), carved stalls of the 15th cent., and old mural paintings. The cloisters are used as a school.

On the Rhine, near the ferry, rises the old castle (Pl. 1) of the Electors of Trier, now occupied by law-courts; a few antiquities are preserved in the tower (open on Sun. and Wed. 12-1). Beside the moat, behind the castle, are considerable remains of a Roman *Castellum*, constructed of concrete ('opus spicatum') and probably dating from the reign of Valentinian I. (364-375), if not earlier; it was converted into an hotel (Römerburg, p. 244) in 1911. When complete it was 10 ft. thick and 26 ft. high, and was strengthened with towers at the angles and 24 semicircular towers along its sides; it formed a rectangle 1000 ft. long by 500 ft. wide. There were originally four gates, each of which stood in the centre of one of the sides; the S. one is still recognizable in the courtyard of Kirchgasse 7.

At the upper end of the Old Town, near the Rhine, is the Pallottiner-Kloster, a convent belonging to a Rom. Cath. missionary society founded in 1835 by Vincenz Pallotti. It occupies the site of a *Templars' Lodge* (Pl. 4), a few remains of which are to be seen at the back, in Seminar-Strasse. Knights Templars of Boppard are mentioned among the crusaders at the siege of Ptolemais (1191). — The old mansion of *Schwalbach* (Pl. 2), also near the river, adjoining the seminary ('Alumnat'), dates from 1450. Farther up-stream lies the former monastery of *St. Martin*.

The Hunsrück road, which crosses the railway near the *Protestant Church* (1851), leads S. to the conspicuous buildings (1738) of *Marienberg* (295 ft.), originally a Benedictine nunnery founded in 1125 and now occupied by Ursuline nuns.

The numerous attractive walks in the Environs of Boppard are indicated by guide-posts and coloured marks. — The *Kreuzberg* (771 ft.; restaurant) may be ascended in ¾ hr. by footpaths through the Fraubach-Tal, or by the more picturesque route through the Michels-Tal and Josephinen-Tal.

Below Boppard, near the Mühlbad (p. 241) and 8 min. from the railway station, opens the *Mühltal*, a valley enclosed by wooded hills, along the S. slope of which runs the Hunsrück Railway. The high-road ascends the floor of the valley. The pavilion, seen on the hill to the right, marks the view-point of the **Alte Burg** (815 ft.), reached in ½ hr. by a path ascending to the right, about 20 min. from the beginning of the valley. At the top of the hill the path forks, the left branch leading to the Vierseen-Platz, the right to the Alte Burg. From the *Vierseen-Platz*, or 'place of the four lakes' (995 ft.; restaurant), four apparently unconnected parts of the Rhine are visible. A path descends hence past the Jakobsberger Hof (p. 244) to (1¾ hr.) Rhens (p. 242).

On the other side of the Mühltal the Kronprinzen-Weg leads from the guide-post, also 20 min. from the beginning of the valley, to Boppard viâ the *Elfenlei*. — Continuing along the Mühltal, we may take the footpath on the right and ascend the Steiniger Bach to the *Fish Breeding Establishment* (50 min. from Boppard); thence we may proceed through

Right Bank.

Camp (R. & S.; Anker, 21 R.; Lüpke, 9 R.), a village with 1600 inhab., possesses old half-timbered houses and is engaged in fruit-culture. The name is derived from an earthen mound on the hill, which has been assumed to mark the site of a Roman camp, though it probably dates only from the Thirty Years' War (1618-48). The *Wilhelmshöhe* (1033 ft.), to the S., is a good point of view.

A road shaded with walnut-trees and skirting vineyards leads along the bank from Camp to the ($^3/_4$ M.) Franciscan convent of —

Bornhofen (236 ft.; Marienberg, 40 R., very fair; Morbach zum Liebenstein, 27 R.), with a Gothic church erected in 1435, a great resort of pilgrims.

On a bold rocky eminence (732 ft.) above the convent of Bornhofen stand the twin castles of **Sterrenberg** and **Liebenstein**, better known as 'The Brothers', connected by a sharp chine of rock (charming view). Sterrenberg was held as early as the 12th cent. as a fief of the empire by the Knights of Boland, and in the 14th cent. came into the possession of the Electors of Trier. Liebenstein, the higher and more extensive ruin, is of later date, and belonged to the

Left Bank (Boppard).

fine woods to (2½ hrs.) Winningen (p. 189). — From Boppard to Brodenbach on the Moselle, see p. 221.

Hunsrück Railway and *Fleckerts-Höhe*, see pp. 221, 222.

The valley now begins to contract again. At the mouth of a side-valley appears —

Salzig (R.). — HOTELS. At the baths, ¼ hr. from the station: **Kur-Hotel Salzbornhof*, 46 R. from 4½, D. 3, P. 8-10 *M*; **Helvetia*, 30 R.; *Trost*, 20 R., well spoken of. — In the village: *Rhein-Hotel Jung*, on the Rhine, 19 R.; *Jägerhof*, at the station, 7 R., P. 5-7 *M*; *Römertal*, Römer-Strasse, 8 R.; *Schwanen*, 5 R., *Post*, 8 R., both in Bopparder Strasse; *Anker*, on the Rhine. — PENSIONS. *Bach*, Salzborn-Strasse, 12 R.; *Link*, on the Rhine, 7 R.; *Rheinlust*, on the Rhine, 10 R.; *Winzer-Verein*, Binger Strasse (bedrooms also).

VISITORS' TAX. Season-ticket per person 12 *M*, additional members of the same party 8 *M*.

A MOTOR FERRY plies to the opposite bank, ¼ hr. from Bornhofen.

Salzig (246 ft.), a village of 1600 inhab., embosomed in cherry-orchards, possesses a late-Gothic church with a flat roof. — *Bad Salzig* (367 ft.), ¼ hr. up the valley, with the Barbaraquelle (65° Fahr.) and the Leonorenquelle (82° Fahr.), was opened in 1907. The two springs contain carbonic acid and radium and are efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and diseases of the respiratory organs and of the heart. The equipments include a new bath-house, a drinking-hall, and a covered promenade. — About ½ hr. N.W., on a height bordering the woods, is the forester's house of *Buchenau* (591 ft.; restaurant); 1¼-1½ hr. S.W. of this is the Fleckerts-Höhe (see p. 221).

Farther up we skirt the cliff named *Plobus*. — *Hirzenach* (R.; Traube, 12 R.). A handsome building, once a provost's residence, belonged to the Abbey of Siegburg (p. 166); the church, in a simple Romanesque style, possesses a pretty early-Gothic choir (1250). — At the foot of the wooded *Prinzenstein* (view-pavilion) are the extensive buildings of the *Werlau Mines* (lead and silver).

Below the ruined castle of Rheinfels (p. 250), which comes into sight on the right, opens the attractive *Gründelbach-Tal*, through which ascends the road to the Hunsrück (to Hungenroth 7¼ M.; thence to Halsenbach station, 2¼ M. more; comp. p. 222).

St. Goar (S. & R.). — HOTELS. **Schneider* (Pl. a), in the Rhine Gardens, at the lower end of the town, 18 R. from 4½, D. from 2½, P. from 9 *M*; **Rheinfels* Pl. b), opposite the steamer-pier, 28 R. from 3½, D. 2-2½, P. 6-9 *M*. *Goldener Löwe* (Jung; Pl. c), Rhein-Promenade 1, 12 R., P. from 6 *M*; *Rose*, Heer-Str. 29, also at the lower end of the town, near the Roman Catholic church, 8 R., P. 6-8 *M*; *Traube* (Pl. e), 7 R., *Jägerhaus* (Pl. d), 9 R., both near the steamer-pier; *Schöne Aussicht* (Pl. s), Heer-Str. 190, at the upper end of the town, 10 R., P. from 6 *M*; *Kimpel*, Heer-Str. 19, close to the Roman Catholic church, 5 R., P. from 6 *M*; *Lorcley*, Heer Str. 127, plain. — On the Oberwesel road: *Hotel an*

Right Bank (Bornhofen).

Counts of Sponheim (pp. 198, 234) in the 14th century. It is separated from Sterrenberg by a moat and a massive wall, known as the 'Streit-Mauer' (wall of combat) in reference to the legend according to which two brothers who loved the same maiden fought a duel in which both were killed. Another version of this romantic story is related at length in 'The Pilgrims of the Rhine' (see p. 122).

Immediately beyond *Nieder-Kestert* (R.; Stern, 4 R.) the Rhine bends to the S.E. The river becomes more rapid, and the gravelly banks in its channel disappear.

Ehrenthal, a little farther up, is a small village inhabited by miners who work the lead-mines in the vicinity.

Wellmich (Hotel Adler), with a small Gothic church, is commanded by the castle of *Thurnberg*, or *Deurenburg*. This stronghold, completed in 1363 by Archbishop Kuno von Falkenstein (who died here in 1388; comp. p. 152), was derisively called the **Mouse** *(Maus)* by the Counts of Katzenelnbogen in contradistinction to their 'Cat' (p. 251). It has been rebuilt by its present owner (Herr Gärtner of Cologne) and commands a fine view.

St. Goarshausen (S. & R.; Adler, 25 R. from $3^3/_4$, D. $1^3/_4$, P. from $6^1/_2$ *M*, very fair; Hohenzoller, Rheinlust, both near the main station; Krone, with wine-room, near the Runder Turm, 10 R.) is a small town with 1600 inhab., the upper part of which is so confined between the river and the hill that a bulwark of masonry, on which two watch-towers (Pl. 3 & 4) are situated, had to be built at an early period to protect the town against inundations. The Protestant church was finished in 1863.

Left Bank (St. Goar).

der Loreley (Keutmann), opposite the Loreley, 1/4 hr. from the station and pier, 7 R. — RESTAURANTS. *Krauss*, by the Rhine Gardens; *Rheinlust*, Heer-Str. 190, a garden-restaurant at the upper end of the town, next to the Hotel Schöne Aussicht. — *Café Hauser*, near the pier.

STEAM FERRY to St. Goarshausen (p. 249).

St. Goar (pron. 'sankt go-ár'; 233 ft.), a town with 1530 inhab. and a harbour, owes its name and origin to St. Goar, who preached the gospel here in the middle of the 6th century. From the 13th cent. onward it was the capital of the lower county of Katzenelnbogen (comp. p. 253), which fell to the line of Hesse-Rheinfels in 1567. With the fortress of Rheinfels crowning the hill above, it was considered the strongest place in the middle part of the Rhine valley.

The *Protestant Church*, in the market-place, below the railway-station, originally belonged to a collegiate foundation of 1137 and was rebuilt in 1444-69. The crypt and choir are still Romanesque. The interior (verger at Ober-Str. 106) contains a good late-Gothic pulpit in stone and the admirable Renaissance monuments (in a chapel) of Landgrave Philip II. of Hesse (d. 1583) and his wife (d. 1609). The interesting mural paintings of the 15th cent. were freed of whitewash and restored in 1907. — The *Roman Catholic Church*, at the lower end of the town, has been completely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower; above the right side-altar is an old stone effigy of St. Goar, with an inscription.

The road to the (1/4 hr.) Rheinfels is called the 'Schlossberg' and starts from near the Rom. Cath. church (sign-post 'Rheinfels'). It leads under the railway and passes the churchyard-wall, on which is the 'Flammensäule', a sandstone obelisk of pre-Roman origin, 5 ft. in height. The castle of **Rheinfels** (adm. 50 pf.; rfmts.), 375 ft. above the Rhine, was founded by Count Diether III. of Katzenelnbogen (d. 1276), a friend of Emp. Frederick II., who established a new Rhine-toll here. The place was strengthened in 1568 by Landgrave Philip II. of Hesse. In 1692 it was successfully defended by the Hessian General von Görz against the French Marshal Tallard (tablet on the third inner gateway). In 1758 the castle was surprised and taken by the French, who kept a garrison in it till 1763. In 1794 it was basely deserted by the Hessian commandant Von Resius, and fell into the hands of the French revolutionary army. Three years afterwards it was blown up by the French. In 1843 the ruins were purchased by Emp. William I., and in 1924 they were acquired by the municipality of St. Goar.

The *Spitzer Stein* (1316 ft. above the sea, 1106 ft. above the Rhine) commands a beautiful view. It is reached from St. Goar in 1 1/4 hr. by the road ('Schlossberg', see above) leading past the Rheinfels to (1/2 hr.) *Biebernheim*, which may also be reached in 20 min. by a zigzag path from the railway-station. We continue to follow the road to (40 min.)

Platte
Flachs-Bg.
Patersberg
Reichenberg
Hasen-Bg.
Wingertsberg
St. GOARS HAUSEN
St. GOAR
Burg Katz
Rheinfels
Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhof
Bad
Pfarrhof
Badeanst.
Pens. Palmhof
Pfarrer
Gotterts-H.
Offentaler Hof
Hühnerberg
Biebernheim
Lurlei
Burg
Thalsmühlen
Hasenbach
Rhein
Mühlbach
Mühlgraben
Ohrnbach
Ohrnthal
Bornsh.
Maiss.-H.
Saueressigs-H.
St Goar
1 Amtsgericht
2 Post
St Goarshausen
3 Runder Turm
4 Viereckiger Turm

Right Bank (St. Goarshausen).

Above St. Goarshausen to the S., about halfway up the hill, rises the castle of *Neu-Katzenelnbogen*, with an old round keep, commonly called the **Cat** (*Katz;* comp. p. 249), erected in 1393 by the Counts of Katzenelnbogen. From 1479 onwards it belonged to the Hessian princes, and it was partly pulled down in 1806. In 1898 it was rebuilt by Herr Berg (no adm.). — At the foot of the hill opens the rocky *Schweizer-Tal*, traversed by a road passing under the railway.

The Loreley (see p. 253; there & back 2-2½ hrs.) is reached either by following the Schweizer-Tal road, past the (25 min.) *Gotterts-Mühle*, to the top of the hill (marked 261 on the Map, p. 250), where we turn to the right (guide-post); or by taking the path with steps, which turns to the left at the S. end of the harbour, passes over the railway-tunnel, and reaches the top in 25 minutes. The summit of the Loreley (hotel) commands an admirable view of the deep Rhine valley. From the Loreley viâ Bornich to Caub, see p. 257. — The view-pavilion on the *Hühnerberg* (866 ft.) is ¼ hr. either from the Loreley or from hill 261 (see above). — A fine view of the Cat, the Mouse, and the Rheinfels is obtained from the *Dreiburgenblick* on the Hasenberg, ½ hr. N. of St. Goarshausen.

Excursion to Reichenberg. We either take the narrow-gauge line mentioned below, or follow the path ('Luisenpfad'; 1¼ hr.) leading through the *Hasenbach-Tal*, a valley which opens a little below St. Goarshausen. The footpath diverges to the right from the road through the valley, and rejoins it near Reichenberg. A pleasant way back is viâ the village of *Patersberg* (725 ft.), on the brink of the vine-clad slopes above the Schweizer-Tal, or past the *Offentaler Hof* (best view of the castle of Reichenberg), to the S., and then through the Schweizer-Tal (see above).

The castle of ***Reichenberg** (741 ft.), with a lofty tower, erected in 1284 by Count Wilhelm I. of Katzenelnbogen, was rebuilt in 1319, and during the Hessian supremacy was the residence of the governor of the lower county (p. 253). It has been the residence of Prof. Wolfgang von Öttingen since 1880 (visitors admitted; gratuity). The imposing *Herrenhaus*, or dwelling-house, originally consisted of three stories, but the intervening floors have been removed. The early-Romanesque capitals of the columns date from a much older building. The granite columns on the right and left of the entrance to the *Tower* are said to have been brought from Ingelheim (p. 237); they are parts of a single shaft, which has been sawn through the middle. The tower commands a view of the neighbourhood. A second tower, which was connected with the other by a lofty curtain-wall, is half destroyed.

From St. Goarshausen to Zollhaus, 27½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 3 hrs. The line ascends the *Hasenbach-Tal* (see above; station) to (2½ M.) *Reichenberg* (623 ft.; Hotel zum Tal Reichenberg, plain), whence there is a fine view of the castle (12 min. from the station). — At (6 M.) *Bogel* (1180 ft.) we reach the watershed between the Rhine and the Lahn. — The line then descends into the *Mühlbach-Tal* (p. 243).

10 M. **Nastätten** (869 ft.; Guntrum, 15 R., very fair; Alte Post; Rhein-Hotel, at the station) is the junction for Braubach (p. 243). — 14 M. *Holzhausen an der Haide* (1275 ft.) is situated on the Bäder-Strasse (p. 287). — 15½ M. *Römer-Kastell*, 7 min. N.W. of a Roman entrenched camp, on the slope of the *Grauer Kopf* (1782 ft.); opposite this, to the N., is the *Alte Burg*, a Germanic circular earthwork.

21 M. **Katzenelnbogen** ('Cat's Elbow'; 915 ft.; Bremser, 30 R., very fair), on the *Dörsbach*, lies at the base of a porphyry cliff crowned

Left Bank (St. Goar).

the Drei Buchen ('Three Beeches'), a good point of view, near which is a finger-post (l.) indicating the way to (10 min.) the shelter on the Spitzer Stein. The descent may be made viâ *Niederburg* to (1 hr.) Oberwesel (see below), or viâ *Urbar* to the Rhine opposite the Loreley and so back to St. Goar.

A little above St. Goar is the narrowest (about 164 yds.) and deepest (82 ft.) part of the river. The famous echo of the Loreley, returned by the lofty cliffs on both sides, may be successfully wakened in the quiet of early morning or late evening.

The steep rocks of the *Kammereck*, to the right, are penetrated by three railway-tunnels.

As we approach Oberwesel, a ridge of rocks, known as the *Sieben Jungfrauen*, is visible when the river is low. It is said that these rugged masses were once seven fair maidens of the Schönburg (p. 254), who were condemned by the river-god for their prudery to this metamorphosis.

Oberwesel (S. & R.). — *Plan*, see p. 255. — Hotels. **Gertum* (Pl. a), opposite the steamer-pier, with a terrace on the Rhine, 10 R.; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. b), 20 R., well spoken of; *Goldener Pfropfenzieher* (Pl. c), at the lower end of the town, with garden, 12 R. from 3½, D. 1½, P. from 6 ℳ; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. d), in the market-place, 6 R. at 4, D. 1½, P. 6-8 ℳ; *Hunsrücken*, Haupt-Str. 39, 10 R., well spoken of; *Diedert*, Haupt-Str. 21, plain.

Oberwesel (262 ft.), an old town with 3280 inhab., named *Vosavia* in Peutinger's map of Roman roads (p. xxx), and once a free town of the empire, was afterwards ceded by Henry VII. (1308-13) to his brother, Archbishop Baldwin of Trier (comp. p. 244). Its churches, walls, and towers (14th cent.), over which frown the ruins of the Schönburg, render Oberwesel one of the most picturesque spots on the Rhine.

At the S. end of the town rises the conspicuous **Frauen-Kirche**, or *Stifts-Kirche*, a fine Gothic edifice in red sandstone, erected in 1308-31 and lately restored. At variance with the usual Gothic custom, the buttresses are inside, the result being to give an air of almost forbidding plainness to the exterior.

Interior (entrance on the N. side, from the former cloisters; the sacristan lives at Kirch-Str. 1, near the church, on the N.). The screen between the choir and nave dates from the 14th century. The high altar was consecrated in 1331 but probably not completed before 1350; its winged altarpiece is adorned with delicate wood-carving and painted figures of saints. The reredos (in the late-Gothic style), the painting of the choir, and the windows (1897) are modern. On the piers of the nave are mural paintings of the 15-16th centuries. In the side-aisles are several paintings of the Lower Rhenish School, that in the N. side-altar with a represent-

Right Bank (St. Goarshausen).

by the ancestral castle of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, first mentioned in 1102. Their territory, consisting of the Lower County (extending to the mouth of the Lahn) and the Upper County (to the S. of the Main), passed to Landgrave Henry III. of Hesse-Marburg on the death of Philip, the last count, in 1479. The old castle was destroyed in the 17th cent.; the present buildings, dating from 1584, are now state property.

25 M. *Hohlenfels* is dominated by the ruins of the castle of that name (940 ft.), built in the 14th cent., with a pentagonal keep and a residence now occupied as a plain but good inn (12 R.). — 27½ M. *Zollhaus*, see p. 287.

On the left rise the imposing rocks of the ***Loreley** or *Lurlei*, 430 ft. above the Rhine and pierced by a railway-tunnel 400 yds. long. Dietrich Marner, a poet of the 13th cent., sang of the Nibelungen treasure hidden beneath the 'Lurlenberg', but the well-known legend of the fairy who had her dwelling on the rock, and, like the sirens of old, enticed sailors and fishermen to their destruction in the rapids at the foot of the precipice, was first presented in popular form by Clemens Brentano in his romance 'Lore Lay' (1800). Heine's beautiful ballad (1823) and Silcher's music have combined to lend it a world-wide renown. The name means rock ('Lei') of the 'Luren', the mountain-imps that raise the teasing echo. — At the foot of the Loreley is a large winter-harbour, at the top an hotel (p. 251).

Opposite Oberwesel rises the *Ross-Stein* (1014 ft.), a rocky point penetrated by a tunnel and confining the Rhine to a channel 220 yds. in width. The stream bends sharply to the left (S.).

Left Bank (Oberwesel).

ation of a crusaders' ship protected by saints. At the W. end of the N. aisle is the old retable of the high altar, a notable example of the Rhenish late-Renaissance (1625; restored in 1907). At the W. end of the S. aisle is the tombstone of Canon P. Lutern (d. 1515), by Hans Backoffen (p. 299); the Entombment, in carved wood, near by, dates from 1402. In the N. chapel and in the nave are several tombs of the Knights and Counts of Schönburg (14-17th cent.; see below). The S. side-chapel contains a font of the 11th century.

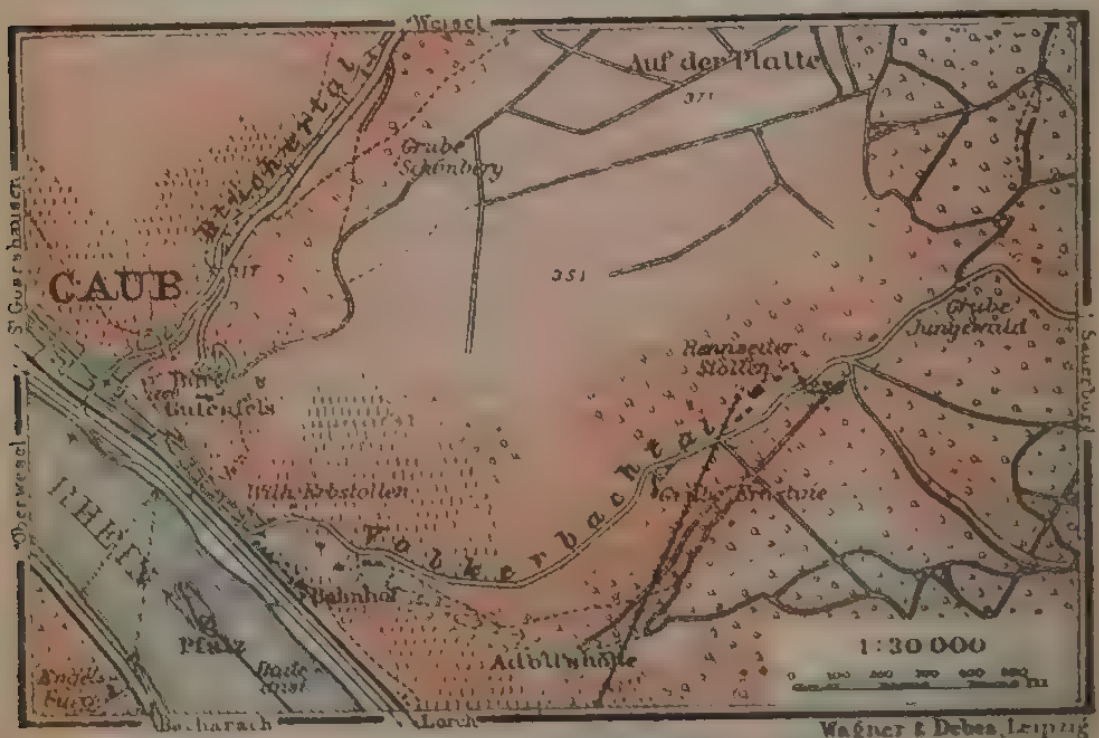
The Gothic *Church of St. Werner*, partly resting on the town-wall, on the side next the Rhine, was (like the church of the same name at Bacharach, p. 258) built about 1301; note the choir-windows. — At the lower end of the town is the handsome *Ochsen-Turm*, with its lofty battlements, dating from the late 14th century. — Upon the hill lies the late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin*, with its castle-like tower. The interior contains a Renaissance pulpit (1618) and a Gothic group of St. Anne and the Virgin.

The route to the *Spitzer Stein* (1½ hr.; p. 250) ascends to the left near the Ochsen-Turm, just outside the town-wall. — A pleasant walk may be taken along the Rhine to (3¾ M.) St. Goar (p. 248).

From Oberwesel a motor post runs through the Engehöll valley (p. 256) to *Simmern* (see p. 220).

Above Oberwesel rise the modern *Schloss Schönberg* (Herr von Osterroth) and the ruin of **Schönburg**, with its huge towers. The castle, erected in the 12th cent. and destroyed by the French in 1689, was the cradle of a race which, after producing several military heroes in the 16-17th cent., became extinct in 1719. The most famous

[See opposite]



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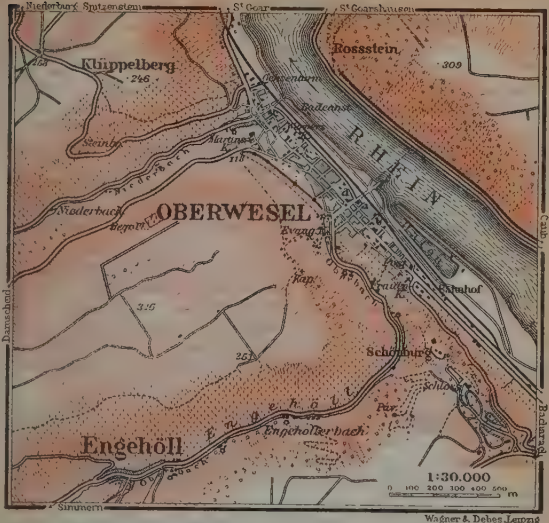


Right Bank.

Caub (R. & S.; 262 ft.; Grüner Wald, 12 R. at $3^1/_2$, D. $1^3/_4$, P. $6^1/_2$ *M*; Turm, 9 R., with wine-room; Deutsches Haus, 5 R.; Gartenfeld, 3 R.), an ancient town with 2010 inhab., still partly surrounded with mediæval fortifications, is important on account of its subterranean slate-quarries and as a wine-growing centre. The *Church*, with a late-Romanesque W. tower, has, with the exception of the choir, been used by the Protestants ever since the Reformation. An attractive promenade along the town-walls is reached from beside the square tower. A large *Statue of Blücher*, by F. Schaper, erected in 1894, commemorates the passage of the Rhine on New Year's Eve and on New Year's Day (1813-14; comp. p. 257). The pontoon-bridge thrown across the river here was supported in the centre by the Pfalz. A tablet on the 'Stadt Mannheim' marks Blücher's headquarters; the house contains a few souvenirs (open to visitors for a consideration).

At the back of the town rises **Burg Gutenfels** (554 ft.), with its lofty square castellated tower, named *Cube* in the middle ages,

member of the family was Count Frederick Hermann of Schönburg (b. 1615 at Heidelberg; grandson of Edward Sutton, 9th Lord Dudley), better known as Marshal Schomberg, who fought under the Prince of Orange, and in 1668, when in the French service, compelled the Spaniards to acknowledge the House of Braganza. On the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was obliged to quit the French service, and under the Elector of Brandenburg became minister of state and governor of Prussia; he finally passed over to England with the Prince of Orange, and fell at the battle of the Boyne in 1690 (buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin). The castle now belongs to Mr. O. Rhinelander of New York. About 10 min. from the station, on the road ascending from the Frauen-Kirche, a footpath diverges to the right; the top is reached in another 10 minutes. We ring at the entrance to the castle (gratuity). — On the W. side, a path descends into the rocky Engehöll valley, which yields a spicy wine. From the village of *Engehöll* (wine at Weisbarth's) to Oberwesel, $2^1/_4$ M.

Just before reaching Bacharach we pass the island called the *Bacharacher Werth*. The channel of the river, here known as the 'Wildes Gefährt', is obstructed by reefs.

Bacharach (S. & R.). — HOTELS. **Herbrecht* (Pl. a), at the station, with a view-terrace, 4 min. from the steamer-pier, 25 R. from 1, D. 2-3, P. $6^1/_2$-8 *M*. — In the town: *Altes Haus* (see p. 258), 6 R. at 3-4, D. 2, P. 5-7 *M*; *Adams*, 5 R., with café; *Hotel zum Alten Kurkölnischen Saal*, near the Peters-Kirche, 12 R.; *Blüchertal*, Ober-Strasse. — Wine at the *Apostelhofkeller*, near the post office.

Bacharach (262 ft.), an ancient town with 1850 inhab., mentioned as *Bachercho* in 1019 and as *Bagaracha* in 1140 and belonging to the Elector Palatine down to 1803, lies at the entrance to the *Steeger Tal*, or *Blücher-Tal*, above which, to the left, rises the ruin of St. Werner's church. The old town-walls, with their three-sided towers at intervals of 100-150 paces, afford a good example of mediæval fortifications. Down to the 16th cent. the Rheingau wines were brought overland and shipped here, and it was for this reason that Bacharach owed its reputation for wine, although the varieties grown here and in the neighbouring valleys of Steeg, Oberdiebach, and Manubach are not to be disparaged. Pope Pius II. (1458-64) caused a cask of 'Bacharach wine' to be brought to Rome annually, and the town of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for a yearly tribute to Emp. Wenzel of four tuns of the same wine.

Along the Rhine runs a long esplanade, laid out as pleasure-grounds. A walk should also be taken along the old wall, against which lean the houses on the river-side of the town.

In the Markt-Platz, where the road through the Steeger Tal diverges from the main street of the town, rises the Protestant *Peters-Kirche* (Pl. 1), or Templars' Church, a late-Romanesque

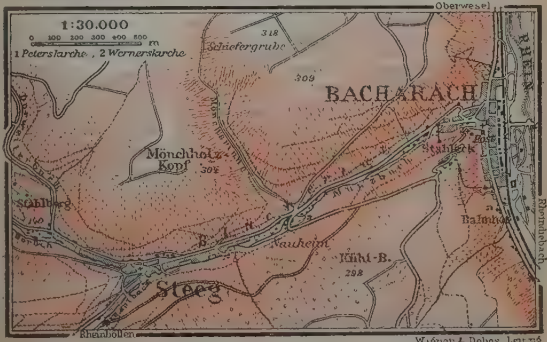
Right Bank (Caub).

which was sold together with the little town of Caub by the Knights of Falkenstein to the Palatinate in 1277. The castle was restored in 1886. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who was elected King of Germany in 1257, is said to have become enamoured here of the beautiful Countess Beatrix of Falkenstein, whom he married on the death of his second wife in 1269. The castle (no adm.) is reached in 10-15 min. by a path leading through the Blücher-Tal and over the landslip of 1876.

At the mouth of the *Volkerbach-Tal*, below the railway-station, is the *Wilhelm-Erbstollen*, a slate-quarry worked since 1837, to which visitors are admitted. — The road ascending the valley, past the *Rennseiter Stollen*, leads to the ($1^1/_2$ hr) *Sauerburg* (p. 261). — The *Adolfshöhe* (20 min.) and the *Dörscheider Weg* (20 min.) are view-points near Caub. — Near the *Viktoria-Stollen*, $2^1/_4$ M. from Caub, on the high-road ascending the Blücher-Tal, a bronze relief, by A. Volkmann, was erected in 1913 to commemorate Blücher's march through this valley (comp. p. 255). From the village of *Weisel* (1 M. farther on) we may take the shadeless high-road viâ *Bornich* to the Loreley (p. 253; $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Caub).

Above Caub, on a reef in the middle of the Rhine, rises the *Pfalz, or *Pfalzgrafenstein*, a well-preserved hexagonal building, founded by Emp. Louis the Bavarian in 1326 to protect the Rhine-toll, and belonging to the Palatinate from 1329 to 1801. It has a pentagonal main tower, numerous turrets and oriels, and one entrance only, situated about 6 ft. above the rock, and reached by means of a ladder. On the S. side is seen the lion of the Palatinate as bearer of the escutcheon of the ancient lords of the castle. The key is kept by the ferryman.

[See opposite]



basilica of elegant proportions, dating from the middle of the 13th cent. and restored after a fire in 1872. It includes a round choir originally decorated in polychrome, two round E. towers, and a square W. tower. Under this last is a early-Gothic porch. The old Templars' Lodge, adjoining the church on the S., with a spiral staircase in the courtyard, dates from 1593 and is now occupied by the *Post Office*. A little to the N. of the church is the **Altes Haus* (hotel, see p. 256), a tasteful example of half-timbered architecture (1568), with a tower-like oriel, restored in 1897.

On a slight eminence (ascent on the S. side of St. Peter's) stands the graceful ruined **Werners-Kirche* (Pl. 2), begun in 1293 in the Gothic style in the form of a trefoil, continued in 1428, but never completed; barely two-thirds of the whole structure now remain. The delicate tracery of the windows should be noticed. It was erected to commemorate St. Werner, a boy who, according to tradition, was murdered by Jews in 1286, and whose body was landed here after having miraculously floated up the stream from Oberwesel. Above the church (10 min. walk) rises the castle of Stahleck (see below); **thence direct to Steeg, 1/4 hr.**

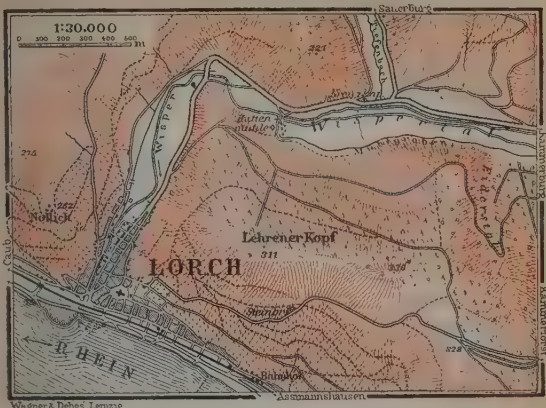
The *Steeger Tal*, at the back of the town, affords a pleasant walk; it is sometimes called the *Blücher-Tal* from the fact that Blücher after his passage of the Rhine (p. 255) advanced through this valley towards the Hunsrück. Starting from the Peters-Kirche, we turn to the left and pass through the *Steeger Tor*. After ascending the valley for 20 min. we reach the village of **Steeg** (443 ft.; Weinhaus Blüchertal, a little below the church). By passing to the left of the church, ascending to the right by (10 min.) the Leinerts-Weg (beyond the old tower), and following the (1/4 hr.) road to the right, we reach the (8 min.) *Schönblick*, a good point of view at the bend of the road. The road goes on to Rheinböllen (p. 222; 9 1/4 M. from Bacharach, motor post in 1 hr.; shortcuts for pedestrians). — On the hill above the right branch of the valley rises the ruined castle of **Stahlberg**, which like those of Stahleck and Fürstenberg (see below) once belonged to the Counts Palatine.

From Steeg a ridge-path ('Höhenweg'; see p. xxvii) leads to the *Lausch-Hütte* and the Ernst-Ludwig-Turm on the *Salzkopf* (p. 260).

Above Bacharach rises the castle of **Stahleck**, the extensive ruins of which extend down to the valley. It is first mentioned in history in 1135 and was destroyed by the French in 1689. Hermann of Stahleck became Count Palatine of the Rhine in 1142 but was deposed by Barbarossa in 1155 (comp. p. 355).

On a rocky eminence, above the village of *Rheindiebach*, rise the ruins of **Fürstenberg**, made over in 1243 as a fief of Cologne to the Palatinate, which levied Rhine-toll from here. In 1321 the castle was taken by Emperor Louis the Bavarian and presented to his consort Margaret of Holland. In 1689 it was destroyed by the French.

Right Bank.



At the mouth of the *Retzbach* is the hamlet of *Lorchhausen* (R.), with a modern-Gothic church.

Opposite the Fürstenberg, on the right bank of the *Wisper*, which falls into the Rhine just below Lorch (comp. p. 261), stands the ruined castle of **Nollich** (580 ft. above the Rhine), mentioned in 1110. A landslip, causing considerable damage, occurred in 1920 on the S.E. slope.

Lorch (R.; Krone, 6 R., very fair; Bahnhofs-Hotel, 4 R.; Heck, 5 R.), a small town with 2500 inhab., mentioned as *Lorecha* in 832, has always been reckoned as belonging to the Rheingau. In the middle ages it was a favourite residence of noble families. The lofty Gothic *St. Martins-Kirche*, of the 13-15th cent., which pos-

Left Bank (Rheindiebach).

The brook entering the Rhine here formerly separated the domains of the Electors of Mainz and the Palatinate. — In its valley lie the villages of *Oberdiebach* and *Manubach*, both noted for their wine.

We next pass *Niederheimbach* (R.; Rheinischer Hof, 4 R.), a long village, commanded by the massive tower of *Hoheneck* or **Heimburg**, a castle of the 13th cent., destroyed by the French in 1689, recently restored, and purchased by Hugo Stinnes (p. 46) in 1920.

From Niederheimbach we may reach the Ernst-Ludwig-Turm on the *Salzkopf* (2060 ft.; extensive view) in 2 hrs. viâ (25 min.) *Oberheimbach* (Braun, 9 R.); 1/4 hr. down the W. slope of the Salzkopf is the forester's house of *Lausch-Hütte* (rfmts.). About 1/2 hr. E. (white way-marks) is the *Franzosen-Kopf* (2027 ft.), also with a tower. To the Morgenbach-Tal, see below.

At the island named the *Lorcher Werth* the Rhine is nearly 1/2 M. wide.

The valley of the Rhine now slightly contracts. On the right rises the slender tower of **Sooneck**, commanding the entrance to a ravine. The castle, which was erected by Archbishop Willigis of Mainz about 1010, was destroyed by Emp. Rudolph of Habsburg, but rebuilt in the 14th century. The ruin was restored in 1834 by Emp. William I. and now belongs to the Prussian state.

On an eminence beyond *Trechtingshausen* or *Trechtlingshausen* (R.; Weisses Ross, with interesting visitors' book; Schöneck, 8 R.) rises the *Reichenstein*, or **Falkenburg**, dismantled by Rudolph of Habsburg as a robbers' stronghold in 1282, refortified by Elector Louis of the Palatinate in 1290, and finally destroyed by the French in 1688. The castle (restored) is now private property (no adm.). At the foot of the hill is the entrance to the *Morgenbach-Tal*.

The Morgenbach-Tal for a distance of about 1 M. is one of the most romantic lateral valleys of the Rhine. Just above the (1/4 hr.) mill (inn), where the most picturesque view is enjoyed, a path to the left ascends in 3/4 hr. to the Schweizerhaus (p. 268). Farther up the valley (1 1/4 hr. from Trechtingshausen) is the *Jägerhaus* (inn), whence we may reach the Lausch-Hütte and the Salzkopf (see above) in 1 1/4 hr.

On a mound formed by the detritus brought down by the Morgenbach stands the *Clemens-Kapelle*, a small late-Romanesque chapel, with late-Gothic choir-stalls. It is supposed to have been built to ensure the repose of the souls of the robber-knights put to death by Rudolph of Habsburg.

Farther on, halfway up the hill, rises the castle of *Rheinstein* (p. 268).

Just above *Bingerbrück* (p. 266) the *Nahe* unites with the Rhine.

Bingen (S.), see p. 265.

Right Bank (Lorch).

sesses the finest bells in the Rheingau, was restored in 1871-74. The high altar, with rich carving of 1483, a font of 1464, and the monument of Johann Hilchen von Lorch (d. 1548), the companion-in-arms of Franz von Sickingen (p. 230), merit inspection. The inscription on the last records that Hilchen distinguished himself against the Turks, and as field-marshal in 1542-44 against the French. His house, the *Hilchenhaus*, a five-storied Renaissance building of 1546-1548, is situated on the Rhine about the middle of the village. In front of the church is a fine stone crucifix of c. 1491.

The thinly-populated ***Wisper-Tal** (comp. p. 259) is unenviably known for the keen 'Wisper Wind', which blows through it towards the Rhine. The road through this valley to (20½ M.) Langenschwalbach leads by (2 hrs.) the *Kammerberger Mühle* (inn), the ruins of *Rheinberg* and *Kammerburg*, and the (¾ hr.) *Lauken-Mühle* (inn) to (¾ hr.) the ruin of *Gerolstein*, the finest point in the valley (10½ M. from Lorch). About ½ hr. farther on the road quits the Wisper-Tal and enters the *Fischbach-Tal*. After passing the (10 min.) *Riesen-Mühle* it reaches the long valley of the *Dornbach*, which it follows to a point beyond (1 hr.) *Ramschied*. Short of Ramschied a saline spring is passed on the left. We now ascend in windings, cross the old Rheingau road ('Hohe Strasse'; 1575 ft.), and descend to (1½ hr.) Langenschwalbach (p. 286).

In the valley of the *Sauer*, which unites with the Wisper 1¼ M. above Lorch, is the **Sauerburg** (1066 ft.), 3¾ M. from Lorch and 3 M. from Caub, once in the possession of the Sickingen family, and destroyed by the French in 1689 (recently restored). In the churchyard of *Sauertal*, below the castle, is the tomb of the last Sickingen, who died at the Sauerberger Hof in 1836. — The Rheinhöhenweg (p. xxvii) leads past the Sauerburg.

Opposite Trechtingshausen opens the *Boden-Tal*, at the mouth of which are the vineyards that yield the Bodentaler wine, mentioned as early as 1107. A zigzag path ascends hence through woods to the top of the *Teufelskädrich* (1365 ft.).

For *Assmannshausen* (S.) and the ruin of *Ehrenfels*, see p. 267.

Above Assmannshausen, the Rhine bends sharply to the left and at the Binger Loch (p. 267) the fairway suddenly contracts. In the middle of the river rises the *Mouse Tower* (p. 267).

35. Rüdesheim and the Niederwald. Bingen. Assmannshausen.

A visit to the *Niederwald*, on foot, may be made from either Rüdesheim or Assmannshausen in 2½-3 hrs., or, with the aid of the Niederwald Railway (see below) from Rüdesheim in 1½-2 hrs. The ascent from Assmannshausen has the advantage of presenting the views in an increasing ratio of interest. For *Bingen* and the Rochusberg 3 hrs. should be allowed, while the *Rheinstein* may be reached from either Assmannshausen or Bingen in 1½-2 hrs. The combination forms a day of unusual interest. Bingen should be visited in the afternoon so as to have the sun behind us as we look towards the Niederwald. — Comp. the Map (p. 269).

Rüdesheim. — Steamer Piers. The pier of the *Cologne and Düsseldorf Co.* is in the middle of the river-front, 6-7 min. from the railway-station (p. 239) at the lower end of the town; the pier of the *Dutch Company* is nearer the railway-station. — The Steam Ferry to Bingen starts from the railway-station (passage under the railway) every ¼-½ hr. Rowing-boats may also be hired.

Hotels (most of them with restaurants, garden-terraces, and wine of their own growing; the first-mentioned are closed in winter). **Darmstädter Hof*, 50 R. at 4½, D. 2½ ℳ, *Rheinstein* (M. Beiderlinden), 28 R. from 4, D. 2 ℳ, both at the steamer-piers; *Aumüller*, Rhein-Str. 9, between the station and the steamer-piers, 20 R. from 4½, D. 2½, P. 9 ℳ; *Jung* (Dutch proprietor), at the station, 50 R. — *Krass* (formerly Rheinischer Hof), Rhein-Str. 27, 15 R. from 4, D. 2½, P. 8 ℳ; *Massmann*, Rhein-Str. 21, 35 R. — *Ernst Müller* (formerly Faulhaber), Rhein-Str. 23, 18 R. — *Traube*, Rhein-Str. 6, 15 R. at 3¾, D. 1½, P. 6 ℳ; *Lill*, 7 R., *Niederwald*, 15 R., *Krone*, 6 R., *Post*, *Germania*, 8 R., all in Rhein-Strasse.

Restaurants at the hotels and at the *Railway Station*; *Rheinhalle*, close to the station, on the Rhine (closed in winter); *Altdeutsche Weinstube*, Graben-Str. 4, at the station of the Niederwald Railway; *Drosselhof*, Drosselgasse 5, *Ratskeller*, in the market-place (rooms also at these two). — *Adler-Café*, *C. Röschel*, both near the Adler-Turm (see below). — Baths in the Rhine.

Post Office, Rhein-Str. 4, near the station.

Niederwald Railway (rack-and-pinion system), ascent in ¼ hr. (fare 1 ℳ 30 pf.; descent 70 pf.; return fare 1 ℳ 50 pf.). The station is at the upper end of the town, 8 min. from that of the Reichsbahn.

Rüdesheim (255 ft.), a town of 4616 inhab., lies in a sunny situation at the S. base of the Niederwald (p. 263). It is mentioned in a document of 864, and its celebrated white wine can boast the longest pedigree in the Rheingau. The best sorts are yielded by the vineyards behind the town, called the *Hinterhaus*, the *Rottland*, close to the station, and those of the *Rüdesheimer Berg* (the terraced vineyards to the W. of the town). According to tradition Charlemagne observed from his palace at Ingelheim (p. 237) that the snow always melted first on the Rüdesheimer Berg, and therefore caused vines to be brought from Tramin (near Bozen) and planted here.

At the upper end of the town are the *Protestant Church*, built in 1855, and the late-Gothic *Adler-Turm*, a relic of the old fortifications. — The Gothic church of *St. James* (Rom. Cath.), in the market-place, built in 1390-1400, has paintings from the Passion on the

vaulting (of a slightly later date), and contains a late-Renaissance altar (1590) and two Renaissance monuments of the Brömsers of Rüdesheim (1543 and 1567). The fountain in the market-place was erected in 1907.

Of the three Rüdesheim castles, belonging in the late middle ages to the Knights of Rüdesheim (who became extinct in 1548), the *Vorderburg*, which stood near the market-place, is no longer extant. — The *Niederburg*, or *Brömserburg*, near the station, an old castle of the Archbishops of Mainz, was rebuilt as a residence c. 1200. Since 1811 it has belonged to the Counts Ingelheim, who restored the interior. The lower part of the walls, within which are staircases and passages, is 8-13 ft. thick. — The *Oberburg*, or *Boosenburg*, behind the Niederburg, was entirely rebuilt in 1868, with the exception of the keep.

The *Brömserhof*, a mansion of the 16-17th cent. (now a girls' school), in Obergasse (No. 6), has a pointed tower covered with slates and contains ancient frescoes (1558).

On the slope of the hill, 10 min. N.E. of Rüdesheim, lies *Eibingen* (446 ft.), with the old Benedictine nunnery of that name, founded in 1148 and secularized in 1803; a little to the N. is the new nunnery of St. Hildegard (1901). Farther N.E., on the hillside, is the former convent of *Notgottes*, founded in 1621, now private property. About 15 min. E. (3/4 hr. from Rüdesheim) is the monastery of Marienthal (p. 270).

From Rüdesheim to the ruin of *Ehrenfels* (p. 267), 1/2 hr. Opposite the mouth of the Nahe, close to the right bank of the Rhine, is the *Mühlstein*, a quartz rock with a cavity containing the heart of Niklas Vogt (d. 1836), the historian (comp. p. 270).

A pleasant walk may be taken to the N.W. to (1 1/2 hr.) the forester's house of *Kammerforst* (1509 ft.; restaurant with rooms), near the Teufelskädrich (p. 261). From Kammerforst a broad path leads through the woods to Lorch. Comp. Map, p. 236.

The ***Niederwald** (1080 ft.), with its conspicuous National Monument and its beautiful views, marks the upper end of the narrower part of the Rhine valley just as the Seven Mountains (p. 126) mark the lower end. Geographically it belongs to the W. Taunus, which reaches the Rhine at this point. The geological formation is greywacke and clay slate; and the weathered débris of these rocks on the slopes makes an excellent soil for the vine. Many of the oaks and beeches on the top were cut down by the French in 1923.

From Rüdesheim to the Niederwald Monument. The rack-and-pinion railway (p. 262) ascends gently through vineyards to the terminus, about 3 min. from the monument. — Walkers (3/4 hr.) follow either the path (closed when the grapes are ripe) through the vineyards to the N. of the railway-station (finger-post at Jung's Hotel) or the 'Kühweg', passing the Roman Catholic church.

The **National Monument** on the Niederwald, designed by Johannes Schilling (1883) and erected in commemoration of the unanimous rising of the German people and the foundation of the new German empire in 1870-71, stands upon a projecting spur of

the hill (985 ft. above sea-level; 740 ft. above the Rhine). The huge basis is 82 ft., the figure of Germania 34 ft. high. The principal relief, on the side of the pedestal facing the river, symbolizes the 'Wacht am Rhein'; to the right and left are figures of Peace and War, while below are Rhenus and Mosella. The fine reliefs on the right and left sides of the pedestal represent the departure and the return of the troops. — The terrace in front commands an admirable *Survey of the entire Rheingau. At our feet, on the left bank of the Rhine, lies Bingen, with its harbour and the castle of Klopp, overtopped by the Rochusberg; the broad river with its verdant islands winds through the charming landscape; villages, country-houses, and farms border both banks (especially numerous on the right bank); in clear weather the Melibokus is visible to the S.E. beyond the plain of the Rhine; to the S. we have a glimpse of the vine-clad valley of the Nahe, breaking through the hills between Bingen and Bingerbrück; beyond rises the distant Donnersberg.

A finger-post immediately behind the custodian's house indicates the 'Waldsaumweg', leading to (25 min.) the 'Rossel' (see below); thence to the Jagdschloss in $^1/_4$ hr. — The 'Tempelweg' leads past the back of the monument direct to the Jagdschloss in 20 minutes.

From Assmannshausen ($^3/_4$ hr.) we proceed to the N. from the railway-station, turn to the right over the line (comp. p. 268), and follow the high-road, which ascends the Assmannshäuser Tal and leads viâ *Aulhausen* (725 ft.) to the Jagdschloss and the monument. After 12 min. walkers diverge to the right from the road at a small shrine and ascend the steep path through the woods, finally passing through the W. enclosing wall of the Jagdschloss preserve.

The *Jagdschloss* (1076 ft.; rfmts.), an old shooting-lodge, was burnt down in 1925. Picturesque silvan walks in the neighbourhood.

From the Jagdschloss the 'Tempelweg' (see above) leads direct to the monument in 20 minutes. Walkers should select the path leading by the Rossel. Passing the 'Logierhaus' on the left, they reach in 10 min. the *Zauberhöhle* or 'magic cave'.

About 5 min. from the Zauberhöhle is the ***Rossel** (1130 ft. above the sea, 866 ft. above the river), an artificial ruin on the highest point of the Niederwald, commanding a beautiful prospect: to the left, Bingen, Hesse, and the valley of the Nahe, with the Donnersberg in the background (to the left); to the right, the wooded heights of the Hunsrück (Soonwald). Far below, the Rhine rushes past the ruin of Ehrenfels. On the right, in the immediate vicinity, rises Rheinstein, with the Schweizerhaus; farther down stands the tree-girt Clemens-Kapelle, beyond it the Falkenburg. — The view from the *Klippe*, a point to the W. of and below the Rossel, is now somewhat spoilt by trees.

A finger-post at the foot of the Rossel indicates the 'Waldsaumweg', leading E. to the National Monument (p. 263). Halfway is the so-called *Eremitage*, an open hut with a picturesque view of Bingen and the Nahe; 5 min. farther on we keep to the right.

From Rüdesheim we cross to (¼ hr.) Bingen, on the left bank, either by one of the Rhine steamers or by the steam-ferry (p. 262).

Bingen. — *Map*, see p. 269. — Railway Station (restaurant, with veranda and view), at the upper end of the town, see p. 237. — Steamer Piers (Pl. I and II), for the Cologne-Düsseldorf and Dutch steamers, on the Rhine Quay.

Hotels (the former Hotel Victoria, Pl. a, is at present occupied by British troops). On the Rhine Quay, which is skirted by the railway: **Starkenburger Hof* (Pl. b), at the lower end of the town, 5 min. from Bingerbrück station, 35 R. at 3-5, D. 2½-3½, P. 8-12 *M*, with café-restaurant and terrace. — *Deutsches Haus*, 34 R., *Goebel*, 20 R. at 4¼, D. 2-3 *M*, both very fair; *Distel* (Pl. d), 30 R.; *Rhein-Hotel*, 18 R. from 4, D. from 1½, P. 10½ *M*, with garden; *Rheinstein*, plain. — In the town: *Goldener Pflug*, Kapuziner-Str. 12, near the market-place, 35 R.; *Pariser Hof*, Gau-Str. 2, 12 R. — At Bingerbrück (p. 266): *Mohrmann*, 16 R., above the station (to the right, over the iron bridge).

Wine Rooms. *Stolpereck*, Amt-Strasse: *Winzerhaus; Gute Quelle.* — Cafés. *Horn*, on the Rhine; *Benz*, in the town.

Baths in the Rhine. — Post Office, near the station, at the upper end of the town.

Tramway from *Bingen Station* viâ *Büdesheim* (p. 378) to *Dietersheim* (3 M., in 21 min.). — Motor Post viâ *Bingerbrück* (p. 266), *Weiler* (804 ft.), *Waldalgesheim* (942 ft.; Jung, 8 R.), etc., to *Stromberg* (p. 223), 8 M., twice or thrice daily in 1 hr.

Bingen (250 ft.), a Hessian town of 10,400 inhab., with important vineyards (p. xxiii) and wine trade, lies at the confluence of the *Nahe* and Rhine, above the Binger Loch (p. 267), the difficult navigation of which made the place an important river-port. The Romans erected a castellum here, at the point whence their military roads to Cologne and Trier diverged, and in A.D. 70 they defeated the rebellious Gauls in the battle of Bingium. In the middle ages it was a free town of the empire, but it soon passed, with the Rheingau (p. 269), into the hands of the Elector of Mainz. During the Thirty Years' War it was repeatedly captured, and in 1689 it was destroyed by the French. It is the seat of a technical school (900 students), of a building and industrial school, and of a commercial school. The Rhine quay has been rebuilt and a winter-harbour constructed above it. The *Festhalle* (with hotel, restaurant, and terrace), on the Rhine, near the mouth of the Nahe, was built by R. Leibnitz in 1912-13; in front is a bronze statue of Grand Duke Louis IV. of Hesse (p. 353), by H. Dammann. The new barracks, close by, are now occupied by the British. The late-Gothic *Parish Church*, in the Altstadt, near the Nahe, is of the 15th cent., with a Romanesque crypt of the 11th, but it has been modernized. The font dates from the 15th century. The old *Rathaus* is now the district court.

Above the town, reached from the Rhine either by Graben-Strasse and Schloss-Strasse or by Rochus-Strasse and Mariahilf-Strasse, rises the castle of **Klopp** (420 ft.). It was destroyed by the French in 1689, restored and extended in 1854, and now accommodates the municipal offices. Emp. Henry IV. was seized here at Christmas, 1105, by his treacherous son (afterwards Henry V.), who carried him captive to the castle of Böckelheim (comp. p. 229). The tower and terrace afford a beautiful view. The tower contains a collection of antiquities.

Behind Bingen rises the **Rochusberg**, the ascent of which takes $1^1/_4$ hr., there and back. The routes thither are all provided with guide-posts. Like the Niederwald, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, the Rochusberg belongs to the Rhenish Slate Hill District, and it is also interesting to botanists. At the top we reach the Rom. Catlr. St. Hildegardis-Haus (a former hotel), and thence follow the road on the margin of the wood (or through the woods, below, passing a round dovecot), which leads to the chapel in 8 min. more. The *Rochus-Kapelle* (620 ft. above the sea, 340 ft. above the Rhine), a chapel on the E. brow of the Rochusberg, was built in thanksgiving for the saint's succour during the plague of 1666, several times restored, and rebuilt of red Main sandstone in 1889-94 from plans by Meckel. On the first Sunday after Aug. 15th the popular festival of St. Roch (including a procession and Mass) is celebrated in much the same manner as Goethe described it ('Aus einer Reise am Rhein, Main und Neckar in den Jahren 1814 und 1815'). — The *Kempter Eck* (567 ft.), 4 min. N.E. of the chapel, above the village of Kempten (p. 378), commands a view over the whole of the Rheingau.

From the St. Hildegardis-Haus a shady path leads S.W. in 20 min. to the **Scharlachkopf** (807 ft.), the highest point of the Rochusberg, the S. slopes of which, extending to the district of Büdesheim (p. 378), yield the generous Scharlachberger wine. A fine view of the Nahe Valley, the Taunus, and the Rheingau is obtained from the *Kaiser-Friedrich-Turm* on the top, 69 ft. high.

Near its mouth the Nahe is crossed by a *Railway Bridge*, also used as a roadway; a little farther is a narrow foot-bridge. The old bridge ('Drusus-Brücke'), with its seven arches, $^1/_2$ M. higher up, is built on the foundations of a Roman bridge, and has been repeatedly restored; near by is an underground Romanesque chapel. — High above the old bridge, on the Hunsrück road, is the *Rondell* (561 ft.), a fine point of view.

On the left or Prussian bank of the Nahe, on the *Rupertsberg*, lies **Bingerbrück** (hotel, see p. 265), a village with 3390 inhab., which sprang up on the construction of the Rhine and Nahe railways. A Benedictine nunnery, formerly situated on the Rupertsberg, was destroyed by the Swedes in 1632. The *Elisenhöhe* (672 ft.; view) is ascended from the high-road below Bingerbrück station by a zigzag path in 20-25 minutes.

Other good points of view are the *Prinzenkopf* (686 ft.) and, farther on, the *Damiankopf* (984 ft.), between Bingerbrück and Rheinstein. — From the Damiankopf a path leads to the *Schweizerhaus* (Veitsberger Hof, Burg Rheinstein, see p. 268) in ¾ hr. Two other paths (finger-posts) lead to the left from the road along the Rhine to (1¼ hr.) the Schweizerhaus, one diverging about 20 min. below Bingerbrück (near the factory, marked Fabr. on Map, p. 269), the other (and more attractive) about 20 min. farther on.

On a rock in the middle of the Rhine (forming the upper end of the Binger Loch reef, see below) is situated the **Mouse Tower** *(Mäuse-Turm)*, built early in the 13th cent. to exact river-tolls for the castle of Ehrenfels (see below) and falsely reconstructed in 1855. A flag on the tower indicates that the passage of the Binger Loch is open for vessels descending the river.

The legend according to which Abp. Hatto I. of Mainz (891-913) caused a number of poor people, whom he compared to mice bent on devouring the corn, to be burned in a barn during a famine, whereupon he was pursued to this island by hordes of mice and devoured alive, is first heard of in the 14th cent. and is perhaps due to a popular misunderstanding of the name (old German Müsturm = arsenal).

On the opposite (right) bank of the Rhine, halfway up the Niederwald, amid the terraced vineyards of the Rüdesheimer Berg, rises the ruined castle of **Ehrenfels**, erected about 1210 by Philipp von Bolanden, 'Vizedom' of the Rheingau (comp. p. 269), the frequent residence of the Archbishops of Mainz in the 15th cent., much damaged by the Swedes in 1635, and finally destroyed by the French in 1689. The two towers are connected by a lofty wall on the side exposed to attack, facing the hill.

The valley of the Rhine here contracts suddenly into the **Binger Loch** (Loch = aperture), at the point where the river, on reaching the Rhenish Slate Hill District (p. 239), has penetrated a bar of hard quartz rock and once formed a fall here. Down to the 10th cent. the rapids formed an insuperable barrier for navigators. Repeated attempts were made to widen the navigable channel, especially in the 13th and 17th centuries. The last extensive blasting operations took place in 1890-1900, when another fairway was formed near the left bank; efforts at deepening this are still being made at low water. The complete removal of the dangerous reefs on the right bank is impracticable as it would considerably lessen the depth of the water higher up. The total fall between Bingen and Assmannshausen is about 9 ft., equivalent to nearly 1 : 1000.

Assmannshausen. — The Railway Station (p. 238) is at the upper end of the village, 12 min. from the Piers of the Cologne-Düsseldorf and Dutch steamers at the lower end of the village. — The rack-and-pinion railway to the top of the Niederwald has been dismantled.

Hotels. On the Rhine: *Krone* (Hufnagel), with annexe, 80 R. from 4, D. 3, P. from 8 *M* (a marble bust on the outside of the house commemorates the visit of the poet Ferdinand Freiligrath in 1844; the hotel-registers contain the names of numerous poets and artists); *Anker* (J. A.

Jung), 40 R. at 4-6, D. from 2, P. 7-9 *M.* — *Rhein-Hotel* (J. Schrupp), at the lower end of the village, near the pier, 60 R. at 4, D. 2, P. from 8 *M*, very fair; *Rheinstein*, at the upper end of the village, 12 R.; *Schön* (formerly Schützenhof), 12 R.; *Germania*, at the station, 7 R.; *Lamm*, 14 R. at 3½-5, D. 1¼-3, P. 6-7 *M.* — In the village (all plainer): *Nassauer Hof*, 4 R., *Wittmann*, 16 R., both near the church; *Niederwald*, Bahnhof-Strasse.

Baths in the Rhine. — Post Office near the station.

Assmannshausen (260 ft.), a village with 1100 inhab., 3 M. below Rüdesheim, is celebrated for its full-bodied and high-flavoured red wine, which grows on the sunny N. slopes of the side-valley behind. From the pier we reach the main street through the archway above the Anker Hotel; from the railway-station we reach the main street by passing the Germania Hotel, turning to the right, and crossing the line. The route to the Niederwald (mentioned on p. 264) diverges to the right from the main street after 12 minutes. About 5 min. below the village is *Bad Assmannshausen*, with a warm alkaline spring (90° Fahr.), containing lithia, which was known as far back as the Roman period. It is efficacious in gout and rheumatism. The Kurhaus (40 R.) is surrounded by some noble trees.

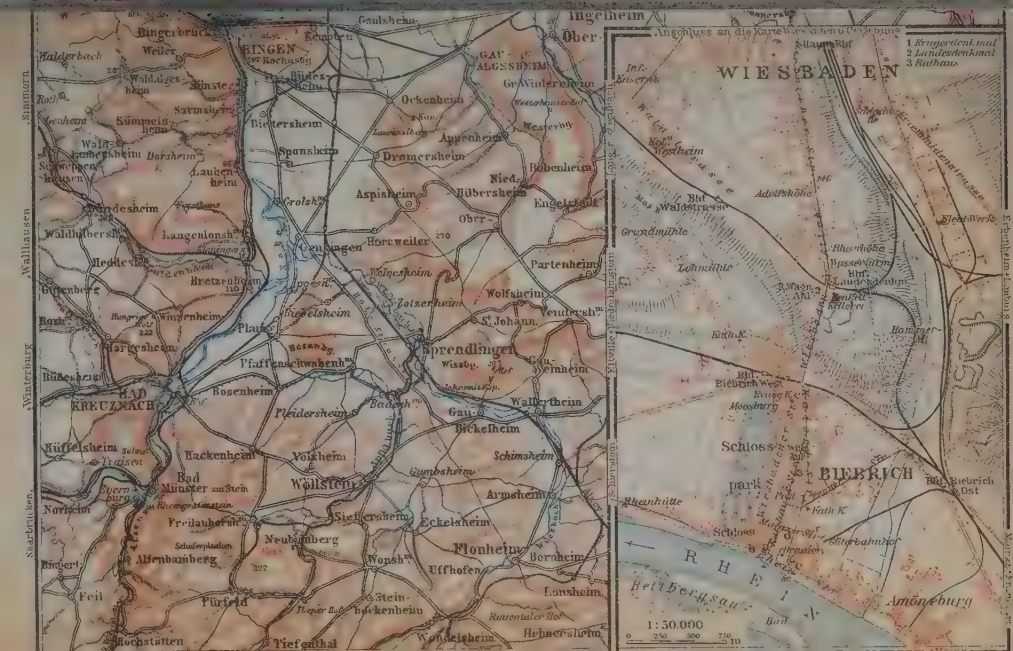
Motor-boats maintain communication with the left bank of the Rhine, where, halfway up the hill and 260 ft. above the river, stands the picturesque castle of ***Rheinstein.** An easy path ascends to it from the wharf in 10 minutes. Formerly called the *Vaitzberg*, or *Vautsberg*, it is mentioned as early as 1279, and after 1348 belonged to Elector Kuno von Falkenstein (p. 249). In 1825-29 Prince Frederick of Prussia caused the castle to be restored; it now belongs to Prince Henry of Prussia. A large collection of armour and antiquities is shown in the interior (adm. 60 pf.; rfmts.). The chapel contains the tombs of Prince Frederick (d. 1863) and his son George (d. 1902).

Just off the road and railway on the left bank, ⅔ M. below Rheinstein, are the *Clemens-Kapelle* and the *Falkenburg* (see p. 260). — Bingen is 2½ M. distant by road from Rheinstein. Attractive forest-paths lead over the ridge to the S. of Rheinstein to (1½ hr.) Bingerbrück (comp. p. 267), passing the *Schweizerhaus* (inn) and the *Veitsberger Hof*. Or from the Schweizerhaus we may proceed viâ the Drei Eichen ('Three Oaks') to the valley of the Morgenbach (p. 260).

36. The Rhine from Bingen to Mainz. The Rheingau.

Steamer (comp. p. xviii). Express-steamer (calling at Biebrich only) in 2 hrs., down-stream in 1 hr. 25 min.; fare 2 *M* 80 pf. Fast steamer (calling at Rüdesheim, Eltville, and Biebrich) in 2¼ hrs., down-stream in 1½ hr.; fare 2 *M* 20 pf. Ordinary steamer in 2½ hrs., down-stream in 1¾ hr.; fare 1 *M* 70 pf. — Steamer-piers at Bingen and Rüdesheim, see pp. 265, 262. — The steamer-station for Wiesbaden and for passengers going on to Frankfurt by the Railway on the Right Bank is at *Biebrich* (comp. p. 302). — Abbreviations, see p. 102. — A Motorbus runs several times daily from *Schierstein* (p. 273) to Wiesbaden.

NASTATTEN
Olsberg
Grebenroth
Hilgenroth
Hilgert
Hilgenroth
Langscheid
Haidekoppel
Lautert
Niederlahnstein
Wallmenach
Diethardt
Wasserbillig
Lorch
Lippborn
Hellenhahn
Strüth
Hilgenroth
Weyerbusch
Weisel
Hellmenzhausen
Kreuzthal
Kausel
Lahnstein
Dachsenhausen
Arzmund
Lahnschied
Fachbach
Niederlahnstein
Stockborn
Ob. Gladbach
Nied. Gladbach
Schlangenbad
Hausen
Bärstadt
Wambach
Langenschied
Rauenthal
Kiedrich
Eltville
Walluf
Niederwalluf
Hallgarten
Hattenheim
Mittelheim
Oestrich
Winkel
Rüdesheim
Geisenheim
Johannisberg
Kloster Eberbach
Eltville
Kiedrich
Hallgarten
Oestrich
Mittelheim
Winkel
Hattenheim
Rüdesheim
Geisenheim
Johannisberg
Kloster Eberbach
Rauenthal
Hausen
Bärstadt
Schlangenbad
Wambach
Langenschied
Arzmund
Dachsenhausen
Lahnschied
Fachbach
Niederlahnstein
Stockborn
Ob. Gladbach
Nied. Gladbach
Kausel
Lahnstein
Wallmenach
Lorch
Hellenhahn
Hilgert
Hilgenroth
Weyerbusch
Weisel
Hellmenzhausen
Kreuzthal
Strüth
Hilgenroth
Haidekoppel
Langscheid
Lautert
Niederlahnstein
Olsberg
Grebenroth
Hilgert
Hilgenroth
Hilgert
Hilgenroth
Hilgert
Hilg


Ingelheim
Gaulsheim
Bingerbrück
Weiler
Kempten
BINGEN
Rochusberg
Ober-
GAU-ALGESHEIM
Grn. Winterheimer Hof
Haldenbach
Waldalgesheim
Münster
Sarmsheim
Rad.
Sümmeisheim
Ockenheim
Bretzenheim
Dietersheim
Appenheim
Wesselweg
Wala-Hambersheim
Dorsheim
Spunsheim
Dromersheim
Nieder-Hilbersheim
Hüllenheim
Schweppenhausen
Laubenheim
Aspisheim
Engelstadt
Grolsh.
Windesheim
Langenlonsheim
Horrweiler
Waldhilbersheim
Sponsheim
Partenheim
Hergenfeld
Wolfsheim
Bretzenheim
Welcherheim
Gutenberg
Bockenheim
Planig
Sarmsheim
Pfaffenschwabenheim
Sprendlingen
Gau-Weinheim
Wissbg.
Rüdesheim
Bosenheim
KREUZNACH
Badenh.
Waldlaubersheim
Gau-Bickelheim
Kützelsheim
Volxheim
Schimsheim
Bad Münster am Stein
Wöllstein
Gumbsheim
Norheim
Armsheim
Traisen
Frei-Laubersheim
Siefernheim
Eckelsheim
Neubamberg
Monsh.
Bornheim
Alsenz
Alsenzbamberg
Ilbenheim
Bingert
Feil
Stein-Bockenheim
Lonsheim
Fürfeld
Tiefgrathal
Wendelsheim
Hebersheim
Hochstätten
Sömmern
Wallhausen
Winzenheim
Waldlaubersheim
Stadtbahn
Ingelheim
Anschluss an die Karte von Umgebung
Mainz
Silberner Hof
1 Römergrabdenkmal
2 Landesdenkmal
3 Rathaus
WIESBADEN
Inf. Kaserne
Kgl. Wasserheilanstalt
Adolfshöhe
Bhf. Waldstrasse
Grundmühle
Rheinhöhe
Bhf. Landesbibliothek
Lohmühle
Hammermühle
Bhf. Biebrich West
Moosburg
Schloss-park
BIEBRICH
Bhf. Biebrich Ost
Rheinhütte
Schloss
Bhf. Biebrich
Rhein
Biebersau
Amönenburg
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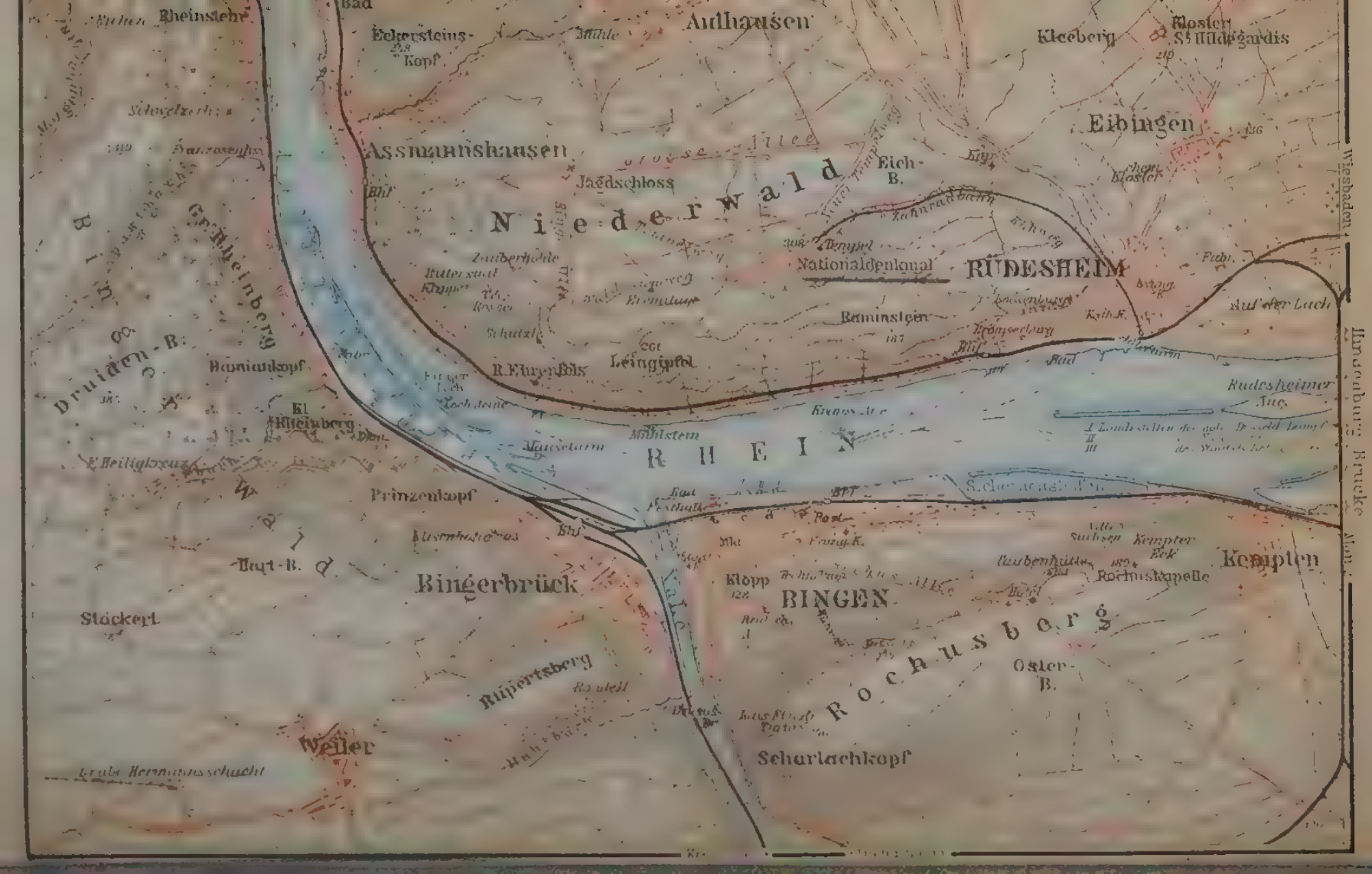

Rheinstein
Bad
Aulhausen
Kloster
St. Hildegardis
Kleeberg
Eibingen
Assmannshausen
Jagdschloss
Eich-B.
Niederwald
Nationaldenkmal
RÜDESHEIM
Zauberhöhle
Ritterstuhl
Bromserburg
Bauminstein
Roseneck
Rudesheimer Aue
Rheinstein
Tunnel
Ehrenfels
Leingipfel
Bromserwald
Druiden-B.
Bauminkopf
Kl. Rheinberg
Gr. Rheinberg
RHEIN
Mäuseturm
Mühlstein
Prinzenkopf
Heiligkreuz
Wald
Jagt-B.
Bingerbrück
Klopp
BINGEN
Rochuskapelle
Kempten
Stöckert
Rupertsberg
Weiler
Grube Hermannsschacht
Rochusberg
Oster-B.
Scharlachkopf
Mainzer Brücke

Railway on the Left Bank, see R. 32; on the Right Bank, see R. 33.

In the basin of Mainz, the northernmost portion of the plain of the upper Rhine, the Rhine comes into contact with the *Taunus* (p. 331), a projection of the Rhenish Slate Hills, which forces the river to make a sharp bend towards the W. The fall of the river decreases to 1 : 7800 (or c. 5 inches per mile), and it reaches the majestic width of 650-880 yds. Its channel is split up by numerous long and narrow islands. The S. slopes of the Taunus, facing the river, are among the warmest and most fertile regions in Germany. A small strip, near Biebrich, belonged for centuries to the Counts of Nassau. The W. part of the district, beginning at Niederwalluf, forms the **Rheingau**, a famous wine-growing district (comp. p. xxii), which used to belong to the Archbishops of Mainz and was enclosed by the 'Gebück', an almost impenetrable belt of trees. The culture of the vine here goes back to the pre-Carlovingian era and attained its present dimensions as early as the 13th century. The wine-growers were 'freemen' of the empire and were under the care of an archiepiscopal official ('Vizedom'), but lost their privileges after the Peasants' Rebellion of 1527. The district passed to Nassau in 1803 and to Prussia in 1866. The left bank of the Rhine between Bingen and Mainz is Hessian.

For *Bingen* (S. & R.), the Scharlachkopf, the vine-clad Rochusberg, and the Rochus-Kapelle, see pp. 265, 266. The steamer crosses the river, calls at *Rüdesheim* (S. & R.), and steers along the right bank, where the more important localities are situated.

On the slopes of the left bank lie the villages of *Kempten* (p. 378) and *Gaulsheim* (R.; p. 237). Between them lies the *Hindenburg Bridge*, built in 1914-15.

l. **Geisenheim** (S. & R.). — Hotels. *Frankfurter Hof*, an old and well-known house on the high-road, 12 R. from 3¾, P. from 5¾ ℳ; *Deutsches Haus*, at the pier, 8 R.; *Linde*, 23 R. at 3¼-4, P. from 5 ℳ; *Krünkel*, Lindon-Platz, 8 R., fair; *Germania*, in the market-place, 8 R.

Geisenheim (308 ft.), a little town of 4300 inhab., with factories of sparkling wine, kaolin (china clay) works, and several country-houses, is mentioned in history as early as 779. The late-Gothic *Church*, completed in 1518, has a portal and conspicuous open towers of red sandstone added in 1838; the interior was modernized in 1745-52. The neighbouring tower (100 ft. high) belongs to a factory of sparkling wine. In front of the *Rathaus* is a venerable lime-tree. At the upper (E.) end of the town are a new Romanesque church and the mansions of Counts Ingelheim and Schönborn. At the W., or lower, entrance to the town is *Monrepos*, the former country-seat of Herr von Lade, with large rose-gardens and orchards, now the property of the state (no adm.). Near the station is the *Viticultural, Pomological, and Horticultural Academy*, an institution inaugurated by the Prussian government in 1870-73. Behind rises the red *Roteberg*, the slopes of which produce the best Geisenheim wine.

To the right we have a fine view of Ingelheim (p. 237). — The large building on the bank to the left is a factory for the making of printing and lithographing machines.

l. **Schloss Johannisberg**, a conspicuous point in the landscape, situated on a vine-clad eminence, 340 ft. above the Rhine and

607 ft. above the sea, may be reached in $^3/_4$ hr. either from Geisenheim, viâ *Johannisberg im Grund*, or from Winkel (see below). Near Johannisberg im Grund, at the foot of the Johannisberg, lies the '*Klause*', the remains of a Benedictine nunnery founded about 1150, and suppressed in 1452. — The extensive château was erected in 1757-59 by the Prince Abbot of Fulda, on the site of an old Benedictine monastery founded by Archbishop Ruthard of Mainz c. 1090. In 1802, on the suppression of the Abbey of Fulda (which had purchased the Johannisberg from Mainz in 1716), the estate became the property of the Prince of Orange, in 1807 it was presented by Napoleon to Marshal Kellermann, and in 1816 it was conferred by the Emp. of Austria as an imperial fief on Prince Clemens of Metternich, who did not fully recognize the sovereignty of the Duke of Nassau till 1851. The estate henceforward belonged to the Metternich family. The famous vineyards (p. xxii) are about 60 acres in area. Visitors are not admitted to the interior of the château, though they may usually enjoy the view from the terrace in front. The former *Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1130 and modernized in the 18-19th cent., is now the parish church of Dorf Johannisberg (see below); inside is the tomb of Niklas Vogt (p. 263). — To the E. of the château, on the Winkel road, is the villa of Herr von Mumm of Frankfurt.

Dorf Johannisberg (Zum Schloss Johannisberg, 4 R. from 3, P. $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ *M*, very fair) lies a few minutes to the N.W. of the Schloss. On the *Hanselberg*, to the W. of the village, is the Villa Bauer. Farther N.W., amid woods, is the old convent of *Marienthal* (708 ft.; Schöne Aussicht, 14 R., P. 5-6 *M*), a resort of pilgrims. To Notgottes and Rüdesheim, see p. 263.

l. **Winkel** (Rheingauer Hof, Haupt-Str. 21, 10 R.; Nassauer Hof, 6 R.) and *Mittelheim* (R.; old Romanesque church) together form one village and contain 2710 inhabitants. Near the Rhine is the *Graues Haus*, an unassuming stone structure (probably of the 9th cent.), the oldest dwelling-house in Germany. At the W. extremity of Winkel is the country-house of the Brentanos, often visited by Goethe and still containing memorials of him (comp. Bettina von Arnim's 'Correspondence of a Child', 1835).

r. *Frei-Weinheim* is the steamer-station for Ingelheim (Selztal Railway; p. 237).

At (l.) **Östrich** (S. & R.; Schwan, on the Rhine, 5 R., very fair) the inhabitants of the Rheingau formerly swore fealty to each newly-elected Archbishop of Mainz (comp. p. 269). At the upper end of the village, which now numbers 3025 inhab., is a chemical factory; at the lower end is a picturesque old crane. In the background appears the Johannisberg.

On the slope behind Östrich lies **Hallgarten** (656 ft.; Hotel zum Taunus), in the midst of vineyards; near it is the well-preserved *Schloss Vollrads*, probably erected in 1362 by a member of the Greiffenklau

family, in whose possession it still is. Above Hallgarten (1 hr.) rises the **Hallgarter Zange** (1900 ft.; inn), with a view-tower. — From the Zange an attractive walk may be taken viâ the *Mapper Hof*, with remains of the Gebück (p. 269) and a romantic little ruin, to Schlangenbad (p. 288). Another follows the wooded valley of the *Ernstbach* to (2½-3 hrs.) the Wisper-Tal, reached at a point ¼ hr. below the *Lauken-Mühle* (p. 261). Or we may go on from the Mapper Hof viâ the *Erbacher Forsthaus* to Gerolstein, in the Wisper-Tal (p. 261). Other paths lead W. along the ridge from the Zange, passing *Stephanshausen* (1085 ft.; Kühler Grund, 3 R.) to (3 hrs.) Kammerforst (p. 263) or Johannisberg. All these routes are provided with finger-posts.

Before reaching (l.) **Hattenheim** (R.; Ress, on the Rhine, 15 R. from 3½, D. from 1½, P. from 5 *M*, with garden, very fair; wine at the Winzerverein; beer at Noll's), a village of 1400 inhab., with extensive wine cellars, we have a view of *Schloss Reichardtshausen*, with its large park. The Hallgarter Zange (see above) is 1¾ hr. distant.

A road leads inland from Hattenheim to the (2¼ M.) once celebrated Cistercian abbey of **Eberbach** (restaurant at the entrance), founded by St. Bernard of Clairvaux in 1131, and situated in a sequestered valley. The abbey, secularized in 1803, and now a state domain, was built at various periods from the 12th to the 14th century. The Romanesque Abbey Church, consecrated in 1186 and restored in 1868, contains a number of monuments, mostly of abbots of the 12-18th centuries. A splendid Gothic monument encloses the tombs of Gerlach (d. 1371) and Adolph II. of Nassau (d. 1474), Archbishops of Mainz; in the choir are two monuments by Hans Backoffen (p. 299). The *Library* and *Archives*, above the sacristy, probably occupy the original quarters of the abbots; and above the *Chapter House* is the early-Gothic *Dormitory*, altered in the 18th century. The *Refectory* was rebuilt in 1720. The lay brothers' house (W. wing) has been known as the *Abtbau* since the restorations of 1709. The *Infirmary* (so-called old church; to the E., beyond the brook), which is in the transition style, is now occupied by wine presses. The vaults below these buildings are used as wine cellars. Important wine-auctions take place here in May.

Close to the abbey is the celebrated **Steinberg** vineyard, 60 acres in area, which was planted by the monks of Eberbach and is enclosed by a wall. The wine produced is esteemed at least as highly as that of the Johannisberg. The **Bos** (880 ft.; an old word for hill), close to the monastery, commands a good view of the vineyard. — To the E., conspicuously situated on a hill, is the extensive *Eichberg Lunatic Asylum.*

Between Hattenheim and Erbach lie the islands of *Sandau*, connected with the left bank, and *Mariannen-Au*, or *Westphalensche Au*. To the left of the road between these villages is the *Marco-Brunnen* ('boundary-well'), near which are the vineyards yielding Marcobrunner, one of the most heady Rhenish wines, and chiefly belonging to Count Schönborn. The different-coloured posts indicate the limits of the various properties.

l. **Erbach** (R.; Engel, in the market-place, 6 R., with garden), mentioned in history as early as 980, is partly concealed from the steamer-passenger by the long island of Mariannen-Au. At the W. end of the village is *Schloss Reinhartshausen*, the property of Prince Frederick Henry of Prussia, containing good old and modern Italian and Netherlandish paintings, acquired from the collection

of Princess Marianne of the Netherlands (d. 1883; open on week-days from April to Oct., 10-6; adm. 1 *M*).

1. **Eltville** (S. & R.). — Hotels. *Reisenbach*, 12 R., *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, 10 R., both at the station, with restaurants. — *Burg Crass*, in the E. part of the town, on the Rhine, with a garden-restaurant. — The pier is 5 min. from the railway-station.

Motor Post to *Schlangenbad*, see p. 287.

Eltville or *Elfeld* (290 ft.), with 4190 inhab., large sparkling wine factories, and many villas, was known in the middle ages as *Altavilla* and was once the capital of the Rheingau. The German king Günther of Schwarzburg resigned his dignity here in 1349, when besieged and hard pressed by his opponent Charles IV. (p. 314). In the 15th cent. Eltville was often the residence of the Archbishops of Mainz, when they were at odds with the burghers of Mainz.

Near the pier are the old archiepiscopal tithe-houses of *St. Peter* and *St. Victor*, which now, like the *Martins-Turm*, the last relic of the town-gates, belong to Count Eltz. — The *Castle*, erected in 1332-50 by Baldwin, Archbishop of Trier, then administrator of the archbishopric of Mainz, was destroyed in 1635, with the exception of the keep, the bailey, and the moat. — The Gothic *Church*, built in 1353, contains a wall-tabernacle of the late 14th cent., a font of 1517, and several Renaissance tombs. On the outside wall, near the tower, is a Mount of Olives of 1520.

The *Lichtenstern House*, in the main street, is a notable Renaissance structure of 1680 (upper story rebuilt). — The *Frühmesserei* is designated by a tablet as the house where the brothers Bechtermüntze established a printing-press about 1460 (probably with the aid of their kinsman Gutenberg, p. 300).

On the island called the *Eltviller Au*, opposite the town, is a Schloss built in 1912, the property of the Countess Sierstorpf.

About 2½ M. to the N.W. of Eltville (omnibus twice daily in ½ hr.) lies the village of **Kiedrich** (538 ft.; Engel, very fair; Krone; Burg Scharfenstein), with some pretty half-timbered houses. The Gothic church of *St. Valentine* (14-15th cent.), restored in 1857-74, contains a late-Gothic lectern-screen, carved and painted stalls and sacrament house, richly decorated altars, and an elegant stone pulpit of 1493. The chapel of *St. Michael* was erected in 1440-44 in the ornate late-Gothic style and has been lately restored. Near Kiedrich is the *Gräfenberg*, one of the most celebrated vineyards of the Rheingau; it is crowned by the castle of *Scharfenstein* (view), which was erected by the Archbishops of Mainz at the close of the 12th cent. and dismantled in 1632 and 1682. The *Virchow-Quelle*, a mineral spring rising near Kiedrich, resembles the Wiesbaden springs, but its temperature is much lower (75° Fahr.). — Kiedrich is 1½ M. from Eberbach (p. 271) viâ Eichberg.

The following Walk of 2 hrs. may be recommended. The high-road is quitted 20 min. from Eltville, and the vineyards ascended by a foot-path to the left (partly closed during the vintage); on reaching the summit of the plateau, we turn again slightly to the left and reach in 25 min. the **Bubenhäuser Höhe** (880 ft.), commanding a view of the Rheingau, with the town of Eltville in the foreground. About 15 min. farther N., on the summit of the hill, is **Rauenthal** (856 ft.; Rheingauer Hof, 3 R.; Schöne Aussicht, 7 R.; Nassauer Hof, 12 R.; Winzerverein), a village

with a church of 1492, and celebrated for its wine. On the slope of the hill on the N. side of Rauenthal a shady path leads to Schlangenbad (p. 288) in 1 hr.

Beyond Eltville several more villas are passed, the most conspicuous of which are the *Villa Rheinberg* and the *Steinheimer Hof*, the last belonging to the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg.

l. **Niederwalluf** (S. & R.). — Hotels. *Schwan*, 6 R. at 4½ *M*, on the Rhine, with garden and view, much frequented by visitors from Mainz and Wiesbaden; *Weisser Mohr*, also on the Rhine, 10 R. — *Zur Schönen Aussicht* (owned by Kratz), at the station. — *Rheineck Sanatorium*, for nervous and other sufferers. — Motor-ferry to Budenheim (see below).

Niederwalluf, a place with 1550 inhab., mentioned as early as 770, lies at the mouth of the *Waldaffa* or *Walluf*, near the ancient E. boundary of the Rheingau (p. 269). — An attractive road leads hence to Neudorf (2½ M.; p. 287).

On the opposite bank of the Rhine is *Budenheim* (R.; p. 237), with several factories; above it rise the Lenneberg (p. 302) and the large Schloss of Herr von Waldthausen.

l. **Schierstein** (R.; 325 ft.; Hotel Drei Kronen; Kaiser Friedrich, 10 R.), an old village of 4880 inhab., with a sparkling wine factory and a winter-harbour, stands in the midst of a vast orchard. Tramway (No. 9) to Biebrich, see p. 277; motorbus to Wiesbaden, see p. 268. — About ¾-1 hr. inland is the ruin of *Frauenstein* (early 13th cent.), with the village of that name (Hotel zur Burg); ¼ hr. S.E. of the latter is the *Spitzer Stein* (835 ft.; p. 286), with an extensive view.

The steamer next passes the isle of *Rettbergs-Au*, opposite which lies Biebrich. In the distance is the Taunus.

l. **Biebrich** (S. & R.). — Inset *Plan* on Map, p. 268. — Hotels. *Nassau & Krone* (Pl. b), 8 R., P. 6-8 *M*, with a frequented view-terrace, near the pier and the tramway terminus; *Bellevue* (Pl. c), 3 min. above the pier, 18 R. at 3½, D. 1½, P. 6-8 *M*, well spoken of; *Grüner Wald* (Pl. d), plain. — *Café-Restaurant Bavaria*, Kaiser-Str. 34, near the railway. — River Baths on the Rettbergs-Au.

Tramways from the steamer-pier to Biebrich-Ost station, Wiesbaden, Mainz, and Schierstein (see p. 277).

Railway Stations. *Biebrich-West* (main station; p. 239), at the N.E. entrance of the Schloss Park; *Biebrich-Ost* (p. 302); and *Landesdenkmal* (p. 286).

Local Steamer to Mainz, see p. 289; pier below those of the large steamers.

Biebrich (280 ft.), a town of 21,260 inhab., with cement, aniline dye, tarred roofing, and other factories, iron foundries, etc., is the steamer-station for Wiesbaden. At the lower end of the town is the former *Residenz-Schloss* of the Dukes of Nassau, now in the possession of the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, a long baroque edifice, begun in 1704 and completed about the middle of the 18th century. The extensive **Schloss Park* contains a splendid chestnut avenue and other fine trees. The *Moosburg*, a miniature castle in the park,

built in 1806, occupies the site of the imperial palace of Biburk, where Louis the German resided in 874, and now houses the municipal museum (open on week-days in summer 9-1 & 2-5, Sun. 2-6, in winter 10-1 & 2-4, Sun. 2-4; adm. 50 pf.). In the S. part of the park, near the Schloss, is a small garden-café. Some way down the Rhine, a tablet on the garden-wall of a villa commemorates Richard Wagner, who composed the 'Meistersinger' here in 1862. — From Biebrich to Wiesbaden, see p. 285.

Above Biebrich lies *Amöneburg*, the first Hessian village and a manufacturing suburb of Mainz-Kastel. The steamer next passes between two islands, the *Ingelheimer Au*, now connected with the mainland by harbour-works, on the right, and on the left the *Peters-Au*, over which passes the Kaiser-Brücke (p. 285). On the Peters-Au the Emp. Louis the Debonair, son and successor of Charlemagne, expired in 840. His body was conveyed to Metz.

r. *Mainz*, see R. 39. The pier of the Dutch steamers is just below the Rhine bridge, that of the Cologne and Düsseldorf Co. a little above it (see Pl. E, 5; p. 288).

37. Wiesbaden.

Railway Station (Pl. D, E, 8), with frequented restaurant, in the S. part of the city. No hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. — The STEAMER STATION is at Biebrich (see p. 273; tramway No. 1, see p. 277).

Hotels (most of the first-class houses are magnificently equipped, with thermal and other baths, terraces, gardens, etc.). The so-called 'Bath Houses' ('Bad-Häuser') possess also special arrangements for patients (usually included in the pension-price). — The hotels Cecilie, Hohenzollern, and Astoria, which are omitted in the following list, are at present occupied by British troops. — Of the highest class: **Hotel & Badhaus Rose* (Pl. c; E, 4), Kranz-Platz 7-9, supplied with water from the Koch-Brunnen, an old-established house, 200 beds, 60 R. with baths, R. 6-12, B. 2, D. 4½, P. from 14 *M*, patronized by English and Americans; **Hotel & Badhaus Kaiserhof* (Pl. t; F, 6), Frankfurter Str. 17 and Viktoria-Strasse, with its own thermal spring, 160 R. (60 with baths) from 7½, D. 4, P. 12-15 *M*; **Hotel & Badhaus Nassauer Hof* (Pl. a; E, 4), Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz 3-4, supplied with water from the Spiegel-Quelle, 200 beds, 50 R. with baths, R. 8-12, D. 4½, P. 15-25 *M*; **Palast-Hotel & Badhaus* (Pl. n; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 5-6, supplied with water from the Koch-Brunnen, 180 beds, P. from 12 *M*; **Hotel & Badhaus Vier Jahreszeiten* (Pl. b; E, 4), Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz 1-2, with its own thermal spring, an old-established house, 120 beds, 25 R. with baths. — Also of the first class: **Quisisana* (Pl. q; F, 4), Park-Str. 5, a family hotel, 120 R. (30 with baths) from 5, D. from 4, P. from 14 *M*; **Hotel & Badhaus Wilhelma* (Pl. v; E, 4), Sonnenberger Str. 2, corner of Wilhelm-Strasse, supplied with water from the Spiegel-Quelle, 80 R. (30 with baths) from 5½, D. 3½, P. from 12 *M*; **Eden* (Pl. c; F, 4), Sonnenberger Str. 22, 120 beds, P. from 12 *M*; **Hotel & Badhaus Metropole* (Pl. u, E 6; Dutch owned), Wilhelm-Str. 10, supplied with water from the Koch-Brunnen, 220 beds, P. from 12 *M*, with the Carlton wine-restaurant (p. 276) **Regina* (Pl. f; F, 4), Sonnenberger Str. 26-28, 125 beds, P. from 9 *M*; **Oranien* (Pl. f; E, 5), Bierstadter Str. 2, a family hotel, 55 beds; **Fürstenhof* (Pl. u; F, 4), Sonnenberger Str. 32, 85 beds, P. from 9 *M*; **Park Hotel* (Pl. v, E 5; Dutch owned),

A
B
C
Nord-Friedhof
Volkspark
Nerobe
Nerotal
Leichenverbrennungshalle
Platz der Vier Jahreszeiten
Platz der Einheit
Festplatz
Walkenbruch
Nordfriedhof
Nordfriedhof
Nordfriedhof

Geograph. A

Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Wilhelm-Str. 26-28, 30 R.; **Imperial* (Pl. *i*; F, 4), Sonnenberger Str. 38, 50 beds; **Villa Royale* (Pl. *r*; F, 4), Sonnenberger Str. 11, 55 beds; **Hotel & Badhaus Victoria* (Pl. x; E, 6), Wilhelm-Str. 1, supplied with water from the Adler-Quelle, 65 R., P. from 12 ℳ; **Hotel & Badhaus Schwarzer Bock* (Pl. *b*; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 12, supplied with water from the Koch-Brunnen, 260 beds, P. from 10 ℳ.

With somewhat lower charges: **Hotel & Badhaus Hessischer Hof-Englischer Hof* (Pl. d; D, 4), Kranz-Platz 11, supplied with water from the Koch-Brunnen, 92 R. from 6, D. 3, P. from 10 ℳ; **Adler-Badhaus* (Pl. p; D, 4), Langgasse 42-44, supplied with water from the Adler-Quelle, 50 R. from 5, D. 2½, P. from 8½ ℳ; **Continental* (Pl. e; D, 4), Langgasse 36, supplied with water from the Adler-Quelle, 70 beds; **Hotel & Badhaus Bellevue* (Pl. y; E, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 32, supplied with water from the Koch-Brunnen, 75 beds, P. from 10 ℳ; **Hotel & Badhaus Römerbad* (Pl. m; D, 4), Kochbrunnen-Platz 3, supplied with water from the Koch-Brunnen, 80 beds, P. from 10 ℳ; *Westminster*, Rhein-Str. 4, near the Museum (Pl. E, 6), 35 beds, R. from 5, D. 2 ℳ; *Monte Carlo*, Sonnenberger Str. 52 (Pl. F, 4), 40 beds; *Hotel & Badhaus Kaiserbad* (Pl. *k*; E, 4, 5), Wilhelm-Str. 48, with its own thermal spring, 90 beds; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. w; D, 4), Langgasse 32, connected with the Kaiser-Friedrich-Bad (p. 282), 50 beds, with restaurant; *Bristol-Excelsior* (Pl. *g*; E, 3), Geisberg-Str. 3-4, 120 beds, with restaurant; *Nizza* (Pl. o; F, 6), Frankfurter Str. 28, 60 beds; *Hotel & Badhaus Goldener Brunnen* (Pl. *l*; D, 4), Goldgasse 10, with its own thermal spring, 100 beds, P. from 10 ℳ; *National*, Taunus-Str. 21 (Pl. D, 3), 40 beds; *Hotel & Badhaus Dom-Hotel* (formerly Westfälischer Hof), Schützenhof-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 4), 70 beds, P. from 10½ ℳ; *Hotel & Badhaus Pariser Hof*, Spiegelgasse 9 (Pl. D, E, 4), with its own thermal spring, 50 beds; *Silvana*, Kapellen-Str. 4 (Pl. D, 3), 40 beds, P. from 7½ ℳ; *Dahlheim* (Pl. *d*; D, 3), Taunus-Str. 15, 30 beds, with restaurant; *Hotel & Badhaus Goldenes Kreuz*, Spiegelgasse 6 (Pl. D, E, 4), with its own thermal spring, 90 beds, R. from 5 ℳ; *Hotel & Badhaus Spiegel*, Kranz-Platz 10 (Pl. D, 4), supplied with water from the Spiegel-Quelle, 100 beds, R. from 4½ ℳ; *Hotel & Badhaus Kranz*, Langgasse 56, near Kranz-Platz (Pl. D, 4), with its own thermal spring, 50 beds, R. from 5 ℳ (breakfast only); *Hotel & Badhaus Weisses Ross*, Kochbrunnen-Platz 2, near Kranz-Platz (Pl. D, 4), supplied with water from the Koch-Brunnen, 85 beds.

Plainer: *Hotel & Badhaus Weisse Lilien*, Häfnergasse 8 (Pl. D, 4), with its own thermal spring, 60 beds, P. from 9 ℳ; *Hotel & Badhaus Bender*, Häfnergasse 10 (Pl. D, 4), 30 beds; *Hotel & Badhaus Goldene Kette & Goldenes Ross*, Goldgasse 1 and 7 (Pl. D, 4), with its own thermal spring, 60 beds, P. from 8½ ℳ; *Hotel & Badhaus Zwei Böcke*, Häfnergasse 12 (Pl. D, 4), 80 beds; *Lindenhof* (Pl. A, 3), Walkmühl-Str. 61-63, outside the town, 45 beds.

Jewish houses: *Savoy & Badhaus zum Bären* (Pl. *s*; D, 4), Bären-Str. 3, 60 beds, P. from 9 ℳ; *Kronprinz* (Pl. l; D, 3), Taunus-Str. 46, 55 beds, P. from 9 ℳ; *Ritter*, Taunus-Str. 45 (Pl. D, 3), 40 beds.

The following hotels are frequented by passing travellers (all with restaurants): **Taunus-Hotel* (Pl. i; E, 6), Rhein-Str. 19, 100 R. from 6, D. 2½, P. 10 ℳ; **Grüner Wald* (Pl. k; D, 5), Markt-Str. 10, 100 R. from 5½, P. from 9 ℳ; *Union*, Neugasse 7 (Pl. D, 5), 30 beds; *Einhorn*, Markt-Str. 32 (Pl. D, 5), 45 beds; *Vogel*, Rhein-Str. 27, near the general post-office (Pl. E, 6), 40 beds. — Near the station. In Nikolas-Strasse: No. 1, *Hansa* (Pl. *q*; D, 6), 80 R. at 7, D. 2½, P. 12 ℳ, good; No. 43, *Central*, 80 beds; Nos. 16-18, *Reichspost*, 60 beds; No. 37, *Berg* (Pl. *h*; D, E, 7), 60 beds; Nos. 29-31, *Prinz Nikolas* (Pl. *p*; D, E, 7), 70 beds. *Neuer Adler*, Goethe-Str. 16 (Pl. D, 7), 40 beds.

Outside the town (adapted for summer quarters), all with restaurants and café-gardens: *Neroberg* (800 ft.; Pl. B, C, 1; p. 283), 50 beds, P. from 9 ℳ; *Wilhelmshöhe*, on the Bingert (p. 283), 10 min. above Sonnenberg; *Platte* (p. 284); etc.

Hospices (see p. xx). *Evangelisches Vereinshaus*, Platter-Str. 2 (Pl. C, 4), 60 R. from 3½, P. from 5½ ℳ; *Christliches Hospiz II.*, Oranien-Str. 53 (Pl. D, 6, 7), 30 beds; *Haus zu den Bergen* (for ladies), Lehr-Str. 11 (Pl. D, 3, 4), 12 beds; *Katholisches Hospiz zum Heiligen Geist*, Friedrich-Str. 24 (Pl. D, 5), 85 beds.

Pensions (mostly near the Kurpark, Pl. E F 4, 5). An arrangement should be made as to prices and the length of notice required. — Sonnenberger Strasse: No. 30, *Esplanade*, 20 beds, P. 7 ℳ; No. 34, *Winter*, 25 beds, P. from 6½ ℳ; No. 40, *Rupprecht*, 30 beds; No. 50, *Icke*, 35 beds, P. from 7½ ℳ. — Leberberg: No. 9, *Oranienburg*, 40 beds, P. 7-8 ℳ. — Garten-Strasse: No. 3, *Von der Heyde*, 25 beds; No. 5, *Violetta*, 25 beds, P. from 6½ ℳ; No. 8, *Eichelberg* (formerly Wenker-Paxmann), 40 beds, P. 6-8 ℳ; No. 24, *Olanda*, 10 beds. — Frankfurter Strasse: No. 6, *Mon Repos*, 35 beds; No. 22, *Humboldt*, 20 beds. — Paulinen-Strasse: No. 1, *Elbers*, 18 beds; No. 11, *Fortuna*, 35 beds; and many others.

Restaurants. **Kurhaus* (p. 280), with good wine, **Carlton* (Pl. u, E 6; p. 274), Wilhelm-Str. 6, **Foyer-Restaurant*, in the Staats-Theater (p. 280), all three first-class. — In the *Metropole*, *Europäischer Hof*, *Bristol*, *Taunus*, *Hansa*, *Grüner Wald*, *Prinz Nikolas*, *Hahn*, and other hotels mentioned on pp. 274, 275; *Lösch's Weinstube*, Spiegelgasse 4 (Pl. D, E, 4); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (Pl. D, E, 5; p. 282), entrance in Markt-Strasse, frequented as a beer-restaurant; *Mutter Engel*, Langgasse 52 (Pl. D, 4, 5); *Weinhaus Roland*, Luisen-Str. 14 (Pl. D, E, 6); *Poths*, Langgasse 7 (Pl. D, 4, 5); *Winkler's Vegetarian Restaurant*, Schiller-Platz 2 (Pl. D, 5), good. — Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese wines and liqueurs: *National Bodega*, Wilhelm-Str. 10 (Pl. E, 4, 5); *Mampe*, *Kahlbaum*, Spiegelgasse 3 and 5 (Pl. D, E, 4). — Garden-restaurants outside the town, see pp. 283-285.

Cafés. *Kurhaus* (p. 280); *Berliner Hof*, Taunus-Str. 1, corner of Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. E, 4); *Park-Café*, in the Park Hotel (Pl. v, E 5; p. 274) Wilhelm-Str. 26; *Orest*, Langgasse 34 (Pl. D, 5, 4). — **Confectioners** (also cafés). *Blum*, Wilhelm-Str. 46 (Pl. E, 4, 5); *G. A. Lehmann*, Wilhelm-Str. 48 (Pl. E, 4, 5); *Maldaner*, Markt-Str. 34 (Pl. D, 5).

Sanatoria (all of which receive convalescent patients also). *Dietenmühle* (Pl. G, 3; p. 283), Park-Str. 44, 80 beds; *Nero-Tal*, Nero-Tal 18 (Pl. B, C, 2), 60 beds; *Dr. Schütz*, Panorama-Weg 1 (Pl. G, 4), 45 beds; *Dr. Lubowski*, Garten-Str. 20 (Pl. E, F, 5), 25 beds; *Dr. Dornblüth*, Händel-Str. 15 (Pl. D, E, 1). — Besides these, there are several other establishments for affections of the stomach and eyes, morphinism, neuralgia, etc.

Visitors' Tax (after three days). Cards are obtained at the *Verkehrs-Bureau* in the Neue Kolonnade (Pl. E, 4). For a stay of not more than a week (including adm. to the Kurhaus, Koch-Brunnen, and Adler-Quelle), 10 ℳ, each additional member of the family 6 ℳ; Kurhaus only, 7 and 4 ℳ; Adler-Quelle and Koch-Brunnen only, 4 ℳ; for a stay of not more than 2 weeks, 20, 12, 14, 8, and 8 ℳ respectively; for a stay of not more than 3 weeks, 30, 18, 21, 12, and 12 ℳ respectively, and so on. — Day Tickets (Kurhaus), week-days 1, Sun. 1½ ℳ; for the Koch-Brunnen and Adler-Quelle, 50 pf. each.

Swimming Baths in the *Augusta-Victoria-Bad* (Pl. F, 6; p. 281; 1 ℳ) and in the Rhine, at Biebrich (p. 273).

Golf Course (9 holes) at the Chausseehaus (p. 285).

Theatres. *Staats-Theater* (Pl. E, 4; 'Grosses Haus'; entrance, see p. 280), for operas, plays, etc. (generally closed from July 1st to Aug. 15th); *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. D, 6; 'Kleines Haus'), Luisen-Strasse, for operettas, etc. — **Concerts** in the morning at the Koch-Brunnen, in the afternoon and evening in the Kurpark or Kurhaus.

Art Exhibitions. *R. Banger*, Luisen-Str. 9; *Aktuaryus*, Taunus-Str. 6; *Nassauischer Kunst-Verein*, in the Museum, see p. 278.

Cabs. Horse-cabs and motor-cabs with tariff posted up inside.

Tramways. **1** (yellow name-plates). From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Main Station; Pl. E, 8) either viâ Wilhelm-Strasse (Kurhaus) and the Koch-Brunnen to *Nero-Tal* (Pl. B, 1, 2; near the Neroberg railway) or viâ the Rondel (Pl. D, 8) and Adolfshöhe (p. 285) to *Biebrich* (p. 285). — **2** (red plates). From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 8) viâ Moritz-Strasse (Pl. D, 7, 6), Kirchgasse, and Kranz-Platz to *Sonnenberg* (p. 283). — **3** (blue plates). From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 8) viâ Schloss-Platz (Pl. D, 5) and Emser Strasse to *Lahn-Strasse* (Pl. A, B, 4) and thence to *Unter den Eichen* (Pl. A, 1; p. 284). — **4** (green plates). From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 8) viâ the Ring-Kirche (Pl. B, C, 6) to *Emser Strasse* (Pl. B, C, 4). — **5** (black plates). From the *Infantry Barracks* (Kasernen; Pl. B, 8) viâ the Ring-Kirche (Pl. B, C, 6) to the *Post Office* (Pl. E, 6). — **6** (white plates). From the *Kurhaus* (Pl. E, 4) viâ Wilhelm-Strasse, Kaiser-Strasse, the Main Station, Schlachthof, and *Kastel* (p. 303) to *Mainz* (Main Station; p. 288). — **7** (black plates). From *Dotzheim* (p. 286) viâ the Güterbahnhof (goods station; comp. Pl. A, 7, 8) and Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. E, 5, 4) to *Bierstadt* (p. 283). — **8** (black plates). From the *Post Office* (Pl. E, 6) viâ Langenbeck-Platz (Pl. F, 7) and Frieden-Strasse to *Erbenheim* (p. 342) or the *Süd-Friedhof* (comp. Pl. G, 8). — **9** (yellow and white plates). From *Schierstein* (p. 273) viâ *Biebrich* (along the bank of the Rhine, p. 274), *Amöneburg* (p. 274), and *Kastel* (p. 303), to the *Mainz Staidt-Halle* (p. 295).

Motorbus to Schlangenbad and Langenschwalbach, see p. 286; to Schierstein, see p. 268.

Post Office (Pl. E, 6), Rhein-Str. 25.

Travel Agencies. *Born & Schottenfels*, Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz 3, adjoining the Nassauer Hof (p. 274), agents for the White Star, Red Star, and American lines; *J. C. Glücklich* (Norddeutscher Lloyd), Wilhelm-Str. 56 (Pl. E, 4, 5); *L. Rettenmayer*, Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz 2 (Pl. E, 4), agents for the Cunard and Canadian Pacific lines; *Köln-Düsseldorfer Rheindampfschiffahrt* (see p. xviii), Gartenfeld-Str. 13 (Pl. E, 8), near the station; *Hamburg-America Line*, Kranz-Platz 5 (Pl. D, 4); *Mertz-Passage* (Royal Holland Lloyd), Wilhelm-Str. 20. — *Verkehrs-Bureau* (municipal inquiry office), Neue Kolonnade (Pl. E, 4).

English Church (*St. Augustine's*; Pl. E, 5), Frankfurter Str. 3.

English Newspaper. *The Cologne Post and Wiesbaden Times* (offices and bookshop at Sonnenberger Str. 20; Pl. E, F, 4) is published on Sun. and Thurs. under the auspices of the British Army of the Rhine.

Chief Attractions ($^1/_2$-1 day). New Museum (p. 278), Wilhelm-Strasse, Kurhaus (p. 280), Koch-Brunnen (p. 281), Neroberg (p. 283).

Wiesbaden (385 ft.), a town of 104,180 inhab., is situated at the S. base of the Taunus and has been celebrated as a watering-place for centuries. It lies, amid orchards and vineyards, in a wide basin, 1 hr. N. of the Rhine, surrounded by wood-clad heights and opening towards the S. Its warm springs, its mild climate (mean annual temperature 49° Fahr.; annual rainfall 23 inches), its attractive environs, its good hotels, and the great number of excellent medical establishments of every kind have made Wiesbaden one of the leading international spas of Europe. Its springs are especially beneficial in cases of rheumatism, gout, and nervous affections, as well as for chronic dyspepsia, intestinal complaints, and excessive obesity. The season lasts from April to October and is at its height in May and June. The springs, however, are frequented throughout the year. The hotels and bath-houses are adapting themselves more and more to winter-patients, and the charges are then lower. A considerable trade in wine is also carried on.

Wiesbaden, the Roman *Aquae Mattiacae*, was, with Hofheim and Höchst, one of the Roman forts to defend the frontier of the Main after the Battle of the Teutoburgian Forest (A.D. 9) and may have existed as such from the time of Drusus. It was already a considerable settlement in the beginning of the first century of our era (canabarii, see p. 290). This was probably destroyed by the Mattiaci in A.D. 69-70, but had again attained prosperity at the end of the century as the chief place of the *Civitas Mattiacorum*. In the reign of Domitian the Wiesbaden castellum was still one of the advanced defences of Mainz, but Hadrian removed the garrison (Cohors II. Rætorum) to the Saalburg (p. 335). Pliny (Hist. Nat. xxxi, 2) refers to the springs, the water from which retained its warmth for three days after having been drawn. — In the Frankish period and later 'Wisibada' appears as the capital of a district called 'Königssundra-Gau'. It was the capital of the Counts of Nassau-Idstein and Nassau-Usingen from 1355 onwards, and of the Duchy of Nassau from 1816 to 1866. In conformance with the Treaty of Versailles the town and district were occupied by French troops from Dec. 1918 to Jan. 1926, when they were succeeded by the British (comp. p. 67).

The *Railway Station* (Bahnhof; Pl. E, 8), a sandstone building with a roof of vivid green tiles and a clock-tower 131 ft. in height, was built from plans by Klingholz and opened in 1906. In front of it passes the new Ring-Strasse. To the left, in the Kaiser-Friedrich-Ring, is the *Landeshaus* (Pl. D, 8) or House of the Provincial Diet, completed in 1906. To the S. of this are the *Luther-Kirche*, by Pützer (1910), the *Gutenberg-Schule* (1905), and the Rom. Cath. *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche* (Pl. C, 8; 1912). The Kaiser-Friedrich-Ring is terminated by the Ring-Kirche (see p. 282).

Nikolas-Strasse and Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. E, 6, 7) connect the station with the old town. At the N. end of the latter street, to the right, is the ***New Museum** (Pl. E, 6), built by Theodor Fischer in 1913-15; the figure of Goethe in front of the entrance is by Hermann Hahn. The central part of the building contains art exhibitions (open Sun. 10-1, 1 ℳ) and the *Picture Gallery* (open Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10-1, Wed. and Fri. 3-5; free on Sun., Wed., and Sat., on other days 50 pf.; visitors are admitted to this and the other collections during unofficial hours for a charge of $2^1/_2$ ℳ per 1-5 persons). In the S. wing, to the right of the entrance, is the *Nassau Museum of Antiquities* (open Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 3-5, Wed. and Fri. 10-1; free on Sun., other days 50 pf.). The N. wing, to the left of the entrance, contains the *Natural History Collection* (adm. as for the picture-gallery).

From the entrance-hall, with a dome covered with gold mosaic, we proceed straight ahead and then to the right into the rooms containing varying exhibitions of the Nassauischer Kunst-Verein. To the left of the entrance-hall is the **Municipal Picture Gallery.**

Room 1. Italian pictures. — Room 2. German works of the 19th century: *Corinth*, *Feuerbach*, *Hölzel*, *Kalckreuth*, *Liebermann*, *Slevogt*, *Thoma*, *Trübner*, *Vodeker*, and *Weisgerber*. — Rooms 3, 5, and 6. Hermann Pagenstecher Collection (*Trübner*, *Schuch*, *Habermann*, etc.); medals and plaquettes in Room 6. — Room 4. *Von Jawlensky*, *Macke*, *Lehmbruck*. — Room 8. Sculptures by *Hensler*, *Lehmbruck*, and *Steeger*. —

Rooms 27-30. Kirchoff Collection (*Corinth, Liebermann*, etc.); water-colours by *Gross, Kokoschka, Nolde*, and *Rohlfs* in Room 27. — We return to Room 8 and proceed straight on into Rooms 9 and 10: Old Dutch Masters. — Room 11. *Lugo, A.* and *O. Achenbach, Braith, Baisch*, and *Weishaupt.* — Room 12. German paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries: *Master of the Holy Kinship and the Heisterbach Altar, Bartholomæus Bruyn* (Madonna with the pear, Visitation), *Hans von Kulmbach, Schäuffelein, Lucas Cranach*, and *Hans Ritter*, surnamed *Doering.* — Room 13. German pictures of the 18th century: *Angelica Kauffmann, Seekatz, Denner, Januarius Zick, W. von Kobell.* — Room 14. Old Italian (including *Jacopo del Sellaio*) and Spanish Masters. — Room 15. Contemporary German painters (*Kirchner, Eberz, Rohlfs*). — Room 16. Old Wiesbaden artists. — Room 17. *Jakob Becker.* — Room 18. *Lessing, A. Achenbach, Kilp.* — Room 19. *Burnitz, Scholderer, Thoma.* — Room 20. Contemporary Wiesbaden artists. — Room 21. *Hodler, Toorop, Curt Hermann, Voelcker, Caspar-Filser.*

To the right of the entrance-hall is the **Nassau Museum of Antiquities.**

Ground Floor. To the left of the ante-room, in Room II, is a copy of the *Mithraic Shrine*, excavated at Heddernheim (p. 331). The cult of Mithras, the Persian god of light, spread far and wide during the Imperial period; the revolving altar-slab represents the 'taurobolium' (Mithras sacrificing a bull). — Room IV contains *Roman Monuments.* Sections A and B: Soldiers' tombstones; Jupiter column (so-called giant column), erected in A.D. 221, from Schierstein (p. 273). Section C: Votive monuments, mostly from Wiesbaden. Section D (on the wall): Inscription in bronze-gilt letters, in honour of Caracalla (A.D. 213), from the fort on the Pfahlgraben at Holzhausen (p. 251). Sections E and F: Monuments from Heddernheim. Section G and H: *Mediæval Monuments*, with the tombs of Counts Diether III. (p. 250) and Diether IV. (d. 1315) of Katzenelnbogen. — Room V: Objects of the *Early Stone Age* from the Lahn valley. — Room VI: *Late Stone Age* (up to 1500 B.C.), including (in the central glass-case) stone axes, etc. — Room VII: *Bronze Age* and *Early Iron Age* (up to 500 B.C.), including a burial from Flörsheim (p. 303). — Room VIII: *Late Iron Age* (La Tène period); the show-case on the court-side contains the stock-in-trade of a travelling merchant (5th cent. B.C.), found near Langenhain in the Taunus.

On the staircase are Roman bridge-piles from Mainz, Coblenz, Höchst, and Heidelberg. — The Middle Floor contains further finds of the *Roman and Frankish Periods.* — Room XV: Objects illustrating the development of civilization in the Rhineland from the Birth of Christ to A.D. 300; pottery, glass, ornaments, bronze and iron implements; to the right, between the middle windows, a Roman bronze door from the old church of St. Alban at Mainz; triangular bronze tablet, with a relief of Jupiter Dolichenus, from Heddernheim. — Room XVI: Models and finds from the Roman *Pfahlgraben* (p. 335) in Nassau. — We return to Room XV, whence we enter Rooms XVII-XIX. *Wiesbaden in Roman Times.* In Room XVII, near the window, models of the castellum called the Heidenburg and the Roman thermæ discovered in 1903 near the Koch-Brunnen. In Room XVIII, early-Roman finds from Hofheim. — Rooms XX-XXII: Finds of the *Migration Period* (from the 2nd half of the 3rd till the end of the 5th cent.) and of the Franco-Merovingian period (6-8th cent.); in the middle of Room XX is the burial of a Frankish warrior. — Room XXIII. Models and views of *Old Wiesbaden.*

The Upper Floor contains the *Mediæval* and *Modern Collections.* Room XXVIII: Delft faience, porcelain, stoneware, glass, etc. — Rooms XXIX and XXX: *Ecclesiastical Antiquities:* stained glass; stone figure of a saint, from Eberbach (p. 271); crucifix from Walsdorf in the Taunus (12th cent.). — Room XXXI: Nassau *Porcelain and Faience* of the 18th and 19th centuries. — Rooms XXXII and XXXIII: Westerwald *Stone-*

ware. — Room XXXIV: Nassau *Costumes.* — Rooms XXXV and XXXVI: *Agricultural and Domestic Implements.* — Room XXXVII: Nassau *Iron Industry* (locks, mountings, stove-plates). — Rooms XXXVIII-XL: *Nassau in the Middle Ages;* ceramics and glass; weapons; instruments of torture (manacles, thumbscrews, etc.). — Room XLI: *Architectural Monuments* of Nassau (models and designs). — We return to Room XXXVIII and thence enter Rooms XLII and XLIII: Souvenirs of the *House of Nassau.* — Room XLIV: Souvenirs of the old *Nassau Troops.*

From the entrance-hall on the ground-floor we turn to the left into the **Natural History Museum.**

The ground-floor accommodates the *Mineralogical, Geological,* and *Palæontological Collections* (note the Sandberg collection of fossilized shells; remains of prehistoric animals from the Mainz Basin, the so-called Mosbach diluvial finds, and cave-finds from Steeden) and the *Botanical Collection.* — The middle floor contains *German Fauna,* especially from Hessen-Nassau. — On the upper floor are the *Foreign Fauna* (fine group of chimpanzees; the extinct quagga; collections of birds and shells).

The N. prolongation of Kaiser-Strasse is Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. E, 6-4), the main thoroughfare of the town, shaded with plane-trees and flanked with shops, hotels, and banks; it runs between the inner town (W.) and the pleasure-grounds (E.). To the right it is adjoined by Bismarck-Platz (Pl. E, 5, 6), with a bronze statue of *Bismarck,* by E. Herter (1898), and by the Anlagen, or public pleasure-grounds, of the Warmer Damm (Pl. E, 5), in which is J. Schilling's monument to *Emperor William I.* (1894). The house on the left (No. 24), erected by Zais in 1813-17 as a palace for the heir-apparent of the Duchy of Nassau, was afterwards used as a museum, and is now occupied by municipal authorities. The **State Theatre** (Pl. E, 4) was built in 1892-94 by Fellner & Hellmer (new foyer by Genzmer, 1902). The stage was burned down in March 1923, but was rebuilt by the end of the year. The main entrance is in the Neue Kolonnade, on the N. side. To the S. of the theatre stands a monument to *Schiller* by Uphues (1905), and to the E. are two columns of the old Kurhaus.

Towards the end of Wilhelm-Strasse lies Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz (Pl. E, 4), with a bronze statue of *Emperor Frederick III.,* by Uphues (1897). On the right is Kursaal-Platz (Pl. E, 4), embellished with flower-beds and flanked by spacious colonnades, which are occupied by shops.

The ***Kurhaus** (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1905-7 from the plans of Friedrich von Thiersch of Munich, is perhaps the most imposing structure of the kind in Germany. It is 420 ft. in length, while its widest part, in the middle, is 211 ft. deep and is surmounted by a dome 69 ft. in height. The W. façade, with its massive Ionic portico and unadorned wings, has been skilfully adapted to the pseudo-classical style of the colonnades, while the more elaborate E. façade, with its terraces and wing-pavilions, forms an appropriate transition to the grounds of the Kurpark. The interior is fitted up with great sumptuousness. Adm., see p. 276.

The Central Part of the Kurhaus is occupied by the *Promenade Hall*, the columns of which, of red Swedish granite with bases and capitals of bronze, contrast vigorously with the light-coloured walls of Italian and Belgian marble. The cupola is adorned with twenty figures of dancing women. — The South Wing contains the *Large Concert Hall*, with Corinthian columns, a coffered ceiling in blue and gold, elaborate ornamentation with numerous figures, gold lattice-work, and a Latin inscription in gold letters on the bluish-green frieze; the *Lounge* (Conversations-Saal), in the Louis XIV. style; the *Gaming Room;* the *Reading Room*; and (on the S. side) the *Garden Saloon* or Shell Room, with large arched windows, a mosaic of shells, charming reliefs by A. Storch, and frescoes by Fritz Erler. — In the North Wing are the *Small Concert Room*, which is modelled on the old Kursaal and contains the marble columns and the chandeliers with which it was adorned; the tasteful *Wine Restaurant*, with its panelling of light-coloured cherry-wood and its graceful columns and pilasters; and the *Beer Saloon*, the panelling and ceiling of which consist of majolica.

The ***Kurpark** (Pl. E, F, 4, G, 4, 3), with its large pond and fine old trees, is a favourite afternoon promenade. The fountain in the middle of the pond throws up a jet 100 ft. in height. In the open gardens is a good statue, by F. Schaper, of the author *Gustav Freytag*, who lived in Wiesbaden from 1879 till his death in 1895. — To the S.E. of the Kurpark lies the handsomest residential quarter of the town, with numerous attractive villas and gardens, especially in Park-Strasse, Rosen-Strasse, and Blumen-Strasse, and the *Augusta-Victoria-Bad* (Pl. F, 6; p. 276), erected in 1890-94.

At the N. end of Wilhelm-Strasse, on the right, behind the colonnade, is a bronze bust of the poet Friedrich von Bodenstedt (d. 1892 at Wiesbaden). From this point Sonnenberger Strasse (Pl. E, F, 4; comp. p. 283) leads E., passing between the Kurpark and the slope of the Leberberg, with its numerous villas. On the hill above Sonnenberger Strasse is the *Paulinen-Schlösschen* (Pl. E, 4), built in 1843 for Duchess Pauline, widow of Duke William of Nassau. — Taunus-Strasse (Pl. E, D, 4, 3), also beginning at the N. end of Wilhelm-Strasse, leads N.W., past the grounds of the Koch-Brunnen, towards the Nero-Tal (comp. p. 283). To the right diverges Geisberg-Strasse, off which opens the Dambach-Tal (Pl. E, 3), containing a monument to *Remigius Fresenius* (1818-97), founder of a famous chemical laboratory at Wiesbaden.

The grounds round the Trinkhalle at the **Koch-Brunnen** (Pl. D, E, 4; adm., see p. 276) are mainly resorted to in the morning. The spring, which rises below the pavilion, is the combined outpour of 15 hot springs, which rise within an area of a few square yards and yield about 5000 gallons per hour; from these the adjacent bath-houses are supplied. The water has a natural temperature of 150° Fahr. and contains .876 % of solid matter, chiefly chloride of sodium. In addition to the Koch-Brunnen, there are no fewer than 31 springs at Wiesbaden, the chief of which are the Schützenhof-Quelle and the Adler-Quelle (p. 282).

Langgasse (Pl. D, 4, 5), which issues from Kranz-Platz (Pl. D, 4), behind the Koch-Brunnen, and the first cross-street to the left, the Untere Webergasse (leading to Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz, p. 280), are the main streets of the old part of the town. On the slope of the Heidenberg, to the W. above the Langgasse, stretches the so-called *Heidenmauer* ('heathens' wall'; Pl. D, 4), a line of Roman masonry, 16 ft. high and 9 ft. thick. It was probably part of the defences erected under Diocletian about A.D. 300. The walk along the wall and the gateway were reconstructed in 1902, when the street was being made. The municipal **Kaiser-Friedrich-Bad,** hard by, to the N., was built in 1910-13 from the plans of A. O. Pauly. This establishment possesses excellently equipped baths of every description and is open for inspection on week-days 3-4 (50 pf.). The *Adler-Quelle*, rising in a pavilion at the entrance of the forecourt, has a temperature of 140° Fahr. and yields 1948 gallons per hour.

The **Schloss** (Pl. D, 5), on the W. side of Schloss-Platz, was built by Goerz in 1837-40 for Duke William of Nassau and renovated in 1883. Emp. William II. often stayed here for a few days in May. The palace is now the property of the Prussian state and is partly occupied by British troops. In front of it is a bronze statue, by Schott (1908), of *Prince William I. of Orange* (p. 169). Adjacent is the *Wilhelms-Heilanstalt*, a military hospital erected in 1868-71 and now used by the British.

Opposite the palace stands the **Rathaus** (Pl. D, 5), erected in 1884-87 by G. von Hauberrisser in the German Renaissance style. On the balcony above the flight of steps are four statues representing civic virtues. In the basement is the Ratskeller (p. 276). — The *Markt-Kirche* (Evangelische Kirche; Pl. E, 5), a red-brick church of 1853-62, has five towers (the principal nearly 300 ft. high). The adjacent *Girls' School* was built by Genzmer in 1898-1901.

The *Waterloo Monument* in Luisen-Platz (Pl. D, 6) commemorates the Nassovians who fell in the struggle with Napoleon in 1815. On the N. side of this square stands the Roman Catholic *Church of St. Boniface*, built in 1844-49, and containing pictures by E. von Steinle and Rethel. — In Rhein-Strasse, which runs past Luisen-Platz on the S., are (left) the *Nassau State Bank*, built in 1916, and (right) the *Nassau State Library* (Landesbibliothek; Pl. D, 6), completed in 1913, with a statue of Gutenberg in front of the entrance. The library contains 205,000 printed books, including a portion of an astronomical calendar (1447; the earliest printed work by Gutenberg to which a date can be assigned) and the Mainz Catholicon (1460), and several valuable MSS. The Protestant *Ring-Kirche* (Pl. B, C, 6), a noteworthy edifice by Otzen, was built in 1892-94 (verger, An der Ringkirche 3). — From this point the Kaiser-Friedrich-Ring leads in a crescent back to the railway-station (p. 278).

Geogr. Anstalt von

The *Old Cemetery* (Alter Friedhof; Pl. C, 3) contains the mausoleum of the Duchess Pauline (d. 1856; p. 281), with sculptures by F. Drake, and other monuments. — *North Cemetery*, see p. 284. — The *South Cemetery* (Süd-Friedhof), with a crematorium, is on the road to Erbenheim (tram No. 5, see p. 277).

Environs of Wiesbaden.

By following Sonnenberger Strasse (Pl. E, F, 4; tramway No. 2, see p. 277) and footpaths skirting the *Rambach*, and passing the *Dietenmühle* sanatorium (Pl. G, 3; p. 276; café), we reach (1/2 hr.) the pretty village of *Sonnenberg* (Hotels Nassauer Hof, Sonnenberger Hof). To the right, halfway up the hill, is a Rom. Cath. church; a little to the S. the *Wilhelmshöhe* (restaurant and view). Farther on, to the left, near the tram-terminus, is a castle, which once belonged to the Counts of Nassau and was destroyed by the French in 1689 (tavern). The tower commands a pretty view. From the ruins a road leads N.E. to the (20 min.) *Bingert* (928 ft.; view), which is marked by three trees. — Higher up the valley is the *Stickel-Mühle*, a garden-restaurant, a little beyond which is the charmingly situated village of *Rambach* (770 ft.; Hotel zum Taunus, 6 R.).

From Rambach we may ascend (1 hr.) the *Kellerskopf* (1555 ft.; rfmts.; view-tower, 10 pf.), which rises to the N. The descent may be made to (3/4 hr.) Niedernhausen (p. 342).

The old tower on the *Bierstadter Warte* (702 ft.), 1/2 hr. E. of Wiesbaden, also commands an extensive view of the Rheingau and the Taunus; close by is a garden-restaurant. About 1/4 hr. farther on is *Bierstadt* (Restaurant zum Taunus), a village of 4240 inhab., the terminus of tramway No. 7 (p. 277).

The most popular open-air resort near Wiesbaden is the Nero-Tal (Pl. B, C, 2, 1), with its pleasure-grounds, villas, and views of the Greek Chapel and the vineyards of the Neroberg. The beginning of the valley is marked by a Franco-Prussian war monument (1909; Krieger-Denkmal; Pl. C, D, 2, 3). The tramway (No. 1, p. 277) follows the street skirting the N. margin of the *Herzogin Elisabeth Park*. The terminus adjoins the *Café-Restaurant Nerotal* (Pl. B, 2) and the station of the *Neroberg Cable Tramway* (tram every 1/2 hr. in summer; up 30 pf., down 10 pf.).

The road to the Neroberg ascends to the Platter-Strasse, passing a large quarry and the insignificant Leichtweiss Cave (p. 284). Walkers take 1/4 hr. from the tram terminus by a steep zigzag path and the pleasant 'Philosophenweg'. The ***Neroberg** (800 ft.; Pl. B, C, 1), a favourite resort, is surmounted by a hotel-restaurant (p. 275) and by a tower affording a view of the Taunus, with the Rhine valley and the Odenwald to the S.E., the towers and bridge of Mainz to the S. (beyond the Biebrich water-tower). The whole hill is covered with beeches, interspersed with a few gnarled old oaks.

To the S.E., a few minutes below the summit, is situated the **Greek Chapel** (Pl. C, 1; 607 ft.), erected as a mausoleum for the

Duchess Elizabeth Mikhailovna (d. 1845), the first wife of Duke Adolph of Nassau. This is reached from the Nerobergbahn tramway halt in 10 min.; but other routes (20-25 min.) lead by Kapellen-Strasse (Pl. D, 3, 2), lined with villas, or through the Dambach-Tal (p. 284; Pl. E, D, 3, 2). The chapel has five domes, all gilded and surmounted by Russian double crosses. The highest cross is 180 ft. from the ground.

The interior is entirely of marble. A rich altar-screen (iconostasis), with figures of saints on a gold ground, painted in Russia, separates the body of the chapel from the choir, to which the priests alone have access. The monument of the duchess, by Emil Hopfgarten (d. 1856), is reminiscent of Rauch's tomb of Queen Louise at Charlottenburg. Adm. 50 pf., the keeper, who is usually at hand, lives near the Russian cemetery, a little to the N.

Pleasant walks extend past the reservoir and the (35 min.) *Trauerbuche* to the (1¼ hr.) Platte. Other paths lead to the *Speerershopf* (¼ hr.), to the *Leichtweiss Cave* (p. 283), and past the *Melibokus Oak* to the former *Bubnholz* sanatorium (now the Rom. Cath. *Antonius Heim*), on the Idstein road.

The **Platte** (1657 ft.) is a conspicuous hill to the N. of Wiesbaden, with a shooting lodge, built in 1824 and now municipal property. In the interior is a fine collection of antlers. Inn adjacent. Besides the above-mentioned footpath and the Nero-Tal road, the Platte is reached by Platter Strasse (Pl. A, 1), which passes the Old and North Cemeteries (1½ hr.).

The road ('Hafner Strasse') continues N. through the woods via the (1 hr.) village of *Neuhof*, on the high-road from Langenschwalbach to Idstein, to the (¾ hr., right) scanty remains of a Roman fort, known as the *Zugmantel*, the numerous finds made here are now in the Saalburg Museum (p. 335). Beyond the fort we reach the Pfahlgraben (p. 335), which here attains a height of nearly 1640 ft. On the right diverges a road to (¾ hr.) *Ehrenbach* (p. 309; Idstein station, p. 312). From the Zugmantel to Langenschwalbach, see p. 282. From the Platte to Sonnenberg via the Hohe Kanzel, see p. 342.

By the terminus of tramway No. 3 (p. 277) is the popular resort known as **Unter den Eichen** (Pl. A, 1; garden-restaurant). Hard by, in the wood, are the *North Cemetery* and a sun-bathing place. To the W. is the charmingly situated *Augusta Victoria Pavilion*. Thence we may walk through the *Adams Tal* to the (¼ hr.) *Waldhäuschen* (plain garden-restaurant), and the (10 min.) *Fish-Breeding Establishment* ('Fischzucht', restaurant). We may return by Platter Strasse, or, crossing this road, through the *Kiefernwald* (pine-wood), the pretty *Rabengrund*, and the Nero-Tal.

About ¼ hr. W. of Wiesbaden, to the right of the old Schwalbach road (tramway to the Chausseehaus), lies the nursery of *Mechtal* (Pl. A, 1), founded in 1856 by Adolph of Nassau, King of Germany, and his consort Imma of Limburg, and dissolved in 1866, near by is the Klarenthal plateau (p. 286). A little further up is a building formerly used as a *Pheasantry* (Fasanerie), with an old park. Beyond it is the *Schützenhof*, a large garden-restaurant. From the Fasanerie a woodland path leads to the (⅛ hr.) Chausseehaus.

The railway-stations of **Chausseehaus** (950 ft.; golf-course, see p. 276), named after a forester's house 10 min. above it (with the *Erholungsheim Taunusblick*), and of *Eiserne Hand* (comp. p. 286) are starting-points for various delightful walks. Between the two stations, ½ hr. N. of the Chausseehaus, rises the *Schläferskopf* (1483 ft.), and 1 hr. N.W. of the Chausseehaus is the *Hohe Wurzel* (2014 ft.), both with view-towers.

From the Chausseehaus to Schlangenbad, 3½ M. (motorbus, see p. 286). At the Hotel Taunusblick the road diverges to the left from the old Schwalbach road, and thence ascends to the W. through woods and meadows, with fine views of the Rhenish plain After passing *Schloss Hohenbuchau*, on the right, we reach the village of **Georgenborn** (1188 ft.). A few minutes beyond the village, to the left, is the *Hotel Hohenwald* (20 R.), with a view-terrace. Thence a footpath diverges to the right for the Hohe Wurzel (see above). The road makes a wide bend (short-cuts should be avoided) past the *Empress Augusta Pavilion*, with a view of Rauenthal and Schlangenbad, down to *Schlangenbad* (p. 288).

Biebrich (p. 273; 3 M. to the S.) is reached from Wiesbaden viâ Biebricher Strasse (Pl. D, 8), with its chestnut avenue, which is continued beyond the Adolfshöhe by Wiesbadener Allee (comp. the inset Plan on the Map of the Rheingau, p. 268; tramway No. 1, p. 277). At the end of Biebricher Strasse lie the *Adolfshöhe* and *Rheinhöhe*, two garden-restaurants. To the left, at the railway-crossing (Landesdenkmal station, p. 286), is the *Biebrich Water Tower*. Beyond the crossing, to the right, are the Richard-Wagner-Anlagen (pleasure-grounds) and the *Landesdenkmal* (Provincial Monument; Pl. 2; 1909; extensive view), with a bronze statue of Duke Adolph of Nassau (by F. Gerth). The sparkling wine ('Sekt') factory of *Henkell & Co.*, opposite the monument, is a modern building by P. Bonatz (1908-9; visitors admitted on week-days 9-12 and, except Sat., 2-3.30). Those who use the tramway should alight at the 'Schloss-Park' halt and walk through the park to the Rhine (¼ hr.).

From Wiesbaden to the *Feldberg*, see p. 340. — Railway from Wiesbaden to *Langenschwalbach* and *Limburg*, see R. 38; to *Ehrenbreitstein* (for Coblenz), see R. 33; to *Mainz*, see below; to *Niedernhausen* (for Limburg), see p. 342; to *Frankfurt*, see R. 40a. — Steamer (from Biebrich) to *Bingen* or *Mainz*, see R. 36.

From Wiesbaden to Mainz.

6¼ M. Railway in 14-17 minutes. — Tramway (Nos. 6 & 9, see p. 277) in ½-¾ hr. — Local steamer in summer from Biebrich (see above).

The train passes (2 M.) *Biebrich-Ost* (p. 302) and then crosses the Rhine and the isle of Peters-Au (p. 274) by the *Kaiser-Brücke*. This bridge, built after designs by Schwechten and opened in 1904, is 1000 yards long and spans the river at a height of 31 ft. above high-water mark. Amöneburg (p. 274) lies below the bridge on the right bank. — 6¼ M. *Mainz* (Main Station), see p. 288.

38. Langenschwalbach and Schlangenbad.

1. From Wiesbaden to Limburg viâ Langenschwalbach.

Railway to (15 M.) *Langenschwalbach* in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 20 pf.). As far as Dotzheim an alternative route is offered by tramway No. 7 (p. 277). — From Langenschwalbach to (21 M.) Limburg in 1½ hr. (fares 2 ℳ 50, 1 ℳ 70 pf.). The quickest railway route (2-2½ hrs.) from Wiesbaden to Limburg is viâ Niedernhausen (change; p. 342). — Comp. Map, p. 268.

Motorbus (in summer only) from Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz at Wiesbaden (p. 274; Pl. E, 4) viâ Chausseehaus (p. 285) and Schlangenbad (p. 288) to Langenschwalbach, thrice daily in 55 minutes.

Wiesbaden (Main Station), see p. 274. — 1¼ M. *Landesdenkmal* (p. 285). To the left we have a view of Mainz and the plain of the Rhine. To the right are the Neroberg and the Platte. — 3¾ M. *Dotzheim* (635 ft.), with a machine-factory. About 1 hr. W. is the Spitzer Stein (p. 273). The line now leads through woods. — 6¼ M. *Chausseehaus* (950 ft.), see p. 285. — 8¾ M. *Eiserne Hand* (1390 ft.; railway restaurant, with garden), on the top of the Taunus, whence we may walk N.E. to the Platte (p. 284) viâ the *Altenstein* (1643 ft.) in 1¼ hr., S.W. to the Hohe Wurzel (1¼ hr.; p. 285), or S. to the Schläferskopf (p. 285). — The line descends into the valley of the *Aar*. 10½ M. *Hahn-Wehen* (1140 ft.; Hotel Sonne; Taunus; Tannenburg, ¼ hr. S.), with several factories. — 11¼ M. *Bleidenstadt*.

15 M. **Langenschwalbach.** — The Railway Station (940 ft.) is about 1 M. from the Kurhaus, on the road descending the Schwalbach valley. Motorbuses and carriages await the trains.

Hotels (most of them closed in winter). **Alleesaal*, Neue Str. 1, with a large shady garden, 80 R.; *Métropole*, Reit-Allee 2, also with garden, 200 R. from 4, D. from 2, P. from 8 ℳ; **Herzog von Nassau*, Neue Str. 6-8, 100 R. from 7, D. 4, P. from 10 ℳ, with garden; **Victoria*, Neue Str. 2, 40 R. from 4, D. 2-3, P. 7-10 ℳ; *Taunus* (Jewish), Brunnen-Str. 45, 30 R.; *Wagner*, Coblenzer Str. 20, 32 R. from 3, D. 1½, P. from 7 ℳ; *Berliner Hof*, Brunnen-Str. 33, 24 R.; *Britannia*, 25 R. — Some of the Lodging Houses ('Kurhauser'; with or without board) are very comfortably fitted up.

Restaurants (besides those in the hotels first mentioned above). **Kurhaus*; *Malepartus*, Brunnen-Str. 43, *Löwenburg*, Brunnen-Str. 4, *Weidenhof*, Kirch Str. 2, these three with bedrooms also.

Post Office, Rhein-Str. 1.

Motor Post viâ Hahn-Wehen (see above) to Idstein (p. 342), 18 M., in 1 hr.

Baths. *Stahlbadehaus* (chalybeate baths; 2½ ℳ), Brunnen-Str. 20; *Moorbadehaus* (mud baths; 7 ℳ), Park Str. 10. — Visitors' Tax for 10 days 15 ℳ, for 3 weeks or more 30 ℳ (in May and September 10 and 20 ℳ respectively; reduction for families); day ticket 1 ℳ, adm. to the Kurhaus 30 pf. — Band in the morning at the Wein-Brunnen, in the afternoon and evening at the Kurhaus.

Golf Course (9 holes), see p. 287.

English Church (*Christ Church*), Frankfurter Strasse.

Langenschwalbach, or *Schwalbach* (1043 ft.), with 3155 inhab., situated in a side-valley of the Aar and surrounded by woods and

meadows, rivalled Spa as a fashionable watering-place in the 17th and 18th centuries. The water (48-53° Fahr.), strongly impregnated with iron and carbonic acid, is used both internally and externally and is especially efficacious in anæmia, heart disease, and female complaints.

The two principal springs, the *Stahl-Brunnen* in one of the valleys, and the *Wein-Brunnen* in the other, are separated by a low ridge laid out with pleasure-grounds. The *Kurhaus*, with a restaurant, a reading-room, etc., situated between the two valleys, is the chief rendezvous of visitors. Farther up, beyond the pond near the Wein-Brunnen, there are several lawn-tennis courts, the *Moorbadehaus* (mud baths), and (farther on) the golf-course.

Walks to the (1/4 hr.) *Paulinenberg;* the *Platte* (1330 ft.), the summit of which, with a fine view, may be reached in 15-20 min. more; and the *Braunichsberg*, with a pavilion commanding a view of the town and the valley of the Aar. — From Langenschwalbach the high-road leads to (1 1/2 hr.) *Schlangenbad* (p. 288); the top of the intervening saddle may also be reached by a shady path through woods. — From Langenschwalbach station a path (marked by black lozenges) leads N.E. via the Zugmantel (p. 284) and Ehrenbach (p. 284) to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Idstein* station (p. 312; motor post, see p. 286).

A road, known as the 'Bäder-Strasse', leads via *Kemel* (1696 ft.), *Holzhausen an der Haide* (p. 251), *Singhofen* (Hotel Goldener Brunnen, plain), and *Nassau* (p. 160) to (23 1/2 M.) *Ems* (p. 157). Short of Nassau we have a splendid view of the Mühlbach valley. — High-road down the Wisper valley to Lorch (20 1/2 M.; 7 hrs.' walk), see p. 261.

The railway continues to follow the valley of the Aar. — 15 1/2 M. *Adolphseck* (Otto's inn), with a ruined castle (1355). — 18 1/2 M. *Hohenstein* (780 ft.; Burg Hohenstein, 40 R., very fair), with the imposing remains of a castle destroyed in 1647, a stronghold of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen (p. 251) in the 12th century (rfmts.). — 26 3/4 M. **Zollhaus** (Hotel zur Eisenbahn), with a cement-factory and the Johannis-Brunnen, is the junction for Nastätten (p. 251), whence lines run to St. Goarshausen and Braubach. The castle of Hohlenfels (p. 253) lies 3/4 hr. W. About 25 min. S.E. is *Burgschwalbach* (Pension Schnabel, 20 R.), with the ruins (rfmts.) of a regularly-built castle (1368-71) of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen. — 28 M. *Hahnstätten* (465 ft.), with iron-ore deposits. — 31 M. *Flacht.* To the right is the ruin of *Ardeck* (1395). — 33 1/2 M. *Diez*, see p. 162. — 36 M. *Limburg*, see p. 162.

B. From Eltville to Schlangenbad.

5 M. Motor Post in 25 minutes. — Walk from Eltville to Schlangenbad, see p. 272.

Eltville, see p. 272. — 1 3/4 M. *Neudorf* (495 ft.; Hotel Krone), in the valley of the *Waldaffa*. Road to Niederwalluf, see p. 273. — About 2/3 M. farther on the road to the village of *Rauenthal* (1/4 hr.; p. 272) diverges to the left. To the right lies *Tiefenthal* (inn), an ancient convent (1173), suppressed in 1803.

5 M. **Schlangenbad.** — Hotels, most of them closed in winter (between the middle of June and the middle of Aug. rooms must be engaged beforehand). *Staatliche Kurhäuser (owned and managed by the provincial government of Hessen-Nassau): *Neues Kurhaus*, with pretty terraces and an elegant restaurant, 128 R., P. from 6 *M*; *Mittleres Kurhaus*, P. from 5 *M*, *Unteres Kurhaus*, and *Schweizerhaus*. — **Victoria & Grüner Wald*, 80 R. from 4½, D. 2½, P. from 7½ *M*, **Kaiserhof*, 24 R. from 4, D. from 2½, P. from 6½ *M*, both in Rheingauer Strasse, near the Kurhäuser. — Plainer (all with restaurants): *Pension Waldfrieden*, on the Wiesbaden high-road, at the edge of the forest, 25 R.; *Hessischer Hof* (formerly Pariser Hof), Rheingauer Str. 15, 36 R.; *Rheingauer Hof*, 5 R., *Felsenburg*, 6 R., both in Mühl-Strasse. — Numerous private hotels and lodgings.

Visitors' Tax for the season 35, for 4 weeks 25, for 10 days 15 *M*. — Baths, 3 *M*. — Band generally thrice daily.

Motorbus to Wiesbaden or Langenschwalbach, see p. 286.

Schlangenbad (1027 ft.), charmingly situated in a narrow green and wooded valley, belongs to the group of so-called 'indifferent' springs, while it is also valued for the ozone of its pine-woods. Schlangenbad takes its name from the harmless snake (Coluber longissimus) which is occasionally found here but is really native to S. Europe. The nine springs (82-89° Fahr.) are admirable for nervous affections, female complaints, and diseases of the digestive organs. The *Neues Kurhaus*, with social rooms and 22 baths, built in 1912-13, occupies the site of one erected in 1694 by the Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Cassel; the *Mittleres Kurhaus* (18 baths) dates from 1764; the *Unteres Kurhaus* (21 baths) was built in 1865-68. The *Schlangen-Quelle* and *Marien-Quelle* are used for drinking.

Walks (comp. also Map, p. 283). To the *Wilhelmsfelsen* (35 min. E.); viâ the hotel-restaurant *Hohenwald* (p. 285) and *Georgenborn* to the Chausseehaus, see p. 285; S.E. to the *Grauer Stein* (1115 ft.; 1 hr.) and *Frauenstein* (p. 273); N.E. to the *Hohe Wurzel* (p. 285); W. to the *Wilde Frau*, a group of rocks; and S.W. viâ the *Hansenkopf* (1624 ft.) and the *Rheingaublick* to the *Hallgarter Zange* (p. 271; 2½ hrs.).

39. Mainz.

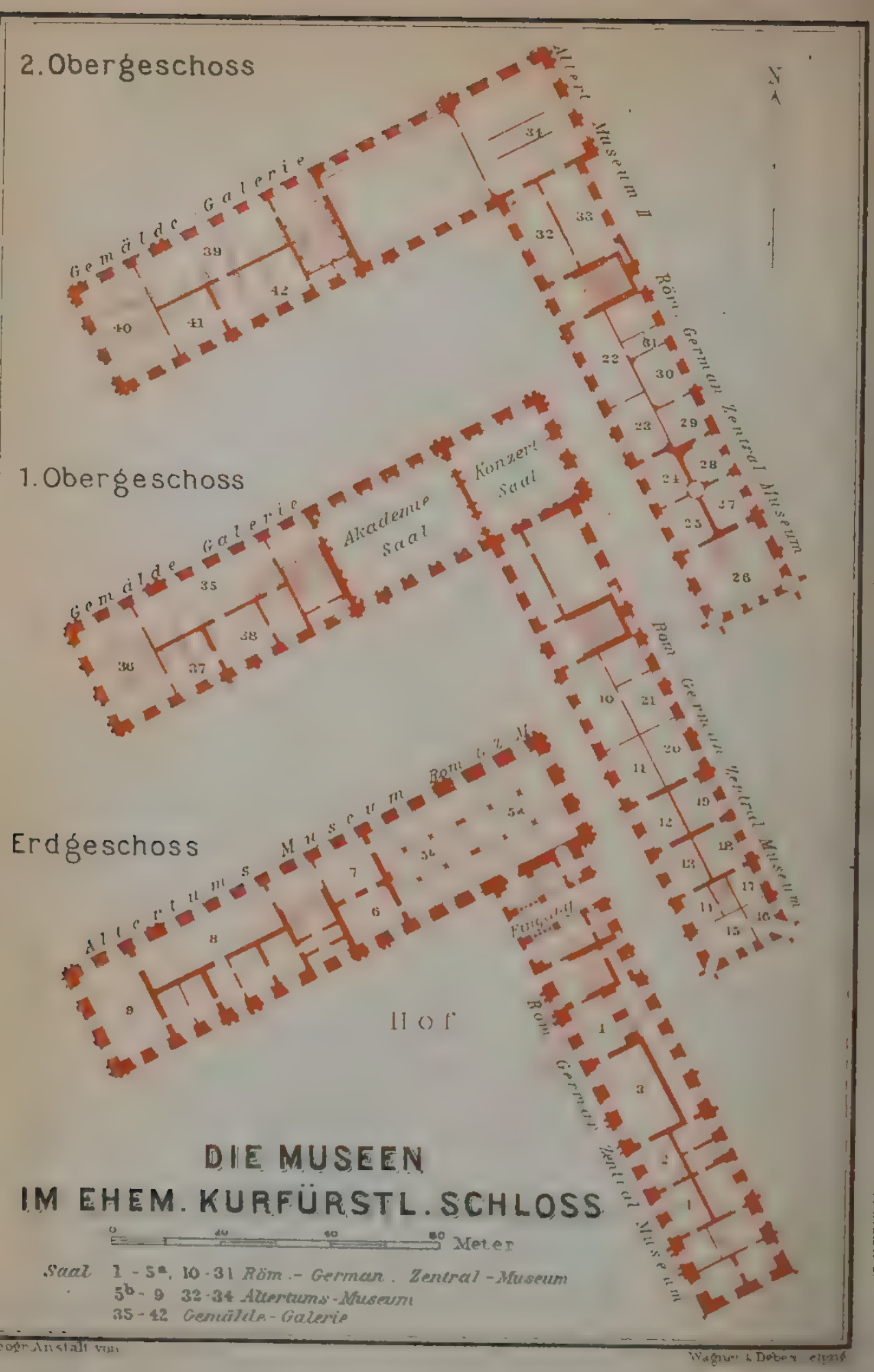
Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, F, 1; restaurant), for lines in all directions, except for the Railway on the Right Bank, the stations for which are *Mainz-Kastel* (p. 303) and Wiesbaden. The station of *Mainz-Süd* (Pl. A, 3), connected with the Main Station by a tunnel (1305 yds. long) under the Kästrich and the citadel, is chiefly for local traffic. — The **Steamer Piers** are near the Rhine bridge (Pl. E, 5).

Hotels (a number of hotels, which are not mentioned in the following list, are occupied by the French military authorities). Near the Main Station. *Central* (Pl. d; F, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 8, with restaurant, 50 R. from 4, P. from 10 *M*, well spoken of; *Mainzer Hof* (Pl. c; E, F, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 8, corner of Parcus-Strasse, good; *Bahnhofs Hotel* (Pl. e; F, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz 6, with wine-restaurant, 30 R. from 4, B. 1½ *M*; *Taunus* (Pl. i; E, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 17, with restaurant, 40 R. from 4 *M*; *Rheingauer Hof* (Pl. t; F, 2), Schott-Str. 35, 45 R. — *Pfeil & Continental* (Pl. f; E, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 15, corner of Parcus-Strasse, 32 R.; *Richter's Eisenbahn Hotel* (Pl. s; E, 2), at the right station-exit, 25 R.; *Terminus* (Pl. r; E, 2), Alice-Strasse, plain.

Maßstab 1:34200
0 400 600 800
Meter
Zahlbach
Römer-Kastell
Xaverihild
Römerstraße
Kastell-Friedhof
Römische Begräbnisplätze
Mainzer Friedhof
Schützenhof
Wallgraben
Stahlhof
Landwehrweg
Kranzplatz
Kasernen
Kaserne
Zitadelle
Südbf.
Stadtpark
Neuer Hafen
Rheinbrücke
Eisenbahnbrücke
Main-Spitze
Maar Aue
Bahnhof KASTEL
Hechtsheim
Worms, Weisenau
Hauptbahnhof
Lichtspielhaus
Konservenfabrik
Hartmühle
Wasserturm
Mundtrians Versuchsanstalt
Zollhafen
Allgemeiner Hafen
Ingelheimer Aue
Peters-Aue
Werft
Kaserne
Mainz
RHEIN

eograph Anst von

Rechtsheim
Finthen
F
G
Alexanderstr.
Mombacher Str.
Güter-Bahnhof
Haupt-Bahnhof
Post
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring
Münster-K.
Kasernen
Münsterplatz
Dom
Rheinbahn
Rheinstr.
Bopp
Bopp-Str.
Jacksti.
Hauptpost
St. Bonifazius Kirche
Regierung
Gewerbe Schule
Garten-Pl.
Real-Gymn.
Schüler Schule
Leibnitzstr.
Hindenburg-Str.
Volksbad
Festungs-Bauhof
Kaserne
Frauenlob Platz
Konzerthaus der Liedertafel
Reichsbank
Forsterstr.
St. Joseph Kirche
Kaserne
Christus
Gymnasium
Friedrich-Str.
Kaiser Justiz-Geb.
Naturhist. Mus.
Peters-Pl.
St. Peter
Ernst-Ludwigs-Pl.
Ober-Real- u. Bürgerschule
Rez.-Schule
Schloss (Museum)
Zeughaus
Deutsches Haus
Stadt-Bibliothek
Real-Gymn.
Schlosstor
Kaisertor
Brückenkopf
promenade
Rheinufer
Rhein-Dampfschiff-Landungsbrücke
Rheinbrücke
Niederländischer Hafen
Boot u. Bahnbetr.
RHEIN
E
Kastel
F
G
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


2. Obergeschoss
Gemälde Galerie
Albert Museum II
Röm. Germ. Zentral Museum
1. Obergeschoss
Gemälde Galerie
Akademie Saal
Konzert Saal
Röm. Germ. Zentral Museum
Erdgeschoss
Altertums Museum
Röm. G. Z. M.
Hof
Röm. Germ. Zentral Museum
DIE MUSEEN
IM EHEM. KURFÜRSTL. SCHLOSS
0 20 40 60 Meter
Saal 1 - 5a, 10 - 31 Röm. - Germ. Zentral - Museum
5b - 9 32 - 34 Altertums - Museum
35 - 42 Gemälde - Galerie

NEAR THE RHINE. *Holländischer Hof* (Pl. c; D, 5), Rhein-Str. 77, opposite the Stadt-Garten, 90 R.; *Englischer Hof* (Pl. b; D, 5), Rhein-Str.; *Stadt Coblenz* (Pl. h; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 49, 26 R. from 4, D. 2½, P. from 8 *M*, *Germania* (Pl. g; C, 4), Rhein-Str. 43, with wine-restaurant, 25 R. from 3, B. 1 *M*, both well spoken of. — IN THE OLD TOWN (commercial). *Karpfen* (Pl. k; C, 4), in the Brand, 60 R. from 4 *M*, good; *Post* (Pl. m; C, 4), Brandgasse 14, 17 R.

Restaurants. WINE: *Kasino Hof zum Gutenberg* (Pl. E, 3), Neubrunn-Platz. Wine-rooms: *Rheingauer Weinstube*, Dominikaner-Str. 8 (Pl. D, 3); *Scharhag*, Triton-Platz 7 (Pl. D, 3); *Andau*, Schiller-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3); *J. B. Schuberth*, Mittlere Bleiche 11 (Pl. E, 2, 3); *G. Kirsch*, Holz-Str. 2 (Pl. B, 4, 5); *Ritz* ('Bodega'), Insel-Str. 2 (Pl. D, 3). — Wine and beer: *Konzerthaus* (Pl. E, 4), Grosse Bleiche 56. — BEER: *Wocker*, Gutenberg-Platz, adjoining the theatre (Pl. D, 3); *Heiliger Geist* (p. 295), Mailandsgasse (Pl. C, 4), near Rhein-Strasse, with a room containing old armorial bearings and guild insignia; *Schöfferhof*, Schuster-Str. 22 (Pl. D, 4); *Bürgerhof*, corner of Emmerans-Strasse and Stadthaus-Strasse (Pl. D, 3); *Bierhalle der Aktien-Brauerei*, in Bahnhofs-Platz (Pl. F, 2).

Cafés. *Wiener Café Kaiserhof*, Gutenberg-Platz 4 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Fürstenhof*, Bahnhofs-Platz (Pl. F, 2). — **Confectioners.** *Janson*, Schiller-Str. 40 (Pl. D, E, 2) and near the main entrance to the cathedral (Pl. C, 4); *Kübler*, Kaiser-Str. 16; *Haefner*, Kaiser-Strasse, corner of Neubrunnen-Strasse (Pl. F, 3); *Pohlé*, Schiller-Str. 36 (Pl. D, E, 2).

Cabs. Horse-cabs and motor-cabs with tariff posted up inside.

Tramways. **1** and **2**. From Ingelheimer Au or Bismarck-Platz viâ the tramway-office (near the Rhein-Tor, comp. general plan), Kaiser-Tor (Pl. G, 5), Höfchen (Pl. C, 4), and the Süd-Bahnhof (South Station; Pl. A, 3) to Weisenau. — **3** (circular route). From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Main Station; Pl. F, 1) viâ the Höfchen (Pl. C, 4), Rhine bridge (Pl. E, 5), and Kaiser-Tor (Pl. G, 5) back to the Haupt-Bahnhof. — **4** and **8**. From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 1) to Kastel viâ the Grosse Bleiche (Pl. E, 3, 4) or viâ the Kaiser-Tor and the Rhine bridge (Pl. E, 5). — **5**. From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 1) viâ the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring (Pl. F, G, 2) or viâ Neu-Brunnen (Pl. E, 3), Bopp-Strasse (Pl. F, G, 2), and Bismarck-Platz to *Mombach* (p. 237), and thence viâ *Gonsenheim* (p. 302) and *Finthen* (p. 302) to *Wackernheim*; see p. 302. — From the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. F, 1) or from the Stadt-Halle (Pl. D, 5) viâ Kastel to *Biebrich* and *Wiesbaden*, see p. 277. — **Light Railways.** To the S.W. to *Finthen* (p. 302), see above; S.E. to *Weisenau* (p. 368), 38/4 M., in ½ hr.

Local Steamers in summer to *Kostheim* (p. 304) and *Biebrich* (p. 273).

Theatre (Pl. D, 3; p. 301), open from mid-September to mid-April.

Post Office in Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. E, 2).

Baths. *Apollo-Bad*, Gärtnergasse 22 (Pl. E, 3); *Neubrunnen-Bad*, Neubrunnen-Str. 8 (Pl. E, F, 3). — *River Baths* in the Rhine (comp. Plan).

Travel Agencies. *J. F. Hillebrand* (Hamburg-America Line), Reiche-Klara-Str. 10 (Pl. E, 4); *L. Rettenmeyer*, Schott-Str. 1 (Pl. F, 2); *L. Lyssenhop & Co.*, Kaiser-Str. 7 (Pl. F, 2). — INQUIRY OFFICE, Bahnhof-Str. 7 (Pl. E, 2).

British Consulate, Ludwigs-Str. 8 (Pl. C, D, 3); open 9-1 & 3-4 (Sat. 9-1).

Times of Admission.

Cathedral (p. 295), closed indefinitely for repairs in Feb. 1926. Normal times of adm.: week-days 8-9, 9.30-12, and 2-6 (till 4 on Sat.), Sun. 1-2 & 5-7. The sacristan (Leichhof 30) shows the W. choir, Memoric, cloisters, and St. Gothard's Chapel (50 pf.).

Diocesan Museum (p. 300; entrance in Dom-Str.), Tues., Wed., Thurs. 10-12 & 3-5, Sun. 1-3; 50 pf.

Gutenberg Museum (p. 295), daily 10-1 & 3-6 (in winter 2-4), 50 pf.; free on Wed. and Sunday.

Municipal Library (p. 294), week-days 9-12.30 and, except Sat., 2.30-6.30
Museum of Antiquities, *Picture Gallery*, and *Romano-Germanic Central Museum* in the palace (p. 292), daily, except Mon. morning, 10-1 & 3-6 (Oct.-April 2-4); inclusive fee 50 pf. (free on Wed. afternoon and Sun.).
Natural History Museum (p. 291), daily, except Sat. afternoon and Mon., 10-1 & 3-6 (Oct. April 2-4); free on Wed. afternoon and Sun., other days 30 pf.
Plaster Casts (p. 295), Sun. and Wed. 10-1 & 2-5, Sat. 10-1 (in winter, Sun. 10-1, Wed. 2-4).
St. Stephen's Church (p. 301). The tower is open on week-days 9-7 (Oct.-April 10-5), Sun. 11-7 (visitors ring at the presbytery, on the S. side of the church; 30 pf.).

Chief Attractions (one day). Cathedral (p. 295); Rhine Promenade, with view from the Rhine Bridge (p. 295); Museums in the Palace (p. 292) and the Gutenberg Museum (p. 295). View from the Stephans-Kirche (p. 301) or from the Anlage (p. 302).

Mainz (270 ft.), French *Mayence*, the capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse and the seat of a Rom. Cath. bishop, with 109,390 inhab. ($^1/_3$ Prot.), is situated on the left bank of the *Rhine*, opposite and below the influx of the *Main*. It is connected with *Kastel* (p. 303) and other incorporated suburbs on the opposite bank by a road-bridge and two railway-bridges (pp. 285, 302). The old town was formerly limited by its fortifications, but since 1871 a new town (including the industrial quarter and the harbours) almost twice as big has grown up outside them. A villa colony was formed in 1907 on the S.E. side of the old town. Mainz is one of the head-quarters of the Rhenish wine-trade and of the manufacture of sparkling wine, and it is also an entrepôt for coal and timber. Its furniture, boots and shoes, and 'articles de luxe' are well known. Market-gardening is extensively carried on in the environs.

The Roman name (*Mogontiacum*) is of Celtic origin, but the first settlement here took place much earlier, in prehistoric times. Between 14 and 9 B.C. *Drusus*, the step-son and general of Augustus, established a camp here, on the tableland outside the Gau-Tor (Pl. C, 2), and this speedily attracted a colony of native residents and Roman traders, handicraftsmen (canabarii), officials, and veterans. Mainz became the seat of the legate, or governor, of *Germania Superior*, and thenceforward served as the base for the Roman campaigns in Central Germany. Domitian, who extended the Roman supremacy on the right bank of the Main as far as the Taunus and the Wetterau (A.D. 83-89), built the bridge across the Rhine (p. 295) and constructed the *Castellum Mattiacorum* (the present Kastel, p. 303) to defend it.

The Roman rule on the Rhine came to an end about A.D. 400. Authentic accounts prove that Christianity flourished at Mainz in the fourth century (about 368), and the town afterwards became a bishopric. The see was raised to an archbishopric and made the seat of the primate of Germany under *St. Boniface* (Winfrid or Winfrith), the apostle of Germany, born at Crediton in Devonshire in 680 and slain by the heathen Frisians near Dokkum in Holland in 755. He was succeeded in 754 by his kinsman St. Lullus (d. 787). From the time of *Willigis* (b. at Schöningen, near Brunswick; 975-1011) the archbishop held also the chief civic power, but in a struggle lasting over a century the citizens were continually striving after municipal freedom. Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England, was married at the age of twelve years to Henry V. of Germany and crowned empress here in 1114. Such was the commercial prosperity of the town at this period that it was called the 'Goldenes

Mainz'. It was also the centre and leader of the *League of the Rhenish Towns*, which was originally formed in 1254 for the protection of trade and included Worms and Oppenheim. In the 15th cent. the municipal authority was taken away from the old patrician families and entrusted to a number of artisans, whose financial administration left much to be desired. At this period of economic depression a quarrel arose between *Diether von Isenburg* and *Adolph of Nassau*, who had both been elected archbishops by their respective parties. The town was finally captured by surprise in 1462 by the latter, and merciless revenge taken on the citizens. Individual freedom was abolished, and Mainz was once more ruled by the archbishop-electors. The discovery of printing was made about this time and a university founded in 1477 under Abp. Diether von Isenburg, who had been re-elected on Adolph's death. Under Elector *Albrecht of Brandenburg* (1514-45) Mainz became a centre of letters and art. The Thirty Years' War brought fresh troubles to the town, which was captured by the Swedes in 1631 and by the French in 1643. In 1688-89, although refortified, it fell once more into the hands of the French. The golden era of the Mainz electorate began under *Lothar Franz von Schönborn* (1695-1729), architecture and applied art being cultivated with especial success. Under the last elector, *Friedrich Karl Josef von Erthal* (1744-1802), the university was reorganized and boasted of such distinguished men as George Forster, the naturalist (1754-94), who accompanied Capt. Cook on his second voyage, Johannes von Müller, the historian (1752-1809), and S. T. von Sömmering (p. 319). The university, however, came to an end in 1797. In 1792 the French republicans entered the town almost without a blow, but it was retaken the following year by the Germans, on which occasion several noteworthy buildings were destroyed (comp. Goethe's 'Siege of Mainz'). In 1797 it was ceded to France by the Peace of Campo Formio, and became the capital of the 'Département du Mont-Tonnerre' (i.e. Donnersberg). This signified the virtual end of the archbishopric, which was refounded as a bishopric in 1801. The formal suppression of the archbishopric and the secularization of the electorate took place in 1803 under *Karl von Dalberg* (p. 309). The French relinquished the town after the downfall of Napoleon (1814), and from 1816 to 1866 it was jointly occupied by Prussia, Austria, and the Grand Duchy of Hesse. In 1871 the inner circumvallation was removed and a marked industrial activity set in. The outer fortifications were razed in 1920. Since Dec. 1918 Mainz has been strongly garrisoned by French troops and is now the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the French Army of the Rhine.

Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. F, 2, 3), embellished with trees and flower-beds, occupies the site of the old N.W. fortifications and extends from the railway-station to the Rhine. At its other end rises the dome of the Christus-Kirche (p. 292). We, however, bear to the right on leaving the station and follow Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. E, 2) to the small Münster-Platz (Pl. E, 2). Schiller-Strasse, in which is the *Erthaler Hof* (1735), now the government buildings, leads hence to the right (S.E.) to Schiller-Platz (p. 301), while the Grosse Bleiche runs N.E. towards the Rhine.

The Grosse Bleiche (Pl. E, 2, 3, 4) is the principal old street in the town. In a small square to the left is the *Neuer Brunnen*, an obelisk with river-gods and lions below (1726). On the right, at the E. end of the street, is the *St. Peters-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4; 1748-56), notable for its bold vaulting. The ceiling-paintings and the charming *Rococo Decorations are by Appiani of Milan. — The municipal *Natural History Museum* (Pl. E, 4), in the neigh-

bouring Mitternacht-Platz, was completed in 1910. It contains interesting fossils from the Mainz Basin (p. 269; diluvial elephant, broad-browed elk, giant stag, cave-bear, wild horse, etc.), a large zoological collection, partly exhibited in the incorporated church of the old Reiche Clara convent (1272), and a collection of minerals. Adm., see p. 290.

In Ernst-Ludwig-Platz (Pl. F, 4) are the *Law Courts* (Gerichtsgebäude; 1910). Ernst-Ludwig-Strasse leads to the Protestant *Christus-Kirche* (Pl. F, G, 4), which was completed in 1903 and is surmounted by a conspicuous dome, 262 ft. in height. This church is on the S. boundary of the new town. The *Synagogue*, in Hindenburg-Strasse (beyond Pl. G, 3), was built by W. Graf in 1912.

The former **Electoral Palace** (*Schloss;* Pl. F, 4, 5), an imposing Renaissance building of red sandstone, begun in 1627 and finished in 1675-78, was enlarged by the addition of the N. wing in 1750-52 and has undergone extensive restoration since 1903. It contains the municipal museum of antiquities and picture-gallery, the Romano-Germanic Central Museum, and municipal assembly rooms. Comp. the ground-plan, p. 289. Adm., see p. 290. The building is entered from Rhein-Strasse.

The ***Museum of Antiquities**, in the N. wing, chiefly comprises objects found in or near Mainz. The number and variety of the Roman and Frankish antiquities are astonishing.

Ground Floor. Room 5 a (on the right). To the right of the entrance is the Hallstatt section of the Romano-Germanic Central Museum (p. 293). — Room 5 b, adjoining, contains *Frankish Antiquities:* tomb-finds from Mainz and Rhenish Hesse; *Fibulæ inlaid with enamel, some with runic inscriptions; gold disk fibulæ; necklaces of vitreous paste and amber; glass and earthenware vessels, including a glass drinking-horn; weapons and inlaid belt-buckles (6th and 7th cent.); under glass (near the bust of Lindenschmit), *Eagle Fibula, inlaid with enamel, from an ornament found at Mainz in 1880, belonging to Empress Gisela, wife of Conrad II. (1024-39); ivory figure of the Madonna (11th cent.). — In the small adjoining rooms (6 and 7) are the *Roman Antiquities:* tomb-finds; glass vessels, including (in Room 7) a goblet in perforated work and an engraved bottle. — We cross the staircase to reach Room 8, with more *Roman Antiquities:* *Sigillata Vessels (comp. p. 397); pottery imported from Italy and Gaul; native pottery, urns, cooking utensils, earthenware toys (from Weisenau, p. 368); *Finds from a Roman, probably military, leather-factory at Mainz (sandals, shoes, shoemaker's tools, etc.). The desk-cases contain writing-materials, lamps, ornaments and toilet articles, medical instruments, tools, and weapons (*Swords, *Helmets, lances, and votive weapons). Under glass, the gilded bronze foot and thunderbolt from the statue of Jupiter (p. 291). — In Corner Room 9 is the *Prehistoric Section*, with finds of the Late Stone Age and the Bronze, Hallstatt, and La Tène periods (fine bronze swords); under the glass cover in the corner, objects from the resting-place of a hunting tribe of the diluvial period (flint implements, carvings, torso of a female figure, bones of animals, etc.).

The *Late Mediæval and Modern Section* is on the Second Floor, to the right of the stairs. Room 32: Faience from Flörsheim and Mainz; Siegburg and Westerwald stoneware. — Room 33: Gothic sculptures in wood; small baroque sculptures; Höchst porcelain. — Room 34: Works in wrought-iron, models, etc.

The **Municipal Picture Gallery**, on the first and second floors, contains old and modern works by German artists, a few early Flemish, Dutch, Italian, and French works, and some old Mainz paintings and town-views.

First Floor. Room 35: 475. *W. Portmann*, Mountain landscape; 455, 456. *P. Veit*, Self-portraits; 452a. *W. Lindenschmit* (the Younger), Prometheus bound; 631. *C. Meyer*, The three scholars; 665. *J. Wenglein*, Landscape; 454. *H. Baisch*, Landscape with cattle. — Room 36: 11. *G. Schönleber*, Dordrecht canal; 18. *A. Schreyer*, Arab horseman; 565. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch harbour-entrance; 569. *E. Bracht*, Reedy pond; *E. Harburger*, 12. A weighty discussion, 578. Woman peeling turnips; 613. *E. Grützner*, Vesper time; *L. Knaus*, 583. Young cobblers playing cards, 584. Woman of the Black Forest, 585. Harlequin; 611. *L. Dill*, Evening near Venice; 633. *L. Zorn*, Misty morning; 480. *P. Meyer*, St. Hubert's Day; 640. *L. Putz*, Canoeing; 628. *H. Zügel*, Watering cattle; 636. *W. Leistikow*, Cornfield; 671. *L. Corinth*, The blinding of Samson. — Rooms 37 and 38. German, mostly Mainz, painters of the 18th and 19th centuries: 330-340. *C. G. Schütz* (the Elder), Landscapes; 348-350. *J. K. Seekatz*, Biblical scenes; 355, 356. *J. Juncker*, Fruits; 363-365 b. *C. Schneider*, Landscapes. Old views of Mainz and its buildings. In Room 38, which is used for various exhibitions, is a collection of engravings.

Second Floor. Room 39: 217-219. *Eusebio Ferrari*, Three wings from an altar; 220. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna; 509. *J. M. Nattier*, Princess of Talmont; 108. *D. Baburen*, The Prodigal Son. — Room 40: 95. *Salomon van Ruisdael*, Spring landscape; 143-145. *Jan van Goyen*, Landscapes; 176. *A. van Ostade*, School. — The central compartment contains the Oppenheim Collection: 145a. *A. Cuyp*, Landscape; 148a and b. *A. Palamedesz*, Society scenes; 145b. *T. de Keyser*, Dutch couple; 172. *P. Palamedesz*, Camp. — 100. *Jan Lievens*, Old man. — Room 41: 389. *J. Jordaens*, Jesus in the Temple; 87. *O. van Veen*, Christ and the repentant sinners. Room 42: 53. *L. van Valckenborch*, Tower of Babel; 52. *J. Brueghel*, Forest scene; 70. *J. Gossaert* or *Mabuse*, Pietà; 429-437. *Central Rhenish Master* (16th cent.), Scenes from the life of the Virgin; 411, 412. Wings from the *Partenheim Altar*; 438. *Dürer*, Adam and Eve (old copy of the original at Madrid); 439. *Lucas Cranach* (the Elder), St. Jerome; 414. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Adoration of the Magi.

On the first floor, to the right, is the Academy Room, built in 1775-6, with ceiling-paintings by *Januarius Zick* (p. 153), and adjoining it is the Concert Room, with a fine plaster ceiling in the rococo style by *J. P. Jäger*.

The ***Romano-Germanic Central Museum**, founded by Prof. L. Lindenschmit (d. 1893), occupies the whole of the S.E. wing. It contains, besides a number of originals, reproductions and photographs of all the important antiquities found in Germany and the neighbouring countries down to the 10th cent., and affords a unique survey of the civilization of those days.

Ground Floor. *Pre-Roman Period*, beginning in the last room of the S.E. wing. Rooms 1 and 2: Objects of the Stone Age, including a cave-drawing from Altamira (N. Spain), a menhir, a N. German dolmen, and the earliest ceramics. — Room 3: Stone and Bronze Age finds from Italy, Greece (gold Mycenæan objects), and Egypt. — Room 4: Bronze Age in Germany, with the earliest swords and bronze vessels. — Corner Room 5a (across the entrance-hall): Objects of the later bronze age in N. Germany and foreign countries, and of the Hallstatt period in S. Germany; development of weapons; human figure of the Hallstatt period.

First Floor. *Roman Period*, in two sections. That on the courtyard side is devoted to the civilization of the Roman province, that on the river side to Germanic civilization under Roman influence. We begin

on the courtyard side with the *Roman Section*. Room 10: Painted casts, from the reliefs on the Igel Column (p. 212) and tomb-reliefs in the Mainz and Trier museums, depicting domestic and business life. Rooms 11-13: Roman ceramics, glass, and bronzes. Rooms 14-16: Armour and uniforms of Roman soldiers (according to reliefs on tombstones), weapons (models and originals), military diplomas, and model of a legionary. — *Germanic Section*. Room 17: Representations of Germanic warriors, fortifications, and settlements, principally from reliefs on the columns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius in Rome. Rooms 18 and 19: Germanic tomb-finds, weapons, ornaments, earthenware vessels, and coins of the Roman period. Room 20: Celtic civilization from the 5th to the 1st cent. B.C. — Room 21: Iberian and Roman finds from the German excavations in Numantia and environs (Spain).

Second Floor. *Post-Roman Period*. Rooms 22 and 23: Objects illustrating the technique of settlements at various periods (e.g. the construction of houses, towns, villages, tombs, streets, and fortifications). — Rooms 24 and 25: Alemannian and Frankish antiquities from Germany, especially from Schwarz-Rheindorf (p. 113) and Oberflacht in Wurtemberg (tree coffin); Slavonic antiquities; objects of the Viking period. — Corner Room 26: Carlovingian antiquities; casts of sculptures from Ravenna, the monastery-portal at Lorsch (p. 346), the imperial palaces at Ingelheim (p. 237) and Nymwegen, and the bronze railings of Aachen Cathedral (p. 7); casts of ivory and metal works of late antiquity and of the early middle ages; Coptic finds from Egypt. — Room 27: Frankish weapons; figure of a Frankish warrior; model of a man's and of a woman's tomb. — Room 28: Copies of delicately wrought ornaments and gold vessels from lands bordering the Danube. — Rooms 29-31: Collections illustrating the development of music, drama, illumination, and writing; ships.

Finally we enter the Stein-Halle (key from the attendant) in the courtyard, containing larger architectural fragments and stone monuments belonging to the Museum of Antiquities. By the entrance is the large Jupiter Column (in three sections), erected by the inhabitants of the Roman camp (canabarii, see p. 290) in honour of Nero (A.D. 54-68), and richly adorned with reliefs; it originally bore a gilt statue of Jupiter (comp. p. 292). On the ground are the remains of a triumphal arch erected by the arch-priest Dativius Victor. By the end-wall, in the corner, are more Jupiter and so-called 'giant' columns. The central gangway contains a smaller column with a seated figure of Jupiter, and an urn-container in the form of a house (behind). Between the windows of the long walls are cremated burials, and to the right and left of the gangway, Roman altars and so-called 'Four God Stones', which also once carried statues. Tombstones, some with remains of the original painting (222), including to the right, near the fourth window) those of cavalrymen, legionaries, eagle and signum bearers (169, 176), and a Syrian archer (218); on the left are tombstones, including two of children (241, 242; by the fourth window), and, in the next row, those of Blussus, a sailor, with his family, Vescius, a butcher (233), Jucundus, a cattle-dealer (246a), and Petronius Asellio (228a), an officer who served under Tiberius in 8-7 B.C. (probably the oldest military tombstone from Upper Germany). Roman sarcophagi of the 3rd cent.; building-stones with the stamps of Roman legions; remains of a portico with a representation of a Germanic war on the socles. — The last section by the end-wall contains figures from a Last Judgment, from the portal of the former Liebfrauen-Kirche (early 14th cent.); below are reliefs from the old Mainz Kaufhaus (c. 1317; Emperor Louis the Bavarian with the seven electors, and St. Martin in the centre); in front are early-Christian tombstones from the former convent of St. Alban (5-7th cent.); remains from the old imperial palace at Ingelheim (p. 237).

To the N. of the Schloss, in Rhein-Allee, is the *Municipal Library* (Stadt-Bibliothek; Pl. G, 5), completed in 1912; it con-

tains 250,000 volumes (including 5000 incunabula) and 1200 MSS. The reading-room is on the second floor. Adm., see p. 290. The **Gutenberg Museum**, on the middle floor of the library, was founded in 1900 to commemorate the quingentenary of Gutenberg's birth (comp. p. 300). Adm., see p. 289.

Five rooms contain pictures and souvenirs of Gutenberg and the Gutenberg festival of 1900, numerous specimens of printing by Gutenberg (42-line and 26-line Bibles), incunabula by Fust and Schöffer, and an exhibition illustrating the history and development of book-printing, etc.

On the same floor is the municipal *Cabinet of Coins* (100,000 specimens), and on the ground-floor is a collection of *Plaster Casts*. Adm., see p. 290.

Opposite the Schloss, to the S.E., facing the Rhine, is the *Deutsch-Ordenshaus* (Pl. E, 5; Lodge of the Teutonic Order), a baroque building of 1730-37. It was latterly the grand-ducal palace and is now the residence of the French commander. The adjoining *Zeughaus* (Arsenal), built in 1738-40, is also occupied by the French. — The Rom. Cath. *Carmelite Church* (15th cent.; Pl. D, 4), a little to the S., in Carmeliten-Strasse, has been lately restored (old mural and ceiling paintings).

The **Rhine Promenade** (Pl. G-A, 5), a broad quay planted with trees, begins on the S. at the *Dagobert-Tor* (Pl. A, 5) and extends N. past the harbour to the Ingelheimer Au (p. 274). — The **Rhine Bridge** (Pl. E, 5), constructed in 1881-85, is about 20 yds. below the spot where the Roman bridge once stood (p. 290). Of the five iron arches the central one has a clear span of 335 ft., and the others of 321 ft. and 282 ft. The bridge commands a fine panorama. — *Mainz-Kastel*, see p. 303.

Above the bridge is the *Stadt-Halle* (Pl. D, 5). The so-called *Iron Tower* (Eiserner Turm; Pl. D, 4, 5), at Rhein-Str. 59, and the so-called *Wooden Tower* (Holzturm; Pl. B, 4) are relics of the mediæval fortifications, dating respectively from the 13th and 15th century. — The old *Heiliggeist-Hospital*, in Mailandsgasse, not far from the Iron Tower, was founded in 1236 (restaurant, see p. 289).

In Liebfrauen-Platz (Pl. C, 4) is a war memorial for 1914-18. The *Haus zum Römischen Kaiser*, on the N. side of the square, was built in 1655-64 and possesses a fine plaster ceiling in the carriage-entrance. The *Haus zum König von England*, round the corner, at the beginning of the quaint Seilergasse ('Ropemakers' Alley'; on the right), was originally connected with the Haus zum Römischen Kaiser and was built at the same time. Note the pretty wooden gallery in the courtyard. The **Renaissance Fountain* in the adjoining Markt (Pl. C, 4), to the N.W. of the cathedral, was erected in 1526 by Abp. Albrecht of Brandenburg, possibly from designs by P. Flötner.

The **Cathedral* (*Dom*; Pl. C, 4), dedicated to St. Martin, is the most interesting, both historically and architecturally, of all

the great Rhenish churches. The church built under *Abp. Willigis* (p. 290) was burned down in 1009 on the very eve of its consecration. The new building was taken in hand by Willigis himself, but was completed under *Abp. Bardo* in 1036. Remains of this building, a flat-roofed basilica, are incorporated in the lower stories of the two E. side-towers. In 1081 the church was burned down for the second time. The present E. choir, arcades, and the walls of the nave (of limestone) date from the building erected under *Emp. Henry IV.* (d. 1106) and *Abp. Adalbert I.* (d. 1137); at this time the wooden ceilings of the aisles and nave were replaced by stone vaulting (comp. p. xxxiii). *Abp. Conrad I.* (d. 1200) restored the aisles (which had been damaged by fire) and the vaulting, and began to rebuild the W. part, which was consecrated in 1239 by *Abp. Siegfried III.* From this period date the transepts, the W. choir (of red sandstone), the Romanesque stories of the W. tower over the crossing and of the two side-towers, and the Memorie (p. 299), which was probably intended as a chapter-house. Gothic side-chapels were added to both aisles after 1279. The two-storied cloisters and the collegiate buildings (destroyed in 1793) were completely rebuilt about 1400. In 1480-90 a Gothic story and a slender wooden spire were added to the main W. tower. In 1769-74, after another serious fire (1767), the roof of the W. portion was restored and the main W. tower and side-towers finished off in the baroque style by *Franz Ignaz Michel Neumann*, the son of Johann Balthasar Neumann, architect of the Würzburg palace. The cathedral again suffered from fire during the siege of 1793, and during the French supremacy was used as a magazine, the church furniture being either stolen or sold by auction. From this ruinous condition the building was saved by *Bp. Ludwig Colmar* (d. 1818) and was reopened for service in 1804. On the retreat of the French army in 1813-14 it was made to serve as a hospital, barracks, and stables. Thorough restorations took place in the succeeding years, the most important being carried out by the Dutchman *P. Cuypers* in 1869-1879. The W. tower is now undergoing restoration; the strengthening of the foundations has been in progress for some time.

The best *View of the W. portion is obtained from the Lach-Hof, on the S.W. side of the cathedral, where the low baroque houses in the foreground (like those in the Markt, on the N. side) enhance the effect of height and mass, and conceal the unadorned lower parts of the building. The superstructure, with its round-arched friezes, dwarf galleries, and rose-windows, shows the flamboyant forms of the transition period, and is impressively crowned by the W. tower (270 ft. high).

The Main Entrance (marked 1 on the ground-plan, p. 298), which is reached between some of the houses in the market-place, is in the N. aisle. The bronze doors were brought here in 1804

from the old Liebfrauen-Kirche in Liebfrauen-Platz; they were executed by order of Abp. Willigis (p. 290), as the Latin inscription on the borders records, and are the oldest in Germany after the Wolfs-Tür at Aachen (p. 5). On the upper panels are inscriptions enumerating the privileges granted to the town by Archbishop Adalbert I. in 1118, out of gratitude for his liberation from the hands of Henry V. — There are other entrances in the S. transept, opening from the Leich-Hof (Pl. 3; see p. 298), and in the E. façade in Liebfrauen-Platz (generally closed), where the capitals of the portal (Pl. 2) and the sculptures in the pediment (Christ as Judge; from the old screen, see p. 299) deserve attention.

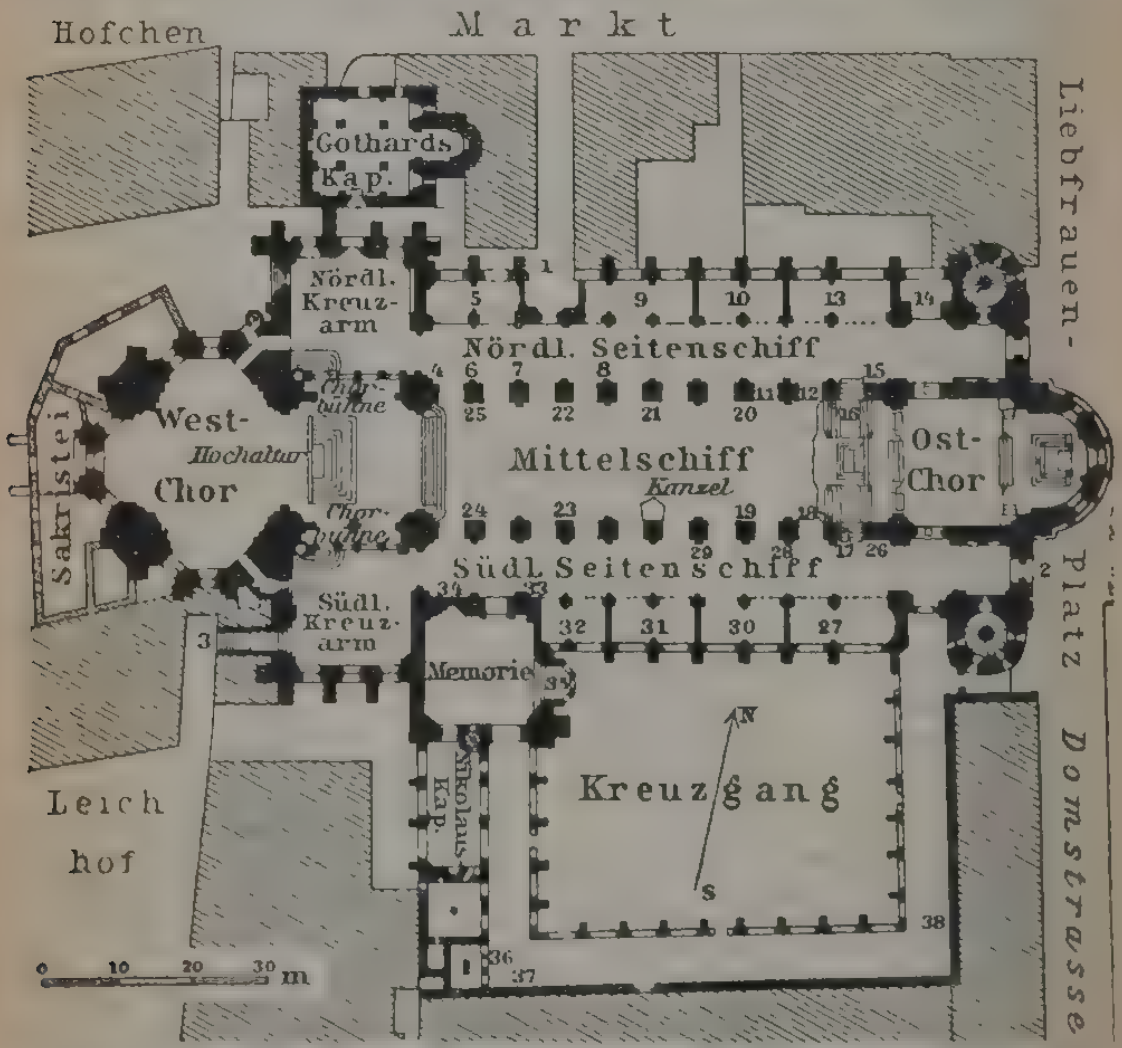
The INTERIOR (adm., see p. 289), notable for its slender proportions, is 361 ft. long, 135 ft. broad, and 93 ft. high in the nave. The W. choir, nave, and aisles were decorated in the Romanesque style in 1859-64, the dome of the W. choir and the nave being adorned with paintings designed by *P. Veit*. The subjects of the latter are (in the dome) scenes from Old Testament history and (in the nave) scenes from the life of Christ. The intermingled red sandstone and grey limestone of the walls have been restored to light by the removal of the whitewash. — The most interesting feature of the interior consists in the numerous *MONUMENTS it contains, ranging from the 13th cent. to the present day. We begin to right of the principal entrance.

NORTH TRANSEPT. Monuments of the *Von der Gabelentz* family (1592) and of *Dean Bernhard von Breidenbach* (d. 1497). The font dates from 1328, the altar from 1601. The portal of St. Gothard's Chapel (p. 300), in the transition style, formerly belonged to the Hospital of the Holy Ghost (p. 295).

NORTH AISLE. By the 1st pillar, Renaissance *Monument of *Albrecht of Brandenburg*, Elector of Mainz and Archbishop of Magdeburg (Pl. 4; comp. p. 291; the statue, of Solnhofen stone, admirably executed); adjacent is his marble tombstone, by the same pillar. — The Lady Chapel (1498; Pl. 5), opposite, contains the tomb (1563) of the *Brendel von Homburg* family, with a Crucifixion. — By the 2nd pillar, *Monument of *Archbishop Sebastian von Heusenstamm* (d. 1555; Pl. 6); by the 3rd pillar, *Archbishop Daniel Brendel von Homburg* (d. 1582; Pl. 7); by the 5th pillar, *Archbishop Wolfgang von Dalberg* (d. 1601; Pl. 8), all three also in the Renaissance style. — The Madonna Chapel (Pl. 9), opposite, contains the tomb of *Bishop W. E. von Ketteler* (d. 1877); the fine wooden sculptures (of the Madonna, etc.) on the modern-Gothic altar date from the early 16th century. — In the Chapel of St. Magnus (Pl. 10) is a Gothic Entombment (sandstone; c. 1495); the altar above it, with sculptures of the Scourging, etc., dates from 1613. — By the 8th pillar is a Gothic monument (Pl. 11) erected to St. Boniface in 1357; till 1829 it was in the Johannes-Kirche (p. 300; colouring renewed). By the 9th pillar, *Monument of *Archbishop Conrad III. von Daun* (d. 1434; Pl. 12), Gothic. — The Chapel of St. Barbara (Pl. 13) contains a late-Gothic winged altarpiece; the Chapel of St. Victor (Pl. 14) has a baroque altar, dating from 1622. — On the wall of the E. choir, opposite, above the entrance to the crypt (no adm.), is the baroque monument of *General Count Lamberg* (Pl. 15; d. 1689).

A flight of 19 steps ascends hence to the PFARRCHOR, or EAST CHOIR, the floor of which has been raised about 8 ft. by the rebuilding of the crypt. It contains a modern canopied altar in the Romanesque style.

Nave. By the 10th pillar, Gothic monument of *Archbishop Peter Aspelt* or *Aichspalt* (d. 1320; Pl. 16; p. xxxviii), with his right hand on King John of Bohemia and with his left on Louis the Bavarian; the other figure is Emp. Henry VII. — Opposite are the coloured monuments of *Archbishop Matthias von Bucheck* (d. 1328; Pl. 17) and **Archbishop Siegfried III. von Eppstein* (d. 1249; Pl. 18; p. xxxviii), who is represented crowning Count William of Holland (right) and Landgrave Heinrich Raspe of Thuringia (left). — By the 8th pillar on the S. side (the next but one), *Archbishop Adolph I. of Nassau* (d. 1390; Pl. 19); by the opposite (N.) pillar, *Archbishop John II. of Nassau* (d. 1419; Pl. 20), both in an elaborate Gothic style. By the 6th pillar on the N. side, **Archbishop Diether von Isenburg*



1. Main Entrance; 2. Entrance in Liebfrauen-Platz; 3. Entrance in the Leich-Hof; 4. Albrecht of Brandenburg; 5. Lady Chapel; 6. Sebastian von Heusenstamm; 7. Daniel Brendel von Homburg; 8. Wolfgang von Dalberg; 9. Madonna Chapel; 10. Chapel of St. Magnus; 11. St. Boniface; 12. Conrad III. von Dann; 13. Chapel of St. Barbara; 14. Chapel of St. Victor; 15. Count K. A. von Lamberg; 16. Peter Aspelt; 17. Matthias von Bucheck; 18. Siegfried III. von Eppstein; 19. Adolph I. of Nassau; 20. John II. of Nassau; 21. Diether von Isenburg; 22. Adalbert of Saxony; 23. Berthold von Henneberg; 24. Jakob von Liebenstein; 25. Uriel von Gemmingen; 26. George Christian of Hesse; 27. All Saints' Chapel; 28. Anselm Franz von Ingelheim; 29. Damian Hartard von der Leyen; 30. Chapel of St. John; 31. Chapel of St. Lawrence; 32. Chapel of St. Michael; 33. Fastrada; 34. Rupert Rau von Holzhausen; 35. Apse of St. Giles; 36. Heinrich von Selbolt; 37. Frauenlob Monument; 38. Old Frauenlob Tombstone.

(d. 1482; Pl. 21; p. 291). — Opposite is the episcopal pulpit, almost entirely restored in 1834. — By the 4th pillar on the N. side, **Adalbert of Saxony*, administrator of the archbishopric (d. 1484; Pl. 22), with a simple and noble figure of the youthful prince. — Opposite (S. side), **Archbishop Berthold von Henneberg* (d. 1504; Pl. 23), by the 2nd pillar on the S., **Archbishop Jakob von Liebenstein* (d. 1508; Pl. 24), opposite (N.), *Archbishop Uriel von Gemmingen* (d. 1514; Pl. 25), all three possibly by *Hans Backoffen* of Mainz (d. 1519), whose work marks the transition from late-Gothic to baroque (comp. p. 314). — We return to the E. choir and enter the S. aisle.

South Aisle. On the wall of the E. choir (above), *Landgrave George Christian of Hesse* (d. 1677; Pl. 26), baroque. — The Chapel of All Saints (1319; Pl. 27), opposite, contains a Renaissance altar of 1609. — By the 9th pillar, monument of *Elector Anselm Franz von Ingelheim* (d. 1695; Pl. 28); by the 7th pillar, *Elector Damian Hartard von der Leyen* (d. 1678; Pl. 29), both in the baroque style. — In the Chapel of St. John (Pl. 30; opposite) are a Renaissance altar of 1608, and a late-Gothic winged altar-piece (1517; from the old Carmelite church) in carved work on a gold ground representing the Twelve Apostles and the Coronation of the Virgin. — The adjoining Chapel of St. Lawrence (Pl. 31) and St. Michael's Chapel (Pl. 32) possess stained glass by A. Linnemann (1887 and 1881); in the latter chapel are an altar begun in 1631 and finished in 1662 and a monument of 1573. — To the left of the handsome entrance-portal (c. 1420) leading to the 'Memorie' and cloisters (see below) is a slab erected c. 1500 to the memory of *Fastrada* (or Fastradana), the third wife of Charlemagne; she died at Frankfurt in 794, and was buried in the church of St. Alban, destroyed in 1552. — On the other side of the entrance is the monument (1595; Pl. 34) of *Canon Rupert Rau von Holzhausen*, with an Entombment.

The South Transept contains several monuments to prelates of the 18th century. A fine head of Saturn below the monument of *Canon von Breidbach-Bürresheim* (1743) and the noble Gothic *Monument of *Archbishop Konrad von Weinsperg* (d. 1396), adjoining the W. choir, are noteworthy. — The exit (Pl. 3) opens on the Leich-Hof (p. 296); on the interior wall, to the right, is disclosed part of the late-Romanesque *Paradies-Pforte*, once the largest and most elaborate of the cathedral portals; the pediment contains figures of Christ, Mary, St. John, and two bishops.

The Stiftschor or West Choir was originally separated from the transepts and nave by a screen (comp. pp. 297, 300), replaced in 1682-83 by baroque choir-galleries. The splendid rococo *Stalls, executed by F. A. Hermann in 1765, are in excellent keeping with the surrounding Romanesque architecture. Above the stalls on the right and left are the monuments of *Elector John Philip* and *Elector Lothar Franz von Schönborn* (d. 1729; p. 291), both executed in 1745 from designs by J. B. Neumann. In the dome are the paintings mentioned on p. 297.

From the S. aisle the portal above noticed leads into the late-Romanesque **Memorie**, roofed with wide groined vaulting. This was the old chapter-house, and owes its name to the memorial services held in it annually. To the right is the old entrance, a Romanesque portal. By the W. wall (right) is the episcopal throne in stone. Adjacent are monuments of 1536, 1550, and 1558. The Gothic *Apse of St. Giles* (Pl. 35), on the E. side, dates from 1486. — The Gothic *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, to the S. of the Memorie, dates from the 14th and was restored in the 19th century.

The **Cloisters** contain but a few original monuments. The majority of the present sculptures and architectural fragments have been brought here from the cathedral and from old Mainz churches. In the S.W. angle, above the entrance to the former library, is the monument of Vizedom Selbolt (d. 1578; Pl. 36), the last holder of the title (comp. p. 269). Near by, on the S. wall, is the monument (Pl. 37) in the form of a female figure, by L. Schwanthaler (1842), to Heinrich von Meissen (d. 1318), the first Meistersinger, surnamed *Frauenlob* ('women's praise'), who is said to have been borne to his grave by the women of Mainz out of gratitude

for his songs. Farther to the left, the monument of *Canon J. von Hatstein* (d. 1518), with a Pietà reminiscent of Michael Angelo. — At the beginning of the E. wall is a copy (Pl. 38), dating from 1783, of the original tombstone of Frauenlob. On the right, a Gothic relief with groups of saved and lost souls, from the old choir-screen (p. 299). Fine view of the W. tower.

A chamber to the S. of the cloisters and an adjoining room, now the **Diocesan Museum** (adm., see p. 289), contain some fine Renaissance *Stalls from the former court church of St. Gangulphus, presented by Abp. Brendel von Homburg (p. 297); the Raising of Lazarus, a wood-carving of the 15th cent., presented to the cathedral in 1840; six seated figures of the Apostles and a St. John the Baptist (13th cent.), probably part of a Last Judgment; a *Statue of the Virgin (late 13th cent.), from the former Augustine Church; also tapestry, vestments, MSS., and other ecclesiastical sculptures.

Between the N. transept of the cathedral and the Markt, partly concealed from view by surrounding buildings, is the **Chapel of St. Gothard**, a two-storied church with aisles, a characteristic Romanesque building, erected in 1135-38. It was originally the chapel of the archiepiscopal palace (entrance from the N. transept, p. 297). The dwarf-gallery on the exterior and the pillars and columns within deserve notice.

The Markt (Pl. C, 4) is the central point of the Old Town (Altstadt), and Schuster-Strasse, which diverges from the Markt on the N., is one of its main arteries of traffic. The *St. Quintins-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4), on the right of Schuster-Strasse and at the corner of Quintins-Strasse, has nave and aisles of equal height and dates from the 14-15th cent. (high altar of 1739). Farther on, in Hintere Christophsgasse (right), is the early-Gothic *St. Christophs-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4). — There are three other churches in that part of the Altstadt lying to the S.W. of the cathedral. The Prot. *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3) is an old basilica with a modern portal. In Augustiner-Strasse is the church formerly attached to the Augustine convent, now known as the *Liebfrauen-Kirche* (Pl. B, C, 4), a baroque building of 1768-74, with ceiling-paintings by J. B. Enderle. The *St. Ignaz-Kirche* (Pl. B, 4), in Kapuzinergasse, was erected in the baroque classical style by J. P. Jäger in 1763-74; the Crucifixion group opposite was bequeathed by Hans Backoffen (p. 299) and erected soon after 1519.

Gutenberg-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3) is embellished with a **Statue of Gutenberg**, the inventor of printing (c. 1395-1468), whose birth and death took place at Mainz. The statue was cast in Paris by H. W. Bissen and erected here in 1837. The model was executed in Thorwaldsen's studio from a costume-sketch by Prof. L. Lindenschmit (p. 293). The Latin inscription at the back (by Otfried Müller, d. 1840), may be translated as follows: 'The art unknown to the Greeks and Romans was devised by the craft of a German, and now the wisdom of ancients and moderns is not kept to themselves but shared by all.'

Johann Gänsfleisch ('goose-flesh'), surnamed *Gutenberg* after his mother, was born of a patrician family of Mainz. His first attempts at printing with cast type were made at Strasbourg in 1436, when he may have worked from the Donatus print prepared in a similar manner by the

Dutchman L. J. Coster (at that time a resident of Haarlem). Gutenberg seems to have returned in his native city in 1444. The earliest book printed by him to which a certain date can be assigned belongs to the year 1447 (p. 282), though the fragment 'Vom Weltgericht', preserved in the Gutenberg Museum (p. 295), and the 27-line fragment of Donatus, in Paris, are earlier. His first work of importance was the 42-line Bible (1450-1455?). *Johann Fust*, who had assisted Gutenberg in this work, afterwards separated from him, and established a new printing-office in partnership with *Peter Schöffer*. Gutenberg's subsequent career is still veiled in obscurity, although it is certain that he resided at Eltville (p. 272) towards the close of his life. He was buried in the Franciscan church at Mainz (burned down in 1793). — Gutenberg's alleged first printing-office, at the *Hof zum Jungen*, Franziskanergasse 3 (Pl. D, 3), and those of Johann Fust and Peter Schöffer at the *Hof zum Humbrecht*, Schuster-Str. 20 (Pl. D, 4), are indicated by memorial tablets.

Opposite the monument is the *Theatre*, erected in 1833 and rebuilt in 1910. — The late-Gothic *St. Emmerans-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3) possesses a rococo pulpit, harmonizing admirably with its Gothic surroundings, and a sacrament house inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

Schiller-Platz (Pl. D, 2), planted with chestnut-trees and containing a bronze statue of *Schiller*, by J. B. Scholl (1862), is bounded on the S. by the *Osteiner Hof* (No. 1; 1749), now the residence of the French military governor and commandant, and on the W. by the *Bassenheimer Hof* (1756) and the *Schönborner Hof* (1668; now a French military club).

Emmerich-Joseph-Strasse leads hence S.W. to a flight of 74 steps ascending to the *Mathilden-Terrasse* (Pl. D, 2). Below the terrace are the vaults (sparkling wine) of C. A. Kupferberg & Co.

On one of the highest points in the town (85 ft. above the Rhine) rises the decorated Gothic **St. Stephans-Kirche** (Pl. C, 2), erected in the early 14th cent. and restored after an explosion in 1857. It consists of nave and aisles of equal height, with a choir at each end. The octagonal tower is 170 ft. high.

The interior contains altarpieces by *Veit* to the right and left of the E. choir; behind the high altar are a late-Gothic sacrament-house of 1500 and four exquisite brass altar-columns of 1509. — The treasury contains a vestment of Abp. Willigis (p. 290), a chasuble, said to be of Sicilian origin (c. 1000), dalmatics of the 15th cent., a holy-water vessel of the 10th cent., and other interesting objects. — The late-Gothic Cloisters, dating from 1499, entered from the right aisle, are remarkable for their tasteful vaulting and windows. A Crucifixion group of 1485, in the S. angle, is called the 'Straw Hat Monument' after its donor (Strohut).

The Tower (adm., see p. 290; 264 steps) commands a splendid view of the city and the Eigelstein.

To the N.E. of the church is the *Englische-Fräulein-Stift* (Pl. C, 3), a girls' school managed by the 'Englische Fräulein', a Rom. Cath. female order founded by Mary Ward in 1622 at Rome.

Stephan-Strasse leads S.E. from the church to the 'Eisgrubweg', where the *Windmühlenberg* (Pl. B, 3), an eminence planted with lime-trees, commands one of the finest views of the cathedral, between the houses. — Beyond the Alarm-Bastion is the entrance to the citadel.

The **Citadel** (Pl. A, 3; apply for admission to the French authorities) was built c. 1660. In its S. corner rises the *Drususstein* or *Eigelstein*, a mass of concrete, 60 ft. in height, said by tradition to have been erected by the Legions in honour of Drusus (p. 290), who was killed in 9 B.C. on his retreat from the Elbe. The monument was once about 16 ft. higher than at present, and had an outer casing of masonry. The Roman theatre was situated in front of the Germanicus bastion.

The **Anlage** (restaurant; view), a pretty municipal park on a slight eminence outside the *Neu-Tor* (Pl. A, 4; tramway Nos. 1 & 2, p. 289), on the S. side of the town, occupies the site of the electoral château of *Favorite* (removed in 1793). — The *Railway Bridge*, built in 1862 and rebuilt in 1912, which here crosses the Rhine near its junction with the Main, consists of four arches, each about 110 yds. in span. It commands a view of both rivers and of the town.

To the S. of Mainz, ¼ hr. from the Main Station, lies the *Cemetery*, with a large crematorium. — About 10 min. farther on, on a hill to the right of the suburb of *Zahlbach*, are the remains of a Roman **Aqueduct**, of which 60 concrete pillars, some of them 23 ft. high, are still standing. By this channel a supply of water for the use of the Roman castle was conducted from Drais and Finthen (see below).

Tramway No. 5 (p. 289) runs from Neubrunnen-Platz (Pl. E, 3) viâ *Mombach* (p. 237), *Gonsenheim* (railway station, see p. 378), a villa-colony with orchards and market gardens, and *Finthen* (Roman *Fontanae*; Königsborn beer-garden) to (9½ M., in 1 hr.) *Wackernheim*, on the Bingen road. — The **Lenneberg** or **Leniaberg** (574 ft.; view-tower) is reached from *Lenneberg* tram station, at the W. end of Gonsenheim, in ¾ hr. by a road and footpath leading through woods to the right, or from Finthen in ½ hr. by a road passing *Königsborn*. Near the Lenneberg are the *Forsthaus Ludwigshöhe* (restaurant & pension) and a large Schloss of Herr von Waldthausen (1909), now a summer residence of the commander-in-chief of the French army of the Rhine. Budenheim (p. 237) lies ½ hr. N.

Railway from Mainz to *Frankfurt*, see R. 40b; to *Coblenz*, see R. 32; to *Worms* and *Ludwigshafen* (for Mannheim), see R. 47; to *Alzey* (for Kaiserslautern, Neustadt, or Worms), see R. 50; to *Darmstadt*, *Heidelberg*, or *Mannheim*, see R. 43. — Steamer to *Bingen*, etc., see R. 36.

40. From Wiesbaden or Mainz to Frankfurt.

The Wiesbaden line is part of the through route from Cologne to Frankfurt on the right bank of the Rhine (140½ M.; express train in 3½–5 hrs.; comp. pp. 102, 238). The Mainz line is part of the main line between the same cities on the left bank (137 M.; express in 1½–5 hrs.; comp. pp. 102, 236; fares in each case 30 ℳ 20, 19 ℳ 80, 12 ℳ 70 pf.). Occupied territory is quitted at Hochst and Goldstein. — Connection with the Rhine steamers (comp. p. 268) is made at Biebrich-Ost (see below) on the Wiesbaden line. — Comp. Map, p. 332.

A. From Wiesbaden to Frankfurt.

25½ M. Railway (Taunusbahn; opened in 1839) in ½–1½ hr. (fares 4 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 10 pf.; express fares 6 ℳ, 4 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 60 pf.).

Wiesbaden, see p. 274. — 2 M. *Biebrich Ost* (p. 273) is the station for passengers who wish to transfer to the Rhine steamers.

Tram to the wharf in 6 min.; luggage is transported on special cars. — Numerous factories are passed. To the right we see the Rhine, with the Peters-Au and the Kaiser-Brücke (p. 285).

4¼ M. *Mainz-Kastel* (Hotel Goldener Anker; Bahnhofs-Hotel), a suburb of Mainz on the right bank of the Rhine, has been fortified ever since the Roman period (Castellum Mattiacorum; comp. p. 290). The station is situated close to the bridge over the Rhine. Tram to Mainz, see p. 289.

The railway skirts the spurs of the Taunus at some distance from the *Main*, which is only occasionally visible.

7½ M. **Hochheim** (407 ft.; Hotel Burg Ehrenfels), a small town with 4070 inhab., celebrated for its wines. The most esteemed is yielded by the vineyards of the old *Domdechanei* (deanery). The sparkling 'Hock' made at Hochheim (whence the name) first found due recognition in England (comp. p. xxii).

12 M. *Flörsheim* (Hotel Schützenhof), a village on the Main, is the station for the former sulphur-baths of *Weilbach*, now a school of economics for women (½ hr. distant). The village of Weilbach lies ¼ hr. farther N. Pleasing view from the *'Kanzel'* (pulpit), on the *Galgenberg* (740 ft.), 40 min. N.W. of the village of Weilbach, reached viâ *Diedenbergen*.

The white Hofheim Chapel (p. 341) can be seen on the nearer spurs of the Taunus. — 18 M. *Sindlingen-Zeilsheim*.

20 M. **Höchst.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotel. *Rheinischer Hof*, Hospital-Strasse. — Restaurants. *Post*, Kaiser-Strasse; *Schöne Aussicht*, Mainberg 7, with café and terrace on the Main. — Café. *Bolongaro*, Haupt-Str. 41.

Höchst am Main (290 ft.), a Roman frontier-fortress in the time of Augustus (comp. p. 278), belonged to the Electorate of Mainz from 1352 to 1801 and was once the seat of a celebrated porcelain factory (1746-98). It is now a thriving town of 31,390 inhab., with large dye-factories (also producing pharmaceutical preparations) founded in 1863. The *Rathaus* was originally a palace built in the baroque style in 1772-75 for the Italian Bolongaro. The Rom. Cath. *Church of St. Justinus*, on the lofty bank of the Main, a 9th cent. basilica, many times rebuilt, has a Gothic choir added in 1443. The former electoral *Schloss*, built at the end of the 16th cent. and almost entirely destroyed by the Swedes in 1635, still preserves its tower and moat. In front is the so-called *Zoll-Turm*, an old town-gate, with a collection of old Höchst porcelain and other antiquities (key at H. Müller's, Krahnen-Str. 5; 1 *M*).

From Höchst to *Königstein*, see p. 337; to *Soden*, see p. 341; to *Eppstein* and *Limburg*, see pp. 341, 342.

25½ M. *Frankfurt*, see p. 304.

B. From Mainz to Frankfurt.

23¼ M. Railway in 40-75 min. (fares 4 ℳ, 2 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 90 pf.; express fares 5 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 80, 2 ℳ 40 pf.).

Mainz (Main Station), see p. 288. - The train runs under the citadel to (1¼ M.) *Mainz-Süd* and crosses the Rhine by the bridge mentioned at p. 302.

3 M. *Gustavsburg-Kostheim.* Gustavsburg, built as a fortress by the Swedes in 1633, and Kostheim, on the opposite (right) bank of the Main, which here enters the Rhine, are both manufacturing suburbs of Mainz. — 5 M. *Bischofsheim* (p. 344). — 8 M. *Rüsselsheim* (Rüsselsheimer Hof, 12 R.; Adler, 10 R.), with Opel's motor-car and cycle works (founded in 1862) and a motor racing track. — 10 M. *Raunheim.* — 15 M. *Kelsterbach.* We have a view of the Taunus to the left. — 16¾ M. *Schwanheim.* The town lies on the Main, 1¼ M. to the N. (Waldbahn, see p. 331). — 20 M. *Goldstein*, junction for Mannheim (p. 348) or Frankfurt-Süd (see below; 3¾ M.). — The line now traverses the Frankfurt 'Stadtwald'. — 21¼ M. *Frankfurt-Niederrad*, with a racecourse and racing-stud (Waldbahn, see p. 331). — We cross the Main.

23¼ M. *Frankfurt*, see below.

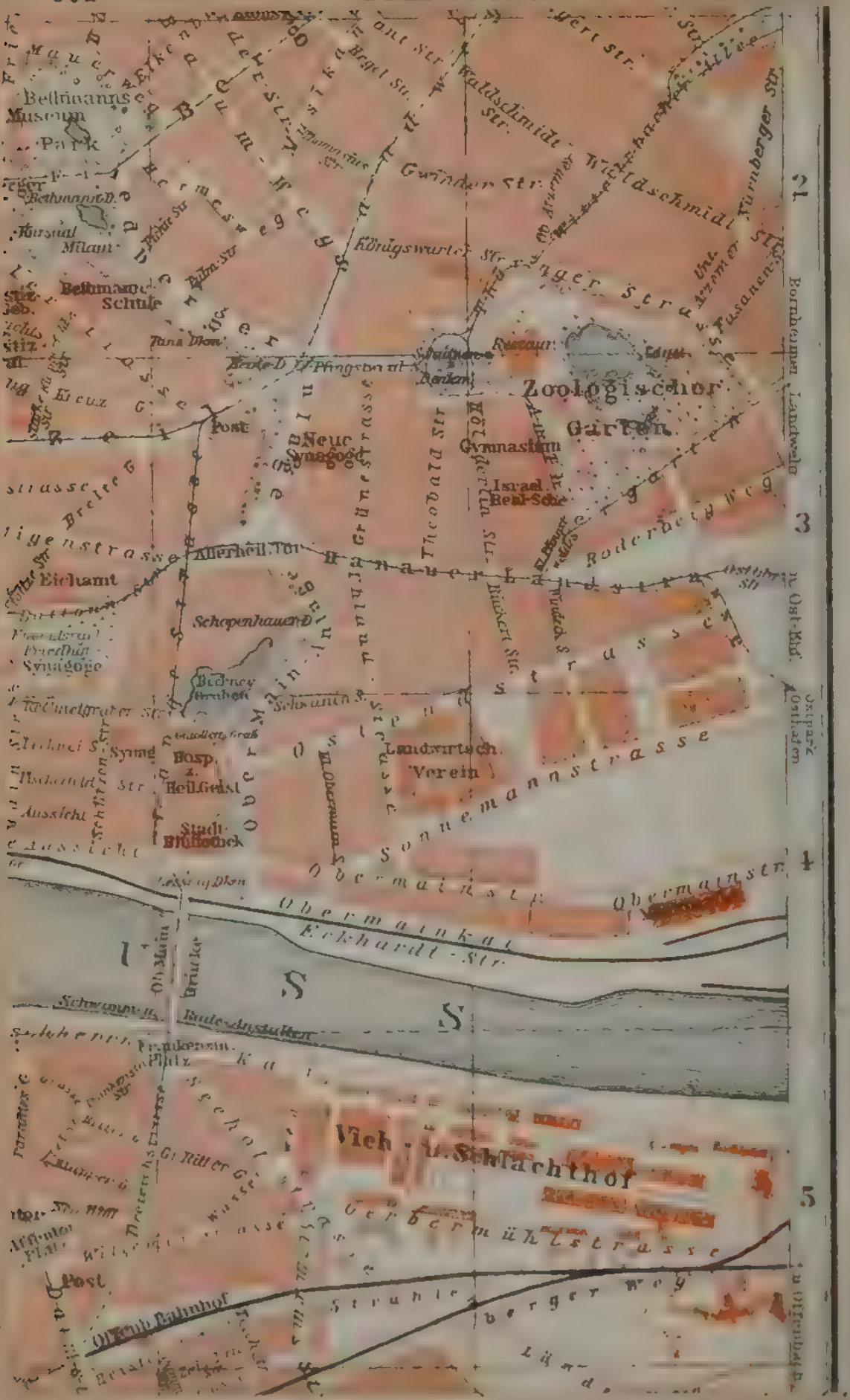
41. Frankfurt.

Air Service, comp. pp. xviii, xix. Tickets obtained from the Hamburg-America Line and most of the other travel agencies mentioned on p. 307. The aerodrome is at Rebstock, to the W. of the town (tram No. 15, see p. 306).

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 4, 5), with a good restaurant and baths. — *Ost-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. I, 3), for local trains to Hanau and viâ Aschaffenburg to the Spessart and the Odenwald. — The *Frankfurt-Süd* station at Sachsenhausen (Pl. F, G, 6), the *Offenbach* station (Pl. G, H, 5), and the other suburban stations are of little importance to visitors.

Hotels (information at the Inquiry Office, Bahnhofs-Platz 8). At the Main Station. **Englischer Hof* or *Hessischer Hof* (Pl. c; C, 4), 100 R. (50 with baths) at 8-11, D. 4-6½ ℳ. **Carlton* (Pl. n; C, 4), 150 R. (30 with baths) from 7, D. 3-4 ℳ, both of the first class, with fashionable restaurants. — **Excelsior* (formerly Hohenzollern; Pl. b, C 4), 300 beds at 5-8, B. 1¾, D. 2-3½ ℳ; **Russischer Hof-Rose* (Pl. k; C, 5), 100 R. from 4, B. 2 ℳ; **Monopol-Métropole* (Pl. t; C, 5), 110 R. from 5½, B. 2, P. from 12 ℳ; **Bristol* (Pl. v; C, 4, 5), 86 R. (20 with baths) at 3-9½, B. 1½, D. 3-4, P. from 15 ℳ; **Continental* (Pl. m; C, 5), 100 R. at 4½-8¼, D. 3½, P. 10-15 ℳ; **Park Hotel Kaiserhof* (Pl. o; C, 5), Wiesenhütten-Str. 36-38, 120 R. (30 with baths) at 6½-12½, D. 4-6 ℳ. — *Hansa* (formerly Royal; Pl. x, C 4, 5), Kronprinzen-Str. 56, 100 R.; *National* (Pl. l; C, 5), 100 R.; *Prinz Heinrich* (Pl. u; C, 5), Scharnhorst-Str. 50, 110 R.; *Kyffhäuser* (Pl. f; D, 4), Kaiser-Str. 62, 200 R., with a popular restaurant (see p. 305), *Vier Jahreszeiten*, Scharnhorst-Str. 33 and 25 (Pl. C, 5), 90 R., both commercial; *Kölner Hof* (Pl. s; C, 5), Gneisenau-Str. 1-5, 120 R. at 4½-7, B. 2, D. 3 ℳ, *Stuttgarter Hof* (Pl. y; C, 5), Kronprinzen-Str. 59, 60 R. from 4½ ℳ, both well spoken of; *Drei Raben*, Scharnhorst-Str. 35 (Pl. C, 5), 24 R.; *Victoria*, Kaiser-Str. 59, entrance in Elbe-Strasse (Pl. D, 4),

Warte
Bockenh
Merton-Str.
Victoria-Allee
Senckenberg. Stift
Universität
Beethoven Str.
Schubert
Platz
Cornelius
Kaiserstr.
Viktoria-Schule
Ober-Post Direkt.
Bismarck-Al.
Bettina Pl.
Festhalle
Eisenbahn-Direkt.
Haupt-Güterbahnhof
Güter Bahnhof
Franken Allee
Kölner Str.
Gießen (Cassel) Aschaffenburg Cronberg
Bebra
Strzelno
Posen


Bethmanns Museum
Park
Bethmann'sche Schule
Zoologischer Garten
Neue Synagoge
Gymnasium
Israel. Real-Schule
Eschenheimer Thurm
Eschenheimer Anlage
Eschenheimer Strasse
Eschenheimer Thor
Eschenheimer Landwehr
Eschenheimer Thorthurm
Eschenheimer Thorplatz
Eschenheimer Thorbrücke
Eschenheimer Thorgraben
Eschenheimer Thorgasse

60 R.; *Luitpold*, Taunus-Str. 35 (Pl. C, D, 4), 80 R., commercial; *Nassauer Hof*, Gneisenau-Str. 9 (Pl. B, C, 5); *Stadt Wiesbaden*, Scharnhorst-Str. 52 (Pl. C, 5).

In the Town. **Frankfurter Hof* (Pl. a; E, 4), Kaiser-Platz, 250 R. (100 with baths) at 9-11, D. 4½-6½ *M*, first-class, with a fashionable restaurant. — *Impérial* (Pl. p; D, 3), Opern-Platz, 80 R. (30 with baths) at 5-9, D. 3½-5 *M*. — *Drexel* (Pl. i; G, 3), Grosse Friedberger Str. 18-20, 90 R. from 3, B. 1 *M*, *Salzhaus* (Pl. e; E, 3), Am Salzhaus 4, 90 beds, well spoken of, with a popular beer-restaurant, both commercial; *Ulmann* (Pl. g, E 4; Jewish), Bethmann-Str. 52, 30 R.

Hospices (see p. xx). *Savoy Hotel* (Pl. h; C, 5), Wiesenhütten-Str. 42, 75 R. at 4½-8, B. 1½, D. 2½ *M*, *Schweizer & Berner Hof* (Pl. d; C, 5), Wiesenhütten-Platz 39, 100 R. at 3½-5½, D. 1½-3 *M*, *Baseler Hof* (Pl. r; C, 5), Wiesenhütten-Platz 25, 150 R. at 4½-8½ *M*, all three good; *Kronenhof*, Scharnhorst-Str. 20 (Pl. C, 5), 60 R.; *Christliches Hospiz Rheinischer Hof*, Buchgasse 1 (Pl. E, F, 4), 25 R.

Pensions. *Métropole*, Wiesenau 2, corner of Bockenheimer Land-Strasse (Pl. C, 2; near the English Church), 40 R.; *Villa Germania*, Viktoria-Allee 30 (Pl. A, 2); *Villa Oranien*, Beethoven-Str. 71, corner of Bockenheimer Land-Strasse (Pl. B, 2), 40 beds; *Minerva*, Klüber-Str. 24 (Pl. C, D, 3), 20 R.; *Barth*, Niedenau 52 (Pl. C, 3), 24 R.; *Vorster*, Linden-Str. 17 (Pl. C, 2, 3), 19 R.; *Villa Victoria*, Leerbach-Str. 89 (Pl. D, 1), 20 R.; *Haus Bleibe Treu*, Bockenheimer Land-Str. 96 (Pl. B, C, 2).

Wine Restaurants. **Kaiserkeller*, Kaiser-Str. 29 (Pl. D, E, 4; first floor); **Hahn*, Gallus-Anlage 2 (Pl. D, 4); **Ratskeller* (p. 313); **Malepartus*, Grosse Bockenheimer Str. 30 (Pl. E, 3); *Barfüsser-Eck*, Grosser Kornmarkt 10 (Pl. E, F, 4), with an 'old German' drinking-room on the upper floor, good; *Pfeil*, Alte Rothof-Str. 10 (Pl. E, 3); *Wetterer*, Bahnhofs-Platz 8; *Schwarzer Stern*, at the Römerberg (Pl. F, 4); *Weinklause Gross-Frankfurt*, at the Eschenheimer Tor (Pl. E, F, 2); *Continental Bodega*, Schiller-Str. 2 (Pl. E, 3, 2), Spanish and Italian wines. — The restaurants in the *Palmengarten* (p. 319) and the *Zoological Gardens* (p. 320) are much frequented on summer evenings. — Cider at *Heyland's*, opposite the Römer (Pl. F, 4). — *Mampe's Likör-Stube*, Rathenau-Platz 14 (Pl. E, 3).

Beer Restaurants. *Kaiserkeller* (see above), with garden, very popular; *Kyffhäuser*, see p. 304; *Franziskaner*, Kaiser-Str. 68 (Pl. C, 4); *Alemannia*, Schiller-Platz 4 (Pl. E, 3); *Zum Faust*, adjoining the Schauspielhaus (Pl. E, 4; p. 309); *Salzhaus*, see above; *Thomasbräu*, in the Börse (Pl. E, 3); *Dom-Restaurant*, corner of Dom-Strasse and Braubach-Strasse (Pl. F, 3, 4).

Cafés. *Buerose*, Bahnhofs-Platz 12; *Corso*, *Orion*, *Grosse*, *Mozart*, *Astoria*, and *Atlantic*, all six in Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4); *Hambitzer*, Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse (Pl. E, F, 3, 2); *Bauer*, in the Haus Bavaria, Schiller-Str. 2-4 (Pl. E, 3, 2); *Hanselmann*, Opern-Platz, by the Bockenheimer Tor (Pl. D, 3); *Kursaal* (Pl. G, 2), in the gardens near the Friedberger Tor. — **Confectioners.** *P. Rumpelmayer*, Gallus-Anlage 2 (Pl. D, 4); *A. Schrader*, Goethe-Str. 31 (Pl. E, 3); *S. F. Jollasse*, Rossmarkt 6 (Pl. E, 3); *H. Kurtz*, Steinweg 4 (Pl. E, 3). — Tea Rooms. *Ashby*, Goethe-Platz 3 (Pl. E, 3). — Kakaostube ('cocoa rooms'), Kaiser-Strasse, corner of Rossmarkt (Pl. E, 3).

Cabs. Horse-cabs and motor-cabs with tariff posted up inside.

Tramways (chief centres at Bahnhofs-Platz, where services 1, 10-13, 15, 16, 18, and 19 intersect, and at the Hauptwache, Pl. E 3). **1.** From the *Bockenheimer Warte* (Pl. A, 2) viâ Feuerbach-Strasse (Pl. C, 3, 2) to the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Main Railway Station; Pl. C, 4, 5). — **2** (week-days only). From the *West-Bahnhof* (West Station; beyond Pl. A, 2), at Bockenheim, viâ Bockenheimer Land-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 2), the Zeil (Pl. F, 3), and Berger-Strasse to *Bornheim* (school; beyond Pl. I, 1). — **3.** From *Frankfurt-West* (Schönhof; beyond Pl. A, 1) viâ Opern-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3)

and the Zeil to the *Zoological Gardens* (Pl. I, 2, 3). — **4.** From *Frankfurt-Süd* (Sachsenhausen, cemetery; beyond Pl. G, 6) viâ Offenbach station (Pl. G, H, 5), the Untermain-Brücke (Pl. E, 5), Opern-Platz (Pl. D, 3), and the Bockenheimer Warte (Pl. A, 1, 2) to *Ginnheim* (beyond Pl. A, 1). — **5.** From *Frankfurt-Süd* (Sachsenhausen, Wendels-Platz; Pl. G, H, 6) viâ Schweizer-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 5, 6), the Untermain-Brücke (Pl. E, 5), Opern Platz (Pl. D, 3), and Reuterweg (Pl. D, 1, 2) to the *Palmengarten* (Rossert-Strasse; Pl. B, 1). — **6.** From the *Palmengarten* (Rossert-Strasse; Pl. B, 1) viâ Reuterweg (Pl. D, 1, 2), the Zeil (Pl. F, G, H, 3), and the Zoological Gardens (Pl. I, 3) to the *Ostpark* (beyond Pl. I, 3, 4). — **7.** From *Eckenheim* (cemetery; beyond Pl. G, 1) viâ the Konstabler-Wache (Pl. G, 3) and the Obermain-Brücke (Pl. H, 4) to *Frankfurt-Süd* (Sachsenhausen, South Station; Pl. G, 6). — **8.** From the *Cemetery* (beyond Pl. G, 1) viâ Friedberger Land-Strasse (beyond Pl. G, 1), the Hauptwache (Pl. E, 3), and Schweizer-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 5, 6) to *Frankfurt-Süd* (Sachsenhausen, Ziegelhüttenweg; beyond Pl. F, 6). — **10.** From *Bornheim* (beyond Pl. I, 1) viâ Berger-Strasse (Pl. I, H, 1, 2) and the Zeil (Pl. F, 3) to the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 4, 5). — **11.** From *Bornheimer Land-Strasse* (Pl. H, 1) viâ the Oeder Weg (Pl. F, 1, 2) and Schiller-Strasse (Pl. E, 2, 3) to the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 4, 5). — **12.** From *Griesheim* (beyond Pl. A, 5) viâ Mainzer Land-Strasse (Pl. A-C, 5, 1), the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 4, 5), the Hauptwache, and the Eschenheimer Tor (Pl. E, 2) to *Nordend* (Günthersburg-Park; beyond Pl. H, 1). — **13.** From *Gutleut-Strasse* (Pl. B, C, 6, 5) viâ the Hauptwache to *Eschersheimer Land-Strasse* (Pl. E, 1, 2; Holzhausen-Strasse). — **15.** From the *Ost-Bahnhof* (East Station; beyond Pl. I, 3) viâ the Zoological Gardens (Pl. I, 3), the Zeil, the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 4, 5), Niederrad (beyond Pl. D, 6), and Oberforsthaus (p. 331) to the *Stadium* (p. 331). — **16.** From *Rebstöcker-Strasse* (beyond Pl. A, 5) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 4, 5), the Untermain-Brücke (Pl. E, 5), and Oberrad (beyond Pl. I, 5) to *Offenbach* (beyond Pl. I, 5, 6). — **18.** From *Frankfurt-West* (Bockenheim, Schönhof; beyond Pl. A, 1) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 4, 5), the Rathaus (Pl. F, 4), and the Ost-Bahnhof to the *East Harbour* (beyond Pl. I, 3, 4). — **19.** From *Bornheim* (school; beyond Pl. I, 1) viâ the Sandweg, Offenbach station (Pl. G, H, 5), Garten-Strasse (Pl. E, D, 5, 6), and the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 4, 5) to the *Palmengarten* (Rossert-Strasse; Pl. B, 1). — **20.** From *Frankfurt-West* (Bockenheim, Schonhof) to *Rödelheim* (N.W. of the town). — **22.** From *Bornheim* (Saalburg-Strasse; beyond Pl. I, 1) to *Seckbach* (N.E. of the town). — **23.** From the *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. E, 4) viâ *Eschersheim* (beyond Pl. E, 1) to *Heddernheim* (p. 331). — **24.** From the *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. E, 4) viâ *Ober-Ursel* to the *Hohe Mark*, see p. 332. — **25.** From the *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. E, 4) to *Homburg*, see p. 332. — **32.** From *Riederhöfe* viâ Seckbach to *Bergen* (N.E. of the town). — **33.** From *Eckenheimer Land-Strasse* to *Preungesheim* (N. of the town). — **34** (week-days only). From *Eschersheimer Land-Strasse* to *Ginnheim* (N. of the town). — **36.** From *Frankfurt-West* (Bockenheim, Schönhof) viâ Hausen to *Praunheim* (N.W. of the town). — **37.** From *Eckenheimer Land-Strasse* to *Berkersheim* (N. of the town). — **'Waldbahn'**, see p. 331.

Theatres. *Opera House* (Pl. D, 2, 3; p. 318); *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. E, 4; p. 309); *Neues Theater* (Pl. C, 4); *Gross-Frankfurt*, at the Eschenheimer Tor (Pl. E, F, 2), for operettas. *Schumann Theatre* (Pl. C, 4; p. 309; varieties and cinema). — **Concerts.** The *Museums-Gesellschaft* gives twelve orchestral concerts in the Saalbau (p. 318) on Fri. evenings and Sun. afternoons in winter, and also ten evening concerts of chamber-music.

Baths. *Municipal Swimming Baths* (Pl. G, 3), entrance in Allerheiligen-Strasse (ordinary baths also); *River Baths* in the Main (comp. Pl. G H 4, F 4, and D E 5).

Golf Course (9 holes), near Goldstein station (p. 331).

Post Office in the Zeil (Pl. F, 3; p. 310).

Travel Agencies. *'Reisedienst'*, the inquiry office for the Frankfurt Fair and for the Hamburg-America Line, at the main railway-station, opposite platforms 22-23; open 6 a.m. to midnight. — *Mitteleuropäisches Reisebureau*, Kaiser-Str. 17 (in the Frankfurter Hof; Pl. a, E 4); *J. Schottenfels & Co.*, Bethmann-Str. 54 (Pl. E, 4); *Hamburg-America Line*, Kaiser-Str. 14, near Kaiser-Platz (Pl. E, 4); *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, Kaiser-Str. 76, near the main railway-station (Pl. C, 4); *White Star and Dominion Lines*, Kaiser-Str. 69, corner of Mosel-Str.; *Cunard Line*, Kaiser-Str. 19, near Kaiser-Platz (Pl. E, 4); *American Passage Office*, Bethmann-Str. 56 (Pl. E, 4), agents for the R.M.S.P., Canadian Pacific, etc.; *United States Lines*, Kaiser-Str. 27. — *Inquiry Office*, Bahnhofs-Platz 8 (first floor).

British Consulate-General, Viktoria-Allee 10 (Pl. A, 2); open 9-1 & 3-4, Sat. 9-1. — **American Consulate-General**, Schiller-Str. 20 (Pl. E, 3, 2); open 9-1 & 2.30-5.

English Church (Pl. C, 2; St. Boniface), Königsteiner Strasse, built in 1907 as a memorial to Queen Victoria. For services, see the notice-board outside the church.

Times of Admission.

Art Exhibitions. Frankfurter Kunstverein (Pl. E, 3; p. 318), week-days 9.30-5, Sun. and holidays 10.30-1, 1 *M*; *Rudolf Bangel*, Börsen-Platz (Pl. E, 3); *Hermes & Co.*, Neue Mainzer Str. 84 (Pl. D, E, 3, 4); *J. P. Schneider Junior*, Rossmarkt 23 (Pl. E, 3); *Josef Baer & Co.*, Hoch-Str. 6 (Pl. E, 2), for incunabula and bindings; *Max Ziegert*, Hoch-Str. 3 (Pl. E, 2, 3), for old drawings and engravings.

Cathedral (p. 314). The interior (30 pf.) is best visited on week-days at 10-12 & 2-6 (in winter 2-4); the tower is open 9-6, in winter 9-4 (25 pf.).

Goethe's House (p. 310), week-days 9-1 & 3-6, (9-3 from Oct. 15th to March 31st), Sun. 10-1, closed on holidays; 1 *M*.

Kaisersaal, see Römer.

Libraries. Municipal Library (p. 316), Mon. to Fri. 10-1 & 3-7, on Sat. and in Aug. and Sept. 10-1 only; the manuscripts, incunabula, etc., may be seen in the reading-room on week-days 10-1. — *Library of the Industrial Art Museum* (p. 317), Tues. to Sat. 10-1 & 6-9, in winter on Sun. also, 10-1. — *Rothschild Library* (p. 309), week-days 11-1 & 3-7, Sun. 10-1.

Museum, Bethmann (p. 320), 10-1 & 3-5; on Sun. and holidays and in winter 11-1 only; gratuity.

Museum of Ethnology (p. 318), Sun. 10-1, free, Tues. to Sat. 9-1 & 2-5 (2-4 in winter), 50 pf., Mon. 10-1 & 2-4, 1 *M*.

Museum, Historical (p. 315) and *Goldene Waye* (p. 313), daily 10-1, free on Sun. and Wed., Tues., Thurs., Fri., and Sat. 50 pf., Mon. 1 *M*.

Museum of Industrial Art (p. 317), daily 10-1, free on Sun. and Thurs., on Tues., Wed., Fri., and Sat. 50 pf., on Mon. 1 *M*.

Museum of Jewish Antiquities (p. 316), Sun. 10-1, 50 pf., Mon. to Fri. 9-1 & 3-6 on application to the porter, 1 *M*; closed on Saturday.

Museum of Musical History (Manskopf Museum; p. 309), Untermain-Kai 27 & 54, free daily, except Sat., 11-1.

Museum of Natural History (Senckenberg Museum; p. 319), daily 10-1, also 3-5 on Wed., Sat., and the first Sun. in the month (2-4 in winter); 50 pf., Mon. 1 *M*.

Palmengarten (p. 319), 1 *M*; concerts 4-6 & 8-10, except on Friday.

Römer (Kaisersaal; p. 312), Sun. 9-1, week-days 9-1 & 2-6, 1 *M*; tickets purchased in the courtyard.

Sculptures, Municipal Collection of (p. 328), open at the same hours as the Städel Institute.

Städel Art Institute (p. 321), Sun. 10-1, 50 pf., week-days 10-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), 1 *M*. Engravings and drawings, week-days 10-1.

Synagogue (p. 320), daily, except Sat., 10-12, on application to the castellan, Friedberger Anlage 5 (gratuity).

Thoma Gallery (p. 319), free on Tues. 2-5; at other times $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

Zoological Gardens (p. 320), closed at dusk; 1 *M*.

Chief Attractions (1½-2 days): Kaiser-Strasse, Rossmarkt, Goethe-Platz, Schiller-Platz, and the Zeil; the Altstadt (Old Town), with the *Cathedral*, the *Historical Museum*, the *Römer*, and *Goethe's House; Industrial Art Museum;* towards evening walk to the *Palmengarten*, passing the Opera House. — *Städel Art Institute, Municipal Collection of Sculptures*, and the *Senckenberg Natural History Museum.*

Frankfurt am Main (300 ft.), known also in English as *Frankfort on the Main*, formerly a free town of the Empire, is now the largest city in the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau, with 458,420 inhab. (two-thirds Protestants; 30,000 Jews). It is the seat of a court of appeal, a university (founded in 1912; see p. 320), and numerous scientific and charitable institutions. For many centuries Frankfurt has been one of the most important commercial cities in Germany, lying at the point of convergence of the great trading routes (now represented by the railways) from Hesse, Thuringia, Franconia, Swabia, and the Rhineland. Since the canalization of the Main it has become an entrepôt for goods shipped to or from the Rhine. The old commercial fairs were reorganized in 1919 as sample fairs, which are held in April and October (comp. p. 320). Its money-market is nearly as influential as those of Berlin and Hamburg. The whole appearance of the city betokens the general well-being of its inhabitants. The old part of the town, containing many houses of the 15-18th cent., as well as public buildings, is surrounded by 'Anlagen', or boulevards with ornamental grounds, laid out on the site of the fortifications removed in 1806. The most fashionable quarter is the West End (bounded by the Taunus-Anlage, Bockenheimer Land-Strasse, and Viktoria-Allee). New streets now cover the whole district of the old 'Free State', and extend to *Bornheim* on the N.E., *Bockenheim* on the N.W., and other incorporated suburbs. The industrial quarters (machine shops, iron-foundries, chemical and electrical works, grain elevators, mills, etc.) lie at the upper and lower ends of the town, adjoining the *West Harbour* (opened in 1886) and the *East Harbour* (p. 321: opened in 1912). The suburb of *Sachsenhausen*, on the left bank of the Main, connected with Frankfurt by three bridges and a footway, is noted for its fruit-culture. Two railway-bridges cross the river at the lower end of the city.

Frankfurt is first mentioned in 793 as the seat of the royal residence ('Pfalz') of '*Franconofurd*' (ford of the Franks), and in 794 Charlemagne held a convocation of bishops and dignitaries of the Empire here. After the erection of a new palace (p. 313) by Louis the Debonair in 822 the town soon reached such a high degree of prosperity that at the time of the death of Louis the German (876) it was already looked upon as the capital of the East Frankish Empire. From the time of Henry, son of Conrad III. (1147), and of Frederick Barbarossa (1152) onwards most of the German kings were chosen at Frankfurt, and in 1356 it was recognized by the Golden Bull of Charles IV. (p. 315) as the permanent seat of the elections. After 1562 Frankfurt, in spite of the older claims of Aachen (p. 4), became also the place of coronation of the emperors (Maximilian II. in 1562, Francis II. in 1792). In 1333 Frank-

furt had become practically independent of the royal power, and in the 16th cent. it was officially recognized as a 'free imperial town'. Its fairs, sanctioned by the emperors in 1240 and 1330, maintained their importance down to the 19th century (see p. 308). It was also the headquarters of the German book-trade down to the end of the 18th century. John Knox was pastor of the English congregation here in 1554-55. On the dissolution of the Empire in 1806, Frankfurt was made over by Napoleon to Karl von Dalberg, Primate of the Rhenish Confederation (previously Archbishop of Mainz), and in 1810 it became the capital of the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt. From 1815 to 1866 it was one of the four free cities of the German Confederation and the seat of the Diet. In 1848-49 the great National Assembly of Germany held its meetings in the church of St. Paul. Since 1866, when it passed to Prussia, the population of the city has been quintupled.

A. Kaiser-Strasse and Zeil.

The **Main Railway Station** (*Haupt-Bahnhof;* Pl. C, 4, 5), one of the largest in Germany, was built in 1883-88 from plans by Eggert. The principal hall is 170 yds. long and is spanned by triple barrel-vaulting 93 ft. high. In 1924 each side was extended by the addition of a smaller hall, also with barrel-vaulting. The sculptural ornamentation is by Herold, Calandrelli, Hundrieser, Kaupert, Krüger, and others.

The large Bahnhofs-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5), in front of the station (tramways, see p. 305), is fringed by various hotels (see p. 304), and on its N. side stands the *Schumann Theatre* (p. 306), erected in 1904-5 by Kristeller and Sonnenthal.

The wide **Kaiser-Strasse** (Pl. C, D, E, 4), which is afterwards continued by the Zeil (p. 310), is the busiest street in the city. At the point where this street crosses the Gallus-Anlage is a clock tower (Uhrturm; Pl. D, 4). To the left is a bronze figure of a mourning woman, by Benno Elkan (1920), commemorating the victims of the World War (Den Opfern; Pl. D, 4). To the right is a monument to *Bismarck*, executed in copper by Siemering (1908); by the side of the Chancellor is a horse bearing a figure of Germania. — A little to the S. is the **Schauspielhaus** (Pl. E, 4), built in 1900-2 after designs by H. Seeling. The sculptures on the exterior are by A. Varnesi, F. Hausmann, and F. Klimsch, the quadriga above by F. Krüger. The gilded dome, 170 ft. high, is surmounted by a copper statue 10 ft. in height, representing Frankfurt as Protector of the Arts, by G. Herold. The *Märchen-Brunnen*, a pretty fountain in front of the theatre, is by F. Hausmann (1910).

The Untermain-Anlage leads hence S. to the Untermain-Kai, an embankment laid out with pleasure-grounds, on the left of which (No. 15) is the *Rothschild Library* (Pl. E, 4, 5), founded in 1887 by Frau L. von Rothschild and now numbering 86,000 volumes (adm., see p. 307). The *Manskopf Museum of Musical History*, on the right (No. 27), comprises souvenirs, MSS., and portraits of famous musicians and patrons (adm., see p. 307).

Kaiser-Strasse leads viâ Kaiser-Platz, with its fountain, to the Rossmarkt (Pl. E, 3), in the W. half of which rises the *Gutenberg Monument*, a fountain-group by E. von der Launitz (1858), with statues of Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer (comp. p. 300), and portrait-heads of fourteen celebrated printers, with Caxton among them. In the niches beneath are the arms of the four towns where printing was first practised: Mainz, Frankfurt, Venice, and Strasbourg. — Goethe-Platz (Pl. E, 3), which adjoins the Rossmarkt on the N., is embellished with Schwanthaler's monument of *Goethe* (1844), with reliefs of scenes and figures from Goethe's works. Still farther N. is Rathenau-Platz, with the *Mercury Fountain*, by Hugo Lederer (1916), and the former Hotel zum Schwan (at the corner of Steinweg), where peace was concluded between Germany and France on May 10th, 1871. Hence to the Neue Börse and the Eschenheimer Turm, see p. 318.

Adjoining the Rossmarkt on the N.E. is Schiller-Platz (Pl. E, 3; tramways, see pp. 305, 306), with the old *Hauptwache*, built as a guard-house in 1729 and now a café, and a statue of *Schiller*, by Dielmann (1863). — To the S. rises the Prot. *Katharinen-Kirche* (Pl. E, F, 3), built in 1678-81, with numerous old tombs (one of 1378; verger, Katharinen-Pforte 11). The neighbouring *Liebfrauen-Kirche* (Pl. F, 3; Rom. Cath.), a late-Gothic church of the 15th cent., also contains interesting tombstones (one, in the left aisle, of 1322). — From Schiller-Platz Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse (see p. 318) runs to the N.

The **Zeil** (Pl. F, G, 3), the chief business-street of Frankfurt, contains some fine shops and a number of tasteful modern buildings. To the left is the *General Post Office* (Pl. F, 3), built by Ahrens and Prinzhausen in 1892-94 and adorned with groups in copper by Hausmann. The monument to Emp. William I. in the court is by F. Krüger (1895). *Wronker's Stores*, opposite the post office, were erected by O. Engler in 1908-10. Porzellanhof-Strasse, branching off to the left, farther on, leads to the *Law Courts* (Justiz-Palast; Pl. G, 2, 3), a German Renaissance structure by Endell (1884-89). — Friedberger Anlage and Zoological Gardens, see pp. 319, 320.

B. The Old Town. Streets on the Right Bank of the Main.

The Old Town (Altstadt), to the S. of the Zeil, corresponds more or less closely to the town of the 12th cent., the W. and N. limits of which are still indicated by the Hirschgraben, Holzgraben, and Baugraben. The picturesque maze of tortuous lanes is, however, now beginning to give place to new thoroughfares.

At Grosser Hirschgraben 23 is ***Goethe's House** (Pl. E, 4), originally built in 1592, where the poet was born and spent his boyhood (1749-65). Adm., see p. 307. The house was purchased

by the Freies Deutsches Hochstift in 1863, and has been restored to the condition in which it was after the alterations made in 1755.

The GROUND FLOOR contains the dining-room (the 'Blaue Stube') and kitchen. The former was also the room of *Catharina Elisabeth Goethe* (1731-1808), Goethe's mother. — On the staircase are the 'Roman Views' mentioned in 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'.

FIRST FLOOR. The three rooms towards the street were the quarters of Royal-Lieutenant Count Thoranc, who occupied Frankfurt with the French army in 1759. The room to the left was occupied for several days in 1779 by Duke Charles Augustus of Weimar, when visiting Goethe's parents. — Towards the court is the music-room.

SECOND FLOOR. The middle front-room contains the picture-gallery of the poet's father, *Councillor Johann Caspar Goethe* (1710-82), arranged as it was in 1755. To the left is his study, from the corner-window of which he could watch the goings-out and comings-in of his son. To the right is the bedroom of the poet's parents, and beyond is the room in which their illustrious son *Wolfgang* was born on Aug. 28th, 1749. — At the back is the room of Goethe's sister *Cornelia* (1750-77).

THIRD FLOOR. The middle front-room was the young Goethe's study, where he created Götz, Clavigo, Werther, and the beginning of Faust. In the adjoining room to the left is his puppet-theatre.

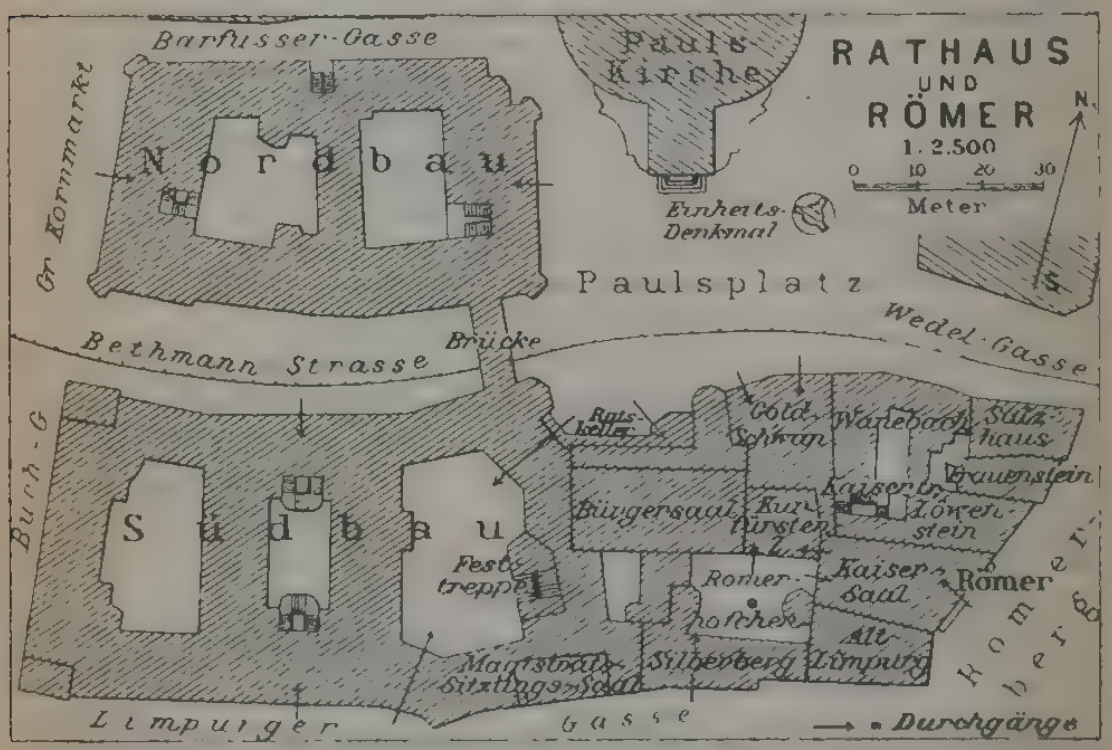
The archway in the court leads to the **Goethe Museum**, built in 1897 and containing reminiscences of the poet's boyhood and also of his later relations with his native town. On the walls are portraits of Goethe, his family, and others. The museum is to be enlarged by a collection of the pictures executed for Count Thoranc by Seekatz, Schmitz, Trautmann, and others. — The rooms above the museum contain the *Goethe Library* (50,000 vols.; entrance, Am Salzhaus 5).

In PAULS-PLATZ (Pl. F, 4) is the Prot. *Pauls-Kirche*, a rotunda built in 1833, where the German parliament of 1848-49 held its meetings (open 9-6; bell to the right; 50 pf.). In front of it is the *Union Monument* (Einheits-Denkmal; 1903), 'dedicated to the champions of German union in the years of preparation, 1815-63'. On the S. and W. sides of the square are additions to the Römer (Goldener Schwan, façade of the New Rathaus; comp. p. 312).

The central point of the Old Town is the *RÖMERBERG (Pl. F, 4), or market-place in front of the Römer, which was the scene of those public rejoicings after the election of an emperor so graphically described by Goethe in his 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'. The *Justitia Fountain* in the centre, erected in 1543, was completely renewed in 1887 and furnished with a figure in bronze. While the coronation banquet was being held in the Römer this fountain ran with red and white wine, and an ox was roasted whole in an adjoining booth.

The ***Römer** (Pl. F, 4; comp. the Plan, p. 312), the old town-hall, consists of a group of twelve separate old houses (some of which abut on Pauls-Platz). Three of the houses fronting the Römerberg were supplied in 1896-98 with new late-Gothic façades and lofty crow-stepped gables. These are the *Haus zum Römer*, properly so called, fitted up in 1405 as a town-hall, with large halls on the ground-floor; the *Alt-Limpurg*, to the left of it, at the corner, the seat of the influential patrician guild of that name from 1495 to 1877; and the *Haus Löwenstein*, to the right. The *Haus Frauen-*

stein, to the right of the Löwenstein, formerly the headquarters of another patrician society, has a painted façade in the taste of the 18th century. The *Salzhaus*, at the corner of Wedelgasse, has its end-façade in carved wood. The *Haus Wanebach*, Wedelgasse 3, is a characteristic timber structure of the 16th cent., with a small and picturesque courtyard; it was restored in 1888-90. The façade of the *Goldener Schwan*, Pauls-Platz 1-3, dates from 1731. Beyond the courtyard, in Limpurger Gasse, is the *Haus Silberberg*, restored in 1898. — The **New Rathaus** was erected in 1900-8 from the plans of F. von Hoven and L. Neher. The '*Südbau*', extending on the W. to Buchgasse, with its lofty tower (230 ft.), is in the German Renaissance style; the smaller '*Nordbau*', which is connected with it by a bridge over Bethmann-Strasse, is in the baroque



style. The façades are freely adorned with sculpture, partly allegorical, partly reliefs of national types and portraits of Frankfurt worthies of the 17-19th centuries.

The fine vaulting of the gateway in the Haus Silberberg and the winding staircase in the courtyard of the Alt-Limpurg (1627) deserve attention; the small *Hercules Fountain* (also in the courtyard) is by J. Kowarzik (1901). — From the front hall the *Kaiser-Treppe* (1741) ascends to the left to the **Kaisersaal** (adm., see p. 307), where the new emperor dined with the electors and showed himself from the balcony to the people assembled in the Römerberg. The hall, which is covered with a barrel-vaulting in wood, was completed in 1411, repeatedly restored, and renewed in 1838-53. It is embellished with portraits of the emperors, by Veit, Bendemann, Lessing, Rethel, Steinle, and other artists. Above the portrait of Charlemagne is the Judgment of Solomon, by Steinle (1844). The marble statue of Emp. William I. is by G. Kaupert (1891). We next enter the **Kurfürsten-Zimmer**,

remodelled in 1731-32, where the electors met to deliberate on the choice of an emperor. — In the vestibule is an inscription of 1442: 'Eyns mans redde, ein halbe redde, man sal sie billich verhoren bede', i.e. 'One man's speech is but half a speech; both sides should be fairly heard'.

The New Rathaus, containing the administrative offices, the board of works, the City Treasury, and so on, is also entered from the above-mentioned front hall. The grand staircase ('Festtreppe') ascends to the large **Bürgersaal**, adjoining the Kurfürsten-Zimmer and containing mural paintings by F. Brütt (scenes from German history during the 19th cent.). — On the ground-floor is the *Ratskeller* (p. 305).

The S. side of the Römerberg is bounded by the **Nikolai-Kirche** (Pl. F, 4), with a lofty hipped roof, now used by the Old Catholics. It was altered in the late-Gothic style in 1450 and restored in 1842-45. The copper-covered spire was added in 1904. The altar-piece is a Resurrection by Rethel.

A little to the S. of the Römerberg is the old Fahr-Tor, to the left of which, at the corner of the quay, rises the *Renten-Turm*, a relic of the old fortifications erected in 1455. The adjacent **Saalhof** (Pl. F, 4) probably occupies the site of an imperial palace (p. 308; 'aula regia') built by Louis the Debonair. It was rebuilt in 1717 and 1842; the only old part is the Romanesque chapel.

The Rom. Cath. **St. Leonhards-Kirche** (Pl. F, 4), a little lower down the Main, was begun in 1219, probably on the site of the royal grange, and created a collegiate church in 1317. It has a late-Gothic choir built in 1434, while the whole was completed in 1507 and restored in the 19th century. The outer aisles possess galleries. The two Romanesque towers of the choir belonged to the original structure. On that to the N. is seen the imperial eagle, said to have been bestowed by Louis the Bavarian on the abbey for services rendered to him in defiance of the papal ban.

The interior is entered from the N. aisle. The 'Salvator-Chörlein', or chapel to the left of the choir (1503), is notable for its late-Gothic vaulting with detached ribs. The two Romanesque portals in the left aisle formed the entrances to the church before its extension. Over that to the E. is an old relief (a saint revered by two pilgrims). The Madonna to the right of the choir is by *Steinle*. At the entrance to the side-chapel, is a Last Supper by the elder *Holbein* (predella of the altarpiece mentioned at p. 323).

The street called the Alter Markt (Pl. F, 4) leads E. from the Römerberg to the cathedral. At the corner, on the right, is the house *Zum Grossen Engel*, of 1562. To the left, Markt No. 44, is the *Steinernes Haus*, a castle-like Gothic building (1464), with corner-turrets, a statue of the Virgin, and a fine vaulted gate. A monument (Pl. F, 4) in the small Hühner-Markt (poultry market) commemorates the local poet Friedrich Stoltze (1816-91). Nearly opposite is the *Tuchgaden*, an old cloth-hall, where the guild of butchers offered a draught of honour to the emperor when proceeding after his coronation from the cathedral to the Römer. Farther on, at Höllgasse 13, is the *Goldene Wage*, first mentioned in 1323. The present half-timbered building, dating from 1624, contains a

collection of musical and scientific instruments and pharmaceutical antiquities. Note the elaborate stucco ceiling and two 'Biedermeier' rooms on the upper floor, and the roof-garden (apply for adm. to the Historical Museum, p. 315).

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Rom. Cath.; Pl. F, 4), occupying the site of a church founded by Louis the German, was commenced in 1235 and consecrated to St. Bartholomew in 1238. The short Gothic nave and aisles date from 1235-39, the choir was rebuilt in 1315-38, and the unusually long transepts were erected in 1346-53. The cloisters were added in 1348-1477; the W. tower, begun in 1415, was left unfinished. The Wahlkapelle (Election Chapel) dates from 1356, having apparently been erected in connection with the Golden Bull (p. 315); the late-Gothic *Scheidkapelle*, adjoining the S. aisle, was founded in 1487 by Nicolaus Scheid. The church was injured by a fire in 1867, but was restored in 1869-81 by F. J. von Denzinger. On that occasion the vault of the nave was raised and the cloisters and tower were completed. The crowning of the tower with an octagonal cupola surmounted by a spire is from the designs of Hans von Ingelheim (1483), which had been discovered in the municipal archives.

Visitors ring for the sacristan at the N. portal (closed 12-2; comp. p. 307; good light necessary). — In the North Transept, hung with hatchments, are the double tomb of Johann von Holzhausen (d. 1391) and his wife Gudela (d. 1370), and the tomb of Rudolph von Sachsenhausen (d. 1371). — The chapel adjoining the choir on the left contains a group of the Death of Mary, presented in 1480. The beautiful five-light stained-glass window was executed by W. F. Dixon of London, after an ancient design from Cologne. — In the chapel to the right is a Resurrection, converted into an altar in 1855. Adjacent are a tall canopy (modern figure of the Virgin) and a fine sacrament-house (15th cent.). — By the S. portal is the tomb of Andreas Hirde (1518), with a relief of the Mocking of Christ. — The frescoes in the transepts, by *Steinle* and *Linnemann*, represent events from the history of the town: the Council of Frankfurt (794); Reconciliation of Otho I. and his brother Duke Henry (941); Conrad III. and St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1147); Burial of Günther von Schwarzburg (1349); Capistrano preaching repentance (1434); Albrecht Achilles of Brandenburg carried into the meeting of the electors (1186); Coronation of Maximilian II. (1562); and the Imperial Procession to the Römer. — The coronation of the emperors used to be solemnized by the Archbishop of Mainz beneath the crossing, originally before the altar that stood here until 1711.

The Choir is generally closed. The choir-stalls date from 1354. Above them are ancient frescoes, representing the life of St. Bartholomew, dating from 1407. The sacrament house to the left dates from the early 15th century. To the right is a Descent from the Cross by *Van Dyck*. Beside the high altar, to the right, stands the fine monument of the German king, *Günther von Schwarzburg*, who died at Frankfurt (supposedly from poisoning) in 1349. The armorial bearings around it belong to the families who erected the monument.

The frescoes in the Nave are also by *Steinle* and *Linnemann*. — The Scheidkapelle (see above) contains representations (on the piers) of the Seven Works of Mercy, executed from *Steinle's* designs. — The Tower commands a fine view (310 ft. high; 383 steps; adm., see p. 307). The chamber at its base, painted as a vestibule or 'Paradiso', contains a large Crucifixion group by *Hans Backoffen* (p. 315), presented in 1509.

On the outside of the N. wall of the choir is a copy (1920) of the Crucifixion mentioned on p. 314. — The house Dom-Platz No. 4, to the E. of the cathedral, bears a small relief of Luther, in memory of the tradition that on his journey to Worms he preached a sermon here.

To the S., Weckmarkt 1, are the *Municipal Record Office* (Archiv; Pl. F, 4), built in 1874-77 from designs by Denzinger, and the old *Leinwandhaus* (Drapers' Hall), dating from the end of the 14th cent. and enlarged in 1902. The lower story of the former and the entire Leinwandhaus are devoted to the Historical Museum.

The ***Historical Museum** comprises antiquities and souvenirs illustrating the history and civilization of Frankfurt from the earliest times to the present day. Adm., see p. 307.

Archive Building. Room I (Entrance Hall): Sculptures from old Frankfurt churches, houses, cemeteries, etc., including a Crucifixion group by *Hans Backoffen* (c. 1510; p. 299), tomb-slabs from the Peterskirchhof (p. 318), a figure of St. Bartholomew from the cathedral (15th cent.), and an Ecce Homo from the former Church of the Holy Ghost (early 15th cent.). Mortars and cannon made at Frankfurt (17-18th cent.); partisans carried by the municipal halberdiers; municipal banners (18th cent.). — To the left, Room II. Costumes of citizens and official uniforms (18-19th cent.); costume-portraits; furniture (18-19th cent.). — Room III. Flags, uniforms, etc., of the old civic militia and fire brigade. — Room IV. Finds ranging from the Stone Age to the Merovingian period (fine bronze swords). — Room V. Roman finds from Heddernheim (Nida, see p. 331), including a 'Giant's Column', a Mithraic relief, statues of Mithraic torch-bearers, helmets, weapons, utensils, trinkets, and coins. — Room VI (beyond the entrance-hall). So-called coronation antiquities, including the *Golden Bull* (1356; see p. 308), so known from the golden seal-case, and reproductions of the imperial crown, orb, and sceptre (originals at Vienna); canopy used at the coronation of 1790, and a painting of the homage paid to the emperor in the Römerberg at the coronation of 1711; two cabinets (17th cent.). — The Lapidarium, in the basement, contains sarcophagi, tombstones, larger architectural fragments, etc. — Returning to the entrance-hall, we traverse a passage (stove-tiles of the 16-18th cent., stained glass, etc.) leading to the Leinwandhaus.

Leinwandhaus. Room VII (down the steps on the right): Ecclesiastical antiquities, altars, carved choir-stalls, processional crosses, vestments, paintings, etc.; wooden figure of St. Barbara, by *Hans Backoffen* (early 16th cent.); domestic altar (15th cent.); stained glass from the cathedral (13th cent.). — Room VIII (formerly the Debtors' Prison; 'Haus der Geduld'): Weapons, executioner's swords, and instruments of punishment. — We return to Room VII, and enter Corridor IX: Guild and craft antiquities, guild chests and banners, drinking-vessels, and tavern-signs. — Room X contains the picture-gallery: Old copy, by Jobst Harrich of Nuremberg, of *Dürer's* celebrated Assumption, which was painted in 1509 for Jacob Heller, purchased in 1614 by Elector Maximilian of Bavaria, and destroyed by fire at Munich in 1674 (the wings are the original productions of Dürer's studio); *South Netherlandish School*, Series of paintings for the Carmelite church (c. 1500); *P. Uffenbach* (1565-1639). Ascension of Christ; *Riemenschneider* (d. 1531), Two female saints (wood). — Room XI. Domestic antiquities, metalwork (a copper-gilt 'Hero's Fountain' by *W. Jamnitzer*, 16th cent.), pictures of the old Main bridge (p. 316), toys (doll's house, 17-18th cent.), etc. — The pictures in the staircase illustrate military events in the history of Frankfurt. The upper floor contains varying exhibits from the graphic collection. — Room XII. Stoneware, faience, and porcelain from Frankfurt and district (Hanau, Kelsterbach, Flörsheim, Offenbach, and, in particular, Höchst). — We return through

the passage to Room XIII. Paintings of Frankfurt (18-19th cent.); two Frankfurt rooms of the 18th century. Prehn cabinet of paintings: *P. Uffenbach*, View of Frankfurt; *A. Elsheimer* (1578-1610), Tobias and the angel. Furniture, trinkets, bric-à-brac, miniatures, works in wax, portraits of Frankfurt celebrities.

To the S.E. of the cathedral, at Fahrgasse 17, is the *Haus zum Fürsteneck* (c. 1440). — From the S. end of Fahrgasse we enjoy a picturesque retrospect of its quaint old houses, with their projecting stories (16-17th cent.). The *New Bridge* (Pl. G, 4), completed in 1926, replaces the old bridge, first mentioned in a document of 1222 and pulled down in 1914. — *Frankfurt-Süd* (Sachsenhausen), see p. 321.

The quay flanked with lofty houses, which extends along the right bank of the river, is called the Schöne Aussicht (Pl. G, 4). The philosopher Artur Schopenhauer lived at No. 17 in 1843-59 and died at No. 16 in 1860. At the upper end, the *Upper Main Bridge*, built in 1878, crosses the river. In front of it are a bust of *Lessing*, in marble, by G. Kaupert, and the municipal library.

The **Municipal Library** (*Stadt-Bibliothek;* Pl. H, 4), built by Hess in 1820-25, with a Corinthian portico, was altered and enlarged in 1891-93. The library, which was established in 1668, now numbers 454,000 vols. and is used by the university. It is especially rich in Hebrew literature. A room on the upper floor contains souvenirs of Schopenhauer (see above). Adm., see p. 307. At the foot of the staircase is a marble statue of Goethe, by P. Marchesi (1838), besides which there are busts of other Frankfurt celebrities. The ceiling-painting is by F. Kirchbach. The exhibition-room contains valuable MSS., printed works, and bindings (catalogue, 1920).

At the back of the library, Lange Strasse 4, is the *Hospital of the Holy Ghost*. - Rechneigraben-Strasse leads W. to Börne-Platz, in which is a *Synagogue* (1881), adjoining the old Jewish cemetery. Börne-Strasse (Pl. G, 3), diverging at the N.W. corner of the square, was formerly the Judengasse (Jews' Alley). Its houses have been pulled down and replaced by modern ones, with the exception of the **House of the Rothschild Family** (No. 26, to the right).

The great international banking-house was founded at Frankfurt about 1800 by Mayer Anselm Rothschild (1743-1812). The London firm was established in 1805 by his 3rd son Nathan Mayer (1777-1836), and is now in the hands of his great-great-grandson, the Hon. Nathaniel Charles (b. 1877). James, the founder's 5th son (1792-1868), became head of the Paris house in 1812. Other branches were established at Vienna and Naples (comp. p. 321); the Frankfurt concern was liquidated in 1901.

Farther on is the old *Synagogue*, by Kayser (1860). The corner-house (Fahrgasse 146) at the N. end of Börne-Strasse, near its junction with the Zeil (p. 310), was where the Rothschilds carried on business from 1813 to 1901. It has now been fitted up as a *Museum of Jewish Antiquities* (adm., see p. 307).

C. Northern Part of the Inner Town.

From the S.W. corner of the Rossmarkt (p. 310) Grosse Gallus-Strasse (Pl. E, 3, 4) leads to the old *Taunus Gate*. To the left is the house (No. 19) in which Bismarck lived when Prussian ambassador to the Diet in 1852-58. — At the end of the street we turn to the right into Neue Mainzer Strasse, in which, to the left (No. 49), stands the building of the *School of Industrial Art* (Kunstgewerbe-Schule) and the Industrial Art Museum.

The ***Industrial Art Museum** (*Kunstgewerbe-Museum*; Pl. D, 3) is a collection of considerable value, enriched in 1904 by the addition of the Metzler Collection. Adm., see p. 307.

Ground Floor. *Linel Collection* (bequeathed to the town in 1916): MSS., records, and printed works from the 11th cent. onwards; bookbindings (15-19th cent.); old albums.

Upper Floor. Rooms I & II. *Modern Art.* Wall-panels with landscapes in inlaid wood, by C. Spindler of Alsace; French and German medals; show-case by Plumet and Selmersheim, with acquisitions from the Paris Exhibition (1900); show-case by Pankok (1905); furniture by Karl Bertsch (1912); bookbindings.

Room III. *Textile Art* (woven fabrics, embroidery, laces). Adjacent are Rooms XIX and XX, with varying exhibitions. — Room IV. *Mediæval and Gothic Art.* Gothic choir-stalls from Damme in Oldenburg (c. 1500); German wood-carvings of the 16th cent.; S. German embroidered tapestry, with savage men and women (early 15th cent.); in the central show-case, *Limoges champlevé (13-14th cent.) and painted enamel (by Nardon and Jean Pénicaud, c. 1500); goldsmith's work; ivory carvings; *Books with miniatures; gilded bronze *Triptych with Adoration of the Magi, a Rhenish work of c. 1400; in the show-case by the window, bronze aquamanile in the form of a cock (German, 12-13th cent.). — Room V. *Italian Renaissance.* *Majolica, bronzes, chests, carvings, Venetian glass; on the right of the entrance, a small marble wall-fountain in the style of Desiderio da Settignano (15th cent.). — Rooms VI and VII. *German and Netherlandish Renaissance.* Furniture (intarsia cabinet from Cologne, S. German cabinets); in the middle, silver-mounted ebony drug-chest from Augsburg (17th cent.). *German stoneware, stove-tiles and earthenware jug; glass; bookbindings; glass panes from Switzerland. — Dutch furniture (17th cent.); crystal glasses; Dutch, German, and French faience. — Room VIII. *Art of the 18th Century.* Furniture and wood-carvings (carved cabinet from Liége, S. German console-table); *Porcelain from Meissen ('Dresden china'; table-set in the form of a temple, by Kändler, c. 1750), *Höchst (p. 303), Frankenthal (p. 370), Nymphenburg, Berlin, and Vienna. — Room X, fitted up in the Chinese fashion, a French work of 1830. — Room XI, with a glass-cabinet in the Empire style and a silver group by C. D. Rauch (1846). — Room XII (to the right of Room I). *Medals* and *Plaquettes* of the Renaissance. — Room XIII. *Lace* and *Embroidery*; tapestries with armorial bearings (1640). — Room XIV. Works in *Wrought Iron.* — XV. *Swiss Room*, with panelled walls and ceiling, from Lipperswyl (1st half of 17th cent.); green tiled stove from Steckborn. — XVI. **Room from the Haus Fürsteneck* (p. 316), with magnificent Renaissance panelling (c. 1615); stove from the Tyrol (c. 1600). — Room XVII. *Metalwork* in gold, silver, pewter, bronze, and wrought-iron; *Domestic Altar from Mainz with elaborate marquetry (c. 1720; the silver reliefs modern); leaden relief of the Entombment by Raphael Donner (1st half of 18th cent.); Renaissance enamels. — Room XVIII. *Oriental Work.* *Apothecary's Vessel from Syria (13th cent.); Persian and Turkish tiles and faience; Chinese porcelain; Japanese ceramics,

bronzes, lacquer-work, and sword-guards. A part of the room shut off by a balustrade contains vases, Tanagra figurines, bronze implements, and glass.

Farther on, at the intersection of Mainzer Strasse and Junghof-Strasse (Pl. D, 3), are the *Bank of Trade and Industry* (Darmstädter Bank; l.), the *Reichsbank* (r.), and the *Frankfurt Bank* (l.). — In Junghof-Strasse are the *Saalbau*, by H. Burnitz, for concerts and balls (Nos. 19, 20), the *Deutsche Vereins-Bank* (No. 11), and the *Frankfurt Art Union* (Kunstverein; No. 8; adm., see p. 307). Junghof-Strasse ends at the Rossmarkt (p. 310).

Near the old *Bockenheimer Tor* rises the magnificent ***Opera House** (Pl. D, 2, 3), designed by R. Lucae (d. 1877) in the Italian Renaissance style and opened in 1880. It can accommodate 1800 spectators. The sculptures in the pediment in front are by G. Kaupert, those at the back by A. C. Rumpf. Fine staircase and foyer. Most of the mural paintings in the interior and the drop-scene, representing the Prologue to Faust, were executed from cartoons by E. von Steinle; the proscenium-frieze is by O. Donner von Richter. — Opposite the Opera House, in the Taunus Promenade, is a monument to *Emperor William I.*, by C. Buscher, erected in 1896.

Near by is the **New Exchange** (*Neue Börse;* Pl. E, 3), built by Burnitz and Sommer in 1879, with a handsome Renaissance hall (business-hours 12-2). In Schiller-Strasse, which skirts its E. side, are the modern newspaper-offices of the *Frankfurter Generalanzeiger*, by L. Bernoully.

The circular ***Eschenheimer Turm** (Pl. E, F, 2), erected in 1400-28, is the finest of the few ancient tower-gateways of the city now extant. — In Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse, which leads to Schiller-Platz (p. 310), is the old *Thurn and Taxis Palace* (Pl. F, 3; No. 26), built from designs by Robert de Cotte of Paris in 1732-41 and occupied by the German Diet in 1816-66. Since 1908 it has been occupied by the **Museum of Ethnology** (*Museum für Völkerkunde;* adm., see p. 307), containing extensive collections from Australia, the South Sea Islands, and the Malay Archipelago (ground-floor), and from Asia, America, and Africa (upper floor). The prehistoric and anthropological sections also deserve notice.

The Prot. **Peters-Kirche** (Pl. F, 2) was erected by Grisebach and Dinklage in 1892-95 in the N. German Renaissance style. The tower is 256 ft. in height. — On the terrace behind St. Peter's is a Franco-Prussian *War Monument*, by Eckhardt. — To the S. is the old *St. Peter's Cemetery*, containing the graves of Goethe's parents (p. 311).

D. The Outer Quarters of the City.

The **Promenades** (Anlagen; p. 308) encircling the old town are embellished with statues of celebrities and patriotic citizens of Frankfurt. In the Bockenheimer Anlage (Pl. D, E, 2): *W. A. Mozart*,

the composer, by F. Krüger (1913), the author *Ludwig Börne* (1786-1837), by G. Kaupert (1877), and *S. T. von Sömmerring* (1755-1830), the inventor of a galvanic telegraph. The last statue was designed by E. von der Launitz and executed by H. Petry (1897). In the Eschenheimer Anlage (Pl. F, G, 2): *Philipp Reis* (1834-74), the inventor of the first electric telephone, by F. Hausmann (1919), *J. C. Senckenberg* (see below), by A. von Nordheim (1864), and *A. Kirchner*, the historian (1879). In the Friedberger Anlage (Pl. G, H, 2, 3): *Heinrich Heine*, the poet, by G. Kolbe (1913). In the Obermain-Anlage (Pl. H, 3, 4): *Artur Schopenhauer* (p. 316), by F. Schierholz (1895).

The *Thoma Gallery*, established in 1925 at Oeder Weg 116 (Pl. F, 2, 1; 2nd floor), comprises forty paintings by Hans Thoma (1839-1924) and examples of nearly all his engravings. Adm., see p. 307.

The most important street of the N.W. quarter of the town is the Bockenheimer Land-Strasse (Pl. D-A, 2; tramways, see p. 305), which begins at the old Bockenheimer Tor, between the Opera House and the Emperor William Monument (p. 318). In this street, to the right, is the old Rothschild Park (Pl. D, 2); a monument, by K. Stock, was erected in 1915 to the poet *Theodor Körner* (1791-1813) in the Körnerwiese (Pl. D, E, 1), farther N. The small *Bacchus Fountain* (Pl. C. 2) is by H. Wirsing (1909). Königsteiner Strasse, branching off here to the right, leads past the *English Church* (p. 307) to the *Westend Synagogue* (Pl. C, 1), a lofty domed structure by F. Roeckle (1911). — Farther on in Bockenheimer Strasse is the entrance to the ***Palmengarten** (Pl. B, 1; adm., see p. 307), a park opened in 1871, with some old trees, conservatories, beautiful flower-beds, a pleasure pavilion, a restaurant, and playgrounds. — The *Bockenheimer Warte* (Pl. A, 1, 2; tramway terminus, see p. 305), marked the limit of the free imperial district down to 1866. The town of Bockenheim belonged to the Electorate of Hesse.

The new quarter of the city, to the S.W. of the Palmengarten and Bockenheimer Land-Strasse, contains a number of imposing public buildings. Thus at Viktoria-Allee No. 7 stands the —

***Senckenberg Natural History Museum** (Pl. A, 2), built by L. Neher in 1904-7. The Natural History Society, founded in 1817, is named in honour of the physicist and naturalist, Johann Christian Senckenberg (1707-72), who bequeathed to the city a hospital, his collections, and his library. The museum is one of the most important in Germany. Admission, see p. 307.

Ground Floor. In the court at the back are the large exhibits of the *Palæontological and Zoological Collection, mainly skeletons of primeval animals; on the left of the entrance, a *Machaerodus* (Smilodon californicus), a feline beast of prey with huge sword-like tusks, from California; on the right, a precursor of the rhinoceros (Ceratorhinus tagicus), from Budenheim near Mainz; in the middle, a comparative

group of an elephant, hippopotamus, and rhinoceros; beyond, two *Dinosaurs* (a Trachodon annectens, with remains of skin on its back, and Diplodocus longus, both from Wyoming). Farther on, to the right, is a carnivorous-like ungulate (Phenacodus primævus), also from Wyoming; Irish deer (Cervus giganteus); *Mastodon*, from the neighbourhood of New York; on the left, by the iron column, a rib and left foreleg of a *Saurian* (Brachiosaurus brancai), from Tanganyika (near Lindi); skull of another *Dinosaur* (Triceratops prorsus), from N. America; skeleton of a *Moa* (Dinornis maximus), from New Zealand (extant until the 19th cent.). The rear show-cases contain smaller saurians, fossilized fish, etc. Adjoining are the *Geological Collection* (right), the *Mineralogical Collection* (left), and the *Palæontological Collection* (behind). — Main Floor. On the right, *Birds*, including the skeleton of a dodo (exterminated in the 17th cent.) and the skeleton and stuffed body of a Great Auk (also extinct); *Reptiles* and *Amphibia*. On the left, *Mammals*, including an okapi with its young and a group of gorillas. In the transverse room are two compartments with groups of animals from E. Africa and the N. Polar regions. — Upper Floor. To the left are *Marine Fauna*, *Insects*, etc.; to the right are *German Fauna* and the *Section of Anatomy and Evolution*.

The museum is connected with the *Physical Society* on the S. side, and with the *Senckenberg Library* (140,000 vols.) and *Jügel Institute* for sociology and commercial science (1901) on the N. side. — These four establishments, the medical institutes at Sachsenhausen (p. 331), and the municipal library (p. 316), form the nucleus of the **University**, opened in 1914 and now numbering over 2700 students.

Viktoria-Allee is continued by the long Platz der Republik (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), which sweeps round in a curve to the S.E. and is laid out as a park. In it are the *Postal Administration Offices* (Oberpostdirektion; 1907), the municipal *Festhalle* (Pl. A, 3, 4), built from plans by Thiersch in 1907-9 and accommodating 18,000 persons, the *Haus Offenbach* (Fair Office), the *Haus der Technik*, and the *Haus Werkbund*. The last four buildings are chiefly used for the fair (comp. p. 308). Farther on are the *Railway Administration Offices* (Eisenbahn-Direktion; Pl. B, 4; 1908), the *Goethe Gymnasium*, a school built in 1897, the *Matthäus-Kirche* (1905), and the *Police Headquarters* (1914). Hohenzollern-Strasse leads hence to Bahnhofs-Platz (p. 309).

In the N.E. quarter of the city the following points of interest may be mentioned. In the grounds outside the Friedberger Tor (Pl. G, 2) is the *Hessen-Denkmal* (Pl. G, 2), erected by King Frederick William II. of Prussia to the Hessians who fell in 1792 in the attack on Frankfurt, then occupied by the French. — *Von Bethmann's Museum* (Pl. G, 2; adm., see p. 307) contains one of the most popular pieces of pseudo-classical sculpture, viz. *Ariadne on the panther (1814), the masterpiece of J. H. Dannecker. — The *New Synagogue* (Pl. H, 3; adm., see p. 307) is a striking building by Jürgensen and Bachmann (1905-7). The **Zoological Gardens** (Pl. I, 2, 3; adm., see p. 307; tramways, see p. 305), the oldest in Germany after those

at Berlin, having been opened in 1858, include a restaurant and an aquarium. In the square in front of the Zoological Gardens is the *Schützen-Brunnen*, commemorating the 'Schützenfeste', or national rifle competitions, held at Frankfurt in 1862 and 1887.

To the E. of the Zoological Gardens are the *East Railway Station* (Ost-Bahnhof, p. 304), the *East Park*, and the extensive *East Harbour* (opened in 1912; 70 acres of water, $6^1/_2$ M. of quays), where coal, ore, and iron are largely transhipped.

The **New Cemetery**, on the Eckenheimer Land-Strasse (comp. Pl. G, 1; trams Nos. 7 & 8, p. 306), contains a number of well-executed monuments. Thus on entering by the columned gate we see to the left the grave of *Schopenhauer* (p. 316), and to the right that of *Marianne von Willemer* (d. 1860), the friend of Goethe (comp. p. 331). The arcades on the E. side contain the vaults of some old Frankfurt families. To the left is that of the *Von Bethmann Family* (key kept by custodian), containing a relief by Thorwaldsen. On the N. side is the *Mausoleum* of Elector William II. of Hesse (d. 1847) and his wife the Countess Reichenbach, by Hessemer (closed). Close by are monuments to the memory of the soldiers and insurgents who fell at the barricades in 1848.

To the E. of the New Cemetery is the *Jewish Cemetery* (open daily except Sat.; entrance to the S., outside the Christian Cemetery). It contains several tombs of the Rothschild family, including the large marble sarcophagus of Karl von Rothschild, who died at Naples in 1855.

E. Sachsenhausen. Städel Art Institute.

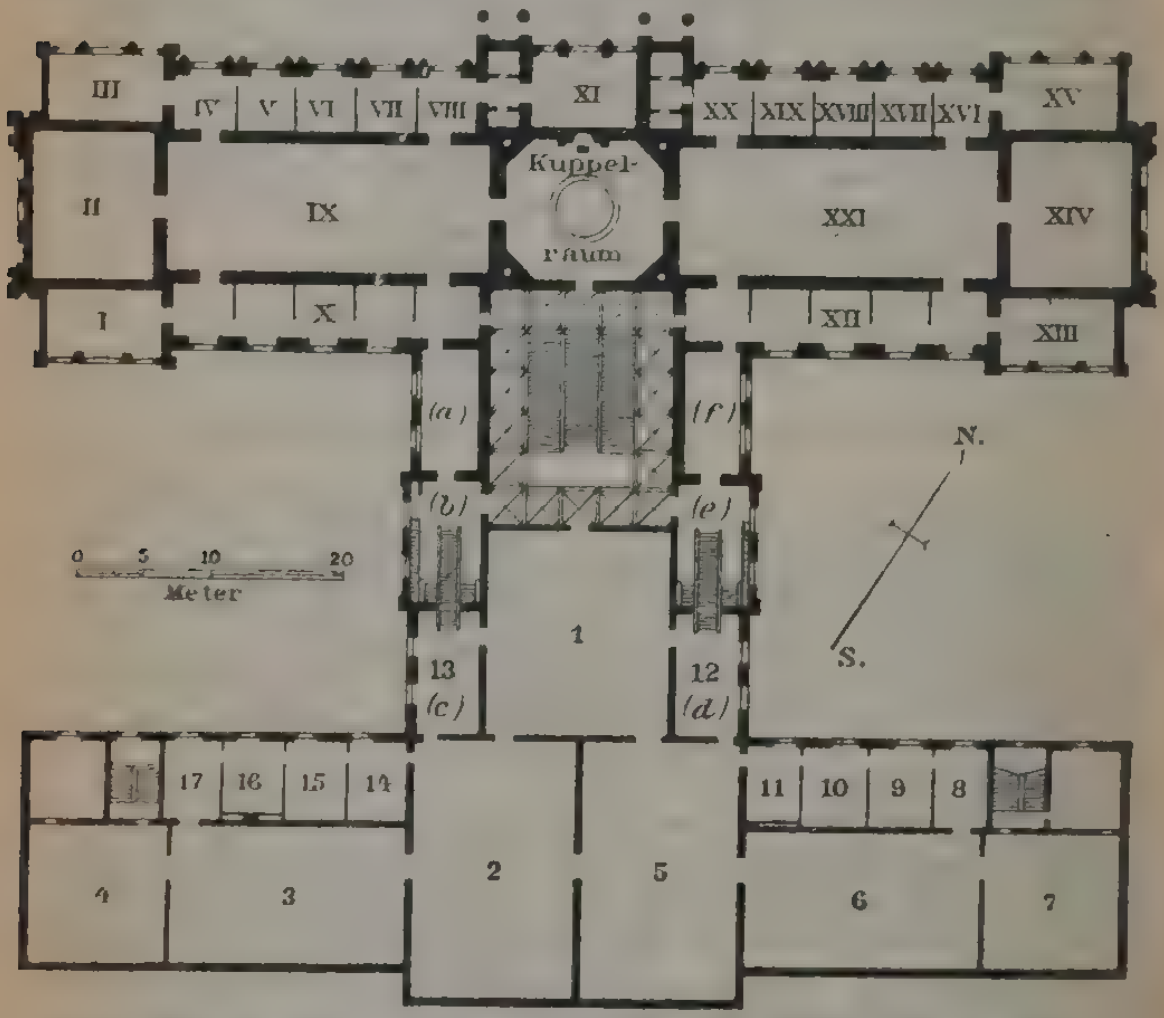
On the left bank of the Main lies the suburb of *Sachsenhausen* (officially *Frankfurt-Süd*), said to have been founded by Charlemagne and assigned by him as a residence to conquered Saxons. Beside the old bridge over the Main (p. 316) is the *Deutsch-Ordenshaus* (Pl. G, 5), or House of the Teutonic Order, erected in 1709-30. A little to the E. are the large *Cattle Market and Slaughter House*. The *Church of the Magi* (Dreikönigs-Kirche; Pl. F, 4), to the right, was rebuilt in 1877-81.

Farther down the river, on the handsome Schaumain Quay, is the ***Städel Art Institute** (Pl. E, 5), founded by Johann Friedrich Städel, the banker (1728-1816), who bequeathed to it his collection of art and his entire fortune. The handsome building, in the Italian Renaissance style, was erected from designs by Oskar Sommer in 1874-78. The extension-building at the back, erected in 1915-21 by F. Heberer and H. von Hoven, contains the *Municipal Gallery* (founded in 1905) and other works of the 19-20th cent., while the earlier works (up to the end of the 18th cent.) are housed in the old building. — Adm., see p. 307. Catalogue of the paintings in the Städel Art Institute and Municipal Gallery (1924) 2 *M*.

Through purchase and bequest the gallery has become one of the most important in Germany, especially in the field of ancient art. It possesses some notable Italian pictures of the 14-18th cent., including the brilliantly-coloured masterpiece of *Moretto*, numerous early-German paintings (the Torgau Princes' Altar by *Cranach*), and a splendid collection of Netherlandish works of the 15th and 17th cent., including

Van Eyck's Madonna of Lucca, *Rembrandt's* Blinding of Samson, and several other first-rate examples. The modern section affords a good survey of German painting during the 19th cent., Frankfurt artists occupying a conspicuous place, while the Romantic school and the 'Nazarenes' may be studied here to particular advantage. There are also some good works by French artists of the last century.

Ground Floor. The vestibule is flanked by two halls. That on the left is reserved for varying exhibitions. Beyond it is the *Cabinet of Engravings*, with 15,000 drawings and 65,000 prints (adm., see p. 307). — The hall on the right contains *Modern Sculptures* (Haller, Kolbe, Lederer, Lehmbruck, Maillol, Rodin, and others) and



graphic works, and the *Art-Historical Institute of the University*. Steps descend from both halls to the lecture-room of the institute, hung with paintings by German Romanticists and the 'Nazarenes'. Half-way up the main staircase is the entrance to the New Gallery (p. 326).

The **Old Gallery**, on the First Floor, comprises works painted not later than the 18th century. The Dome Room (Kuppelraum), with a bust of Städel and portraits of the Holzhausen family of Frankfurt, divides the rooms into two sections. The rooms to the W. contain Italian, Spanish, and French works, those to the E.

German and Netherlandish works. — We turn to the right into Rooms XXI and XIV, which, with the adjoining Cabinets XV and XVI, contain an excellent collection of Early German and Early Netherlandish Paintings.

Room XXI. *1652. *Bartholomæus Bruyn*, Nativity. — **Master of Flémalle* (early 15th cent.), 886. The penitent thief; 939. Madonna and Child, 939 A. St. Veronica, 939 B. Trinity (grisaille), these three from an altarpiece at Flémalle (near Liége); 1068. *Follower of Dirck Bouts*, The emperor Augustus and the Tiburtine sibyl; 968, 969. *Bartholomæus Bruyn*, Man and wife. — *Lucas Cranach* (the Elder), *1398. So-called Princes' Altar from Torgau ('Torgauer Fürstenaltar'), an admirable early work (1509), representing the Holy Kinship; the figures on the wings are portraits of (left) Frederick the Wise of Saxony and his family and (right) his brother John with his family; 847. Madonna and Child. — 1-5. *Middle Rhenish Master* (early 15th cent.), Altar of the Crucifixion; 821-832. *Stephan Lochner*, Martyrdom of the Apostles (twelve small pictures in two groups); 44. *Hans von Metz* (Middle Rhenish, early 15th cent.), Crucifixion. — By the N. wall, *Tilman Riemenschneider*, *Statue of the Madonna (sandstone).

Room XIV. *6-20. *Holbein* (the Elder), Large altarpiece of the Passion from the former Dominican church; on the exterior of the wings are the genealogical trees of Christ and the Dominicans (1501); on the left, 21-27. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Baptism of Christ, with saints on the wings (grisaille); on the right, 845, 846. *Jörg Ratgeb*, Claus Stalburg and his wife.

Returning to Room XXI, we enter (right) Cabinet XVI. 766. *Quinten Matsys*, Portrait of a man; 1671. *Spanish Master* (15th cent.), Small winged altarpiece with the Madonna, an angelic choir, and saints; 1213. *François Clouet*, Noble widow; 1106. *Clouet* (school-piece), Portrait of Beatrix Pacheco, Countess of Montbel and Entremonts; 279. *French Master* (16th cent.), Portrait of a man.

Corner Room XV contains small Netherlandish works of the 15th cent., of great value. **944. *Jan van Eyck*, Madonna of Lucca (once in the possession of the Duke of Lucca); *920. *Petrus Cristus*, Madonna and two saints (1457); *802. *Hugo van der Goes*, Small winged altarpiece; 1577. *Hieronymus Bosch*, Mocking of Christ; *Gerard David*, 1091. St. Jerome in the desert, 1095. Annunciation; 1217. *Dirck Bouts*, Madonna and Child; 945. *Hans Memling*, Portrait of a man; *Roger van der Weyden*, *850. Madonna and four saints (c. 1450), 878. History of John the Baptist (tripartite altarpiece).

We return to Room XXI and enter Corner Room XIII. *36, 37. *Matthias Grünewald*, SS. Cyriacus and Lawrence (grisaille; from the former Dominican church); *1065. *Holbein* (the Younger), 'Sir George of Cornwall', with a carnation in his hand; 890. *Dürer*,

Job's wife pouring water on him in ridicule; *Lucas Cranach* (the Elder), 1066. Crucifixion, *1125. Venus (1532); *Hans Baldung Grien*, 1123. Two witches, 1183. Nativity; 919. *Swabian Master* (c. 1525), Portrait of a man; *54. *Middle Rhenish Master* (c. 1410), Garden of Paradise. — The adjoining series of cabinets (XII) contain works by German baroque painters of the 16-18th centuries. *Adam Elsheimer*, 761. Bacchus and nymphs, 884. SS. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, 1607. The Flood. Works by German painters of the 17th cent. *(Roos, Lingelbach)*, rococo painters *(Januarius Zick, Maulpertsch, Winck, Paul Troger, Edlinger)*, and Frankfurt artists of Goethe's circle (*W. von Kobell, J. P. Hackert, W. F. Hirt, J. F. A. Tischbein, C. G. Schütz, G. C. Urlaub, J. K. Seekatz, Morgenstern, Pforr*, etc.).

The rooms to the W. of the Dome Room chiefly contain Italian, Spanish, and French Paintings, and a few British works. We pass through the large Room IX and enter Corner Room I. Italian school of the 14th cent. (Trecento). 807. *Barnaba da Modena*, Madonna (1367); 1177. *Lorenzo Monaco*, Christ enthroned; 1467-1469. Manner of *Lippo Memmi*, Three female saints; 988-994. *Bartolo di Fredi*, Seven scenes from the legend of St. Stephen; 1168. *Aragonese Master* (c. 1430), Regina Coeli.

The passage leading to the large Room IX contains Italian works of the 15th century. 838. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole*, Madonna enthroned with an angelic choir; 1379. *Perugino*, The Virgin worshipping the Child; 1077. *Bartolomeo Veneto*, Portrait of a girl (Lucrezia Borgia?); 1078. *Fiorenzo di Lorenzo*, Madonna enthroned with SS. Christopher and Sebastian; 1133. *Titian* (?), Portrait of a young man.

Room IX (lighted from above). Italian schools of the 15-16th centuries. 1176. *Correggio*, Madonna of Casalmaggiore; 1075. *Vittore Carpaccio*, Madonna; 869. *Moretto*, Madonna with SS. Anthony and Sebastian; 852. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna; 841. *Carlo Crivelli*, Annunciation; *853. *Giovanni Bellini*, Madonna with SS. Elizabeth and John the Baptist; 1521. *Tintoretto*, Moses at the rock; 1417. *Palma Vecchio*, Jupiter and Callisto; 1064. *Botticelli*, Madonna; 776. *Girolamo di Benvenuto*, Carrying of the Cross, Crucifixion, and Mourning over Christ; 702. *Andrea del Verrocchio*, Madonna; 843. *Perugino*, Madonna; 936. *Botticelli*, Profile portrait of a woman ('Simonetta Vespucci'); 1527. *Giovanni Battista Crespi*, Baptism of Christ.

Room II. Italian Baroque Schools. *916. *Moretto*, Madonna with the four Fathers of the Church; 1542. *Caravaggio*, Youthful Bacchus (an early work); *Tiepolo*, 1441. Patron saints of the Grotta family, 1009. Moderation of Scipio; 1447. *G. B. Piazzetta*, Annunciation; 1626. *Luca Giordano*, So-called Upbringing of Telemachus (Contest

of the Virtues and Vices); 1454. *Bernardo Belotto (Canaletto)*, Dresden Neustadt.

The series of cabinets (X; to the S. of Room IX) contains late-baroque works by Italian and Spanish masters. Venetians of the 18th cent. *(Canaletto, Guardi,* and *Pietro Longhi);* 1506. *Murillo*, The peach-eater; *Velazquez*, *1045. Half-length portrait of Cardinal Borja (d. 1645), 1074. Infanta Margareta Theresia; 1486, 1487. *Magnasco*, Torture scenes. — The last cabinet contains French works of the 18th century: *Hugo Robert, Nattier, Claude Lorrain.* — A few British, Spanish, and other works of the 18th cent. are exhibited in the passage leading to the new building (p. 326): 1628. *Hoppner*, Girl with a rabbit; 1644. *Singleton*, The vicar; 1680. *Morland*, Outside the farm; 1477. *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, 1st Marquis of Abercorn; 1337. *Romney*, Portrait.

The splendid collection of Netherlandish Paintings of the 16-17th Centuries is housed in the series of cabinets on the N. or river side of the building. Cabinet XVII (reached through Room XXI): 1378. *Pieter Aertsen*, Christ and the woman taken in adultery; 1583. *A. Bloemaert*, Judith; 1672. *Cornelis van Haarlem*, Entombment; 249. *Jan van Amstel* (?; c. 1500-40), Wanton company. — Cabinet XVIII. Works by *Brueghel, Valkenborgh, Van Uden, Savery*, etc. — Cabinet XIX. *464. *Rubens*, Mystic marriage of St. Catherine (sketch for the picture in the church of St. Augustine, Antwerp); **A. Brouwer*, 1039. Operation on the foot, 1050. Operation on the back, 1076. Bitter medicine; *1149. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, The astronomer (1668); 1040. *David Teniers* (the Younger), The smoker; 185. *P. Wouwerman*, The stable. — Cabinet XX. Smaller pictures by *Teniers;* 1589. *Cornelius Johnson (Janssen van Ceulen)*, Portrait of a lady; 230. *J. G. Cuyp*, Half-length portrait of a child. — Cabinet XI. 917. *P. Franchoys*, Portrait of a young man; 143. *J. Jordaens*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Rubens*, *1432. Old nobleman, of the master's best period, 1043. King David playing the harp (only the head was painted by Rubens); *Teniers*, 1108. Pasture, *1211. Medical consultation; 1145. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Hendrik du Bois; 763. *Cornelis de Vos*, Portrait of a child. — Cabinet VIII. Works by *Weenix, Schalcken, Wyck, Hackaert, Berchem*, etc. — Cabinet VII. *A. van Ostade, Jan Steen, A. van de Velde, Wouwerman, Van der Neer, Jakob van Ruisdael*, etc. — Cabinet VI. *77, *78. *Frans Hals*, Portraits of a man and woman (1638); works by *Van Goyen, Van der Neer, Hobbema, Jakob van Ruisdael, A. van de Velde*, etc. — Cabinet V. 1156. *Jakob van Ruisdael*, Norwegian waterfall; *1071. *Jan van Goyen*, Haarlemmer Meer; *1112. *Salomon van Ruisdael*, Dutch canal; 1138. *A. van de Velde*, Stag-hunt; 864. *Philips Koninck*, Dutch landscape; *1107. *A. Cuyp*, Flock of sheep. — Cabinet IV. 1015. *A. de Gelder*, The artist painting an old lady

(1685); 100. *S. van Ruisdael*, Canal ferry; 754. *J. van Ruisdael*, Woodland landscape; 187. *Thomas de Keyser*, Portrait of a rider.

Corner Room III. **1383. *Rembrandt*, Blinding of Samson or Triumph of Delilah, grossly rendered in the taste of the period, but masterly in composition and execution (of the master's early period, 1636); *498. David before Saul, another early work (c. 1633), *912. Portrait of Margaretha van Bilderbeecq (1633). — 736. *B. Fabritius*, Self-portrait (?); 918. *F. Bol*, Portrait of a young man. — 1129. *P. Janssens*, Lady at a writing-table.

The **New Gallery**, with paintings of the 19-20th cent., is reached from the landing half-way up the main staircase.

Entrance Hall 1. *1157. *J. H. W. Tischbein*, Goethe in the Roman Campagna, a celebrated work of 1789. — *A. Rethel*, 876. Daniel in the lions' den, 1117. Emp. Maximilian's guardian angel (fresco transferred to canvas); 875. *A. Achenbach*, Storm at sea; *E. von Steinle*, 935. Tiburtine sibyl, G 211. Portrait of his daughter Agnes.

Cabinet 12 (left). 915. *Moritz von Schwind*, Dancing elves; 1011. *K. F. Lessing*, Venerable oak; 1540. *Adolf Menzel*, Portrait of a woman (an early work of 1839). — Cabinet 13 (right). Landscapes by *Schirmer*, *Rottmann*, *Bamberger*, *Lessing*, and *J. Becker*.

The stairs ascend to a few cabinets containing chiefly works by Frankfurt artists. Cabinet *a*. 1611. *J. P. Hackert*, Italian landscape; 1460. *C. Morgenstern*, View of Frankfurt; G 1. *P. Becker*, Taunus landscape. — Cabinet *b*. Studies by *C. Morgenstern*. — Cabinet *c*. Classical landscapes by *J. A. Koch*, *K. P. Fohr*, *Ludwig Richter*, *F. Pforr*, and *A. Lucas*. — Returning to Cabinet *b*, we enter the gallery round the main staircase, with works by *Boehle*, *Burger*, *Scholderer*, *Stuck*, *Trübner*, etc.; also busts of friends and promoters of the institute. Cabinets *e* and *d*, on the other side, contain examples of the Romantic School and 'Nazarenes' (*Steinle*, *Rethel*, *Overbeck*, *Veit*, *Pforr*, and *Passavant*).

From Cabinet *e* we descend the stairs and, passing through Cabinet 12 and Room 1 (see above), enter Room 2. *Viktor Müller*, 1258, 1386. The story of Hamlet, 1345, 1346. The knight Hartmut's (p. 336) departure from Cronberg and conversation with Oekolampadius; *A. Schreyer*, 1659. The lame horse, 1666. Two friends; *P. Burnitz*, G 39. Meadow-land, 1440. River landscape; 1573. *L. Knaus*, Rustic festival; 1570. *A. Burger*, Cattle-market at Frankfurt.

Room 3. French works of the 19th century (Barbizon School and Impressionists) and works by Frankfurt artists. 1461. *T. Rousseau*, Sunny path; *G 219. *Van Gogh*, Dr. Gachet; 1321. *L. Eysen*, Chestnut-trees; 1401. *O. Scholderer*, Self-portrait. — 1436. *Van Gogh*, Peasant's hut with woman and goat ('La Chaumière'); G 237. *E. Degas*, Musiciens à l'orchestre. — G 170. *Claude Monet*, Déjeuner; G 34. *Viktor Müller*, Red-haired girl; *1466. *E. Delacroix*, Arab riders; *G 176. *A. Renoir*, Le Déjeuner; 1415. *J. F. Millet*,

Portrait of a man; 1350. *A. Sisley*, Bank of the Seine; G 320. *O. Scholderer*, Fiddler at the window; 1385. *Claude Monet*, Houses at Zaandam; G 177. *A. Renoir*, Girl reading; *1433. *G. Courbet*, Wave; *1476. *E. Manet*, Croquet party. — 1444. *C. F. Daubigny*, Orchard.

Room 4 is reserved for new acquisitions. On leaving it we turn to the left into Cabinet 17. *Portraits by *Lenbach:* 1197. Emp. William I.; 1246, 1569. Bismarck; 1196. Moltke; 1442. Gladstone. — Cabinet 16, like Room 3, contains works by French and Frankfurt artists. *Corot*, 1404, 1498, 1499. Landscapes, *1500. Italian woman; 1406. *Courbet*, Village in winter; G 33. *V. Müller*, Snow-White and the dwarfs; 1576. *Böcklin*, Faun and nymph. — Cabinet 15. G 5, G 6, G 268. *F. C. Hausmann*, Landscapes. — Cabinet 14. 1354. *Spitzweg*, Hermit; 1393. *Waldmüller*, Lovers.

Room 5. *Hans Thoma:* 1370. Self-portrait, G 31. Bridal procession (both early works), *G 24. The Rhine near Laufenburg, G 37. On the edge of the forest, *1305. Valley scene, G 26. Windy day, G 22. In the hammock, *G 264. 'Die Öd' (view of the old Holzhausen Park at Frankfurt), G 43. Hills near Carrara. — *1340. *W. Leibl*, The ill-assorted pair; 1260. *Böcklin*, Villa by the sea; *1150. *A. Feuerbach*, Lucrezia Borgia; *Fritz Boehle*, G 197. The horse-pond, G 199. Peasant, G 181. The three stages of life, G 180. St. George; G 174. *W. Steinhausen*, Before going home.

Room 6. French and German artists of the late 19th century. *Max Liebermann*, 1351. Orphanage at Amsterdam, G 172. Jews' alley at Amsterdam, G 171. Samson and Delilah; *Wilhelm Trübner*, *1352. Moor reading, 1412. Abbey of Amorbach, *G 30. Starnberger See, G 42. Stubble, G 241. Neuburg Abbey, G 29. Cronberg, 1609. Woodyard, *G 28. Martin Greif, the poet (1839-1911); *M. Slevogt*, G 68. 'Frau Aventiure' (adventure), G 325. Midsummer Night's Dream, G 324. Lilac. — G 314. *Lovis Corinth*, House-building at Monte Carlo; *F. von Uhde*, 1200. Christ at Emmaus, G 81. The artist's daughters; 1457. *Puvis de Chavannes*, Mary Magdalene; G 178. *Maurice Denis*, Bathers; G 238. *K. Hofer*, Lot and his daughters; G 270. *O. Kokoschka*, Portrait of a man; G 215. *H. E. Cross*, The garden; *G 208. *F. Hodler*, Portrait of a girl; G 323. *E. Munch*, Seated lady.

Room 7. Contemporary painters. G 277. *H. Matisse*, Still-life; *Franz Marc*, G 292. The white dog, G 331. Forest; also pictures by *Max Beckmann*, *R. Ewald*, *E. Heckel*, *E. L. Kirchner*, *C. Rohlfs*, etc.

Returning to Room 6, we turn to the right into Cabinet 8. Landscapes, studies, and a self-portrait by *Steinhausen;* 1559, 1560. *G. Segantini*, Alpine landscapes. — Cabinets 9 and 10. Modern Frankfurt painters (*Altheim*, *Hasselhorst*, *Nussbaum*, *Pose*, *Roederstein*, *Schreyer*, etc.). — Cabinet 11. Works of the Cronberg school (*Burger*, *Dielmann*, *Maurer*, and *Rumpf*).

The municipal ***Collection of Sculptures** (Städtische Galerie; Pl. D, 6), farther along Schaumain-Kai, is housed in the handsome Villa Liebieg (generally known as the Liebieg-Haus), which was enlarged for the purpose in 1909. The collection comprises sculptures of all epochs up to the 18th cent., German late-Gothic works being especially well represented. The building is also entered from the back, at Steinle-Str. 4 (adm., see p. 307). Catalogues may be obtained at the office.

In the outer arcades of the annexe (on the right of the entrance in Steinle-Strasse) are placed architectural fragments, columns, and capitals from the *Temple of Menas* in the Libyan Desert (4-8th cent.), which was excavated by Frankfurt archæologists in 1905-7. St. Menas or Mennas, of Egyptian birth, was martyred in A. D. 296.

Ground Floor. From the entrance-hall (described on p. 329) we turn to the right into Room 1: Italian, German, and French mediæval sculptures. On the left, 200, 201. Two square pilasters from Capua (8th cent.); between, 143. Statuette of an Apostle, 141, 142. Annunciation, three marble works from the studio of *Giovanni Pisano* (c. 1300); 701 b. Small angel's head from Bamberg (1st half of 13th cent.); 319. Angel with censer, from St-Denis (c. 1270); 48. The angel of St. Matthew (Veronese marble, 14th cent.); 34. Limestone statue of an archbishop (Rouen, c. 1380); 122. Limestone Madonna (French, 14th cent.); *187, 188, 189. Large walnut crucifix, with the Virgin and St. John (N. French, 14th cent.).

Room 2. German, French, and Italian sculptures of the 15th century. On the left, 233. Virgin and Child (Upper Swabian, early 15th cent.); 420. Limestone statue of St. John the Evangelist (Burgundian, after 1450); 36. Madonna, 35. Pietà, 37. St. Anthony, all in limestone (Burgundian, after 1450); 222. Virgin and Child, in the manner of *Hans Multscher* (d. 1467); 423. St. Anne teaching the Virgin (from the Champagne, c. 1500).

Room 3. Italian Renaissance (14-16th cent.). On the entrance-wall, 242-245. Four terracotta reliefs in the manner of *Pietro da Rho* (late 15th cent.); 157. *Vincenzo Tamagnini*, Marble relief of Abbot Rufinus de Lando (1496); 18. Terracotta relief of the Madonna, from Bologna (c. 1430); 63. *Antonio Filarete* (?), Portrait-plaquette of James IV. of Aragon, Duke of Piombino (2nd half of 15th cent.); 107,108. Painted stucco statues of the Virgin and St. John the Evangelist by *Alessandro Vittoria* (d. 1605); between, 76. Pietà, in earthenware (Upper Italian, c. 1460); 44. Painted walnut statue of St. John the Baptist, from Siena (15th cent.); 358. *Andrea della Robbia* (1435-1525), Leda and the swan (majolica lunette); 114. Painted walnut statue of St. John the Baptist, from Perugia (2nd half of 15th cent.); *191. *Andrea della Robbia*, Majolica altarpiece of the Assumption (the Virgin handing her girdle to St. Thomas), from the Palazzo Strozzi at Florence; 146. Madonna of the Annun-

ciation (Umbrian-Sienese, 14th cent.); *105. Stucco bust of St. Jerome (Florentine, early 16th cent.).

The following room (5), the corridor (4), the entrance-hall, and a part of the basement contain the collection of ancient sculptures. Room 5: *195. Athena (the goddess prevents Marsyas from picking up the flutes which she has thrown down). This, like its companion-piece, the Marsyas in the Lateran Museum at Rome, is a Roman copy in marble of a lost bronze group by *Myron* (5th cent. B.C.). — We pass through the corridor to the Entrance Hall. In the middle, 421. Roman altar (1st cent. A.D.); 159-163. Five Muses, from Pozzuoli, Roman work, possibly after *Philiscus of Rhodes* (3rd cent. B.C.); 78. Torso of the Doryphoros, a Roman copy after *Polycletus* (5th cent. B.C.). — Corridor 4. 82, 89. Torso and head of the Resting Satyr, after *Praxiteles* (4th cent. B.C.); 295. Tomb-relief from Marathon (4th cent. B.C.); 383. Draped figure (5th cent. B.C.); 11. Torso of a dancing Mænad, a Roman copy of a lost Greek original (by *Scopas*?; 4th cent. B.C.); in the middle of the room, on columns, 431, 585. Two torsos (Greek, 4th cent. B.C.); 654. Pallas Athena (Hellenistic, 2nd-1st cent. B.C.; head restored). — We return to Room 5 and descend the stairs to the basement.

Basement. Room 14. Roman Imperial period: 156. Portrait-head of Trajan when an old man (reigned A.D. 98-117); 240. Pygmy village on the Nile (Alexandrine relief, dating from about the Birth of Christ). A glass-case contains small Roman sculptures.

Room 15. Small Greek sculptures, mostly from the collection of the archæologist A. Furtwängler (d. 1907); also *785. Bronze statuette of Apollo (Greek, 6th cent. B.C.); 154, 344. Fragments of Roman frescoes (dating from about the Birth of Christ); 333. Mithraic group, with old painting (Roman, 2nd-1st cent. B.C.); 169. Head of a warrior, from Viterbo (Etruscan, 3rd cent. B.C.); mummy-portraits in painted wax, from the Faiyûm (2nd-3rd cent. A.D.).

Room 16. Egyptian works of art: Granite statue of the goddess Sekhmet (c. 1400 B.C.); 352. Relief with scenes from the worship of the dead, from the temple of King Sehure near Abusir (c. 2600 B.C.); 722. Front-wall of a mastaba, from the vicinity of Gîzeh (c. 3000 B.C.); 717, 718. Wall-paintings from the temple of Deir el-Bahri in Upper Egypt (c. 1400 B.C.); in the window-case, small sculptures, scarabs, and ornaments; in the glass-case, small wooden, stone, and bronze figures; mummy-cases.

Room 17. Smaller finds made by the Menas expedition (p. 328); in the desks and glass-cases, small votive figures, toys, small lamps, and ampullæ (flasks); remains of Coptic stuffs (3rd-6th cent. A.D.); stucco mummy-masks (late Hellenistic-Egyptian, 2nd-3rd cent. A.D.); tomb-relief from Palmyra (late Hellenistic).

Room 18. Plastic works from the Far East: **Kuan Yin*, a large stone statue with traces of its old painting (Chinese, T'ang dynasty,

A.D. 618-907); 652. Seated figure of a priest (Chinese, 1114); small bronze figure of a seated general (Ming dynasty, A.D. 1368-1644); terracotta funeral-offerings; frescoes. Yi Yuan loan-collection: Chinese stone, wooden, and iron heads (3rd-17th cent.); Chinese stele; Javanese and Indian reliefs. — Retracing our steps, we ascend the stairs to the upper floor.

Upper Floor. Room 6 (on the right): 327. Middle Rhenish Pietà (c. 1400); small metal sculptures of the middle ages.

Room 7. German alabaster and terracotta sculptures of the 15th century: *404-418. Large alabaster altar, with a Crucifixion group (enlivened with numerous figures) in the centre and the Twelve Apostles on the sides, a splendid work of an unknown Rhenish master, in excellent preservation (c. 1430); 596. Bishop enthroned, in terracotta (Middle Rhenish, late 14th cent.).

Room 8. German late-Gothic sculptures: 355-357. Three altar-panels, with the story of John the Baptist, from the studio of *Michael Wolgemut* (1434-1519); 197. St. Dorothy (Augsburg; c. 1520); *73. *Jörg Syrlin the Elder* (?; died c. 1499), St. George (from Ravensburg); 210, 211. *Veit Stoss* (1438-1533), The Virgin and St. John at the foot of the Cross.

Room 9 (and 10). German and Netherlandish sculptures of the late middle ages: 380, 381. The Virgin and St. John (Central German, c. 1530); 30, 31. St. Barbara and a male saint (Lower Bavarian, c. 1530); 3. Limestone bust of a young man (French, 1st half of 16th cent.); 29. St. John the Evangelist (Bavarian, c. 1530); 128. Pietà (Bavarian, c. 1500). — Room 10 (straight ahead, down the steps): 6. St. James the Elder (Netherlandish-Spanish, c. 1470); 330-332. Large Entombment group (Flemish, c. 1500); 213. John the Evangelist mourning (Bavarian, c. 1500); 38-41. Mount of Olives (Swabian-Franconian, c. 1470).

We return through Room 9 and the ante-room and enter Room 11 (left). *328, 329. *Franz Matthias Hiernle* (d. 1732), SS. Peter and Paul (from the monastery of Eberbach, p. 271); 696. St. Anne with the Virgin and Child (Augsburg, 18th cent.).

In the Ante-room are two glass-cases with small sculptures; also *362. *Pierino da Vinci*, Samson slaying the Philistines, a leaden cast from a design by *Michael Angelo* (Florence, c. 1500); in the sunk section at the end of the room, *173-183. *Christian Wenzinger*, Thirteen terracotta figures from a Mount of Olives (from Staufen near Freiburg im Breisgau, 1745).

Room 12 (and 13). German, French, and Italian sculptures of the baroque and rococo periods: *377. *Ignaz Günther* (1725-75), Angel adoring. — Room 13: 378, 597. *Christian Jorhan* (the Elder; 1733-1804), SS. John and Matthew the Evangelists (from Landshut); 341. Venetian portrait-bust (18th cent.). The wall-cases contain smaller baroque works.

In the S.W. part of Sachsenhausen we may mention the *Lukas-Kirche* (Pl. E, 6; 1913), the *Institute of Experimental Therapeutics*, where Dr. Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915), the discoverer of salvarsan, worked, and the *Town Hospital*. — At Hühner-Weg 74 (Pl. H, 6) is the *Willemer-Häuschen* (adm. 50 pf.), and ½ hr. E., on the Main, near Oberrad (tramway), stands the *Gerber-Mühle* (garden-restaurant), both celebrated by the visits of Goethe and Marianne von Willemer (1814; comp. p. 321).

Excursions in the **Frankfurter Stadt-Wald** (Frankfurt City Forest) are best accomplished with the aid of the 'Waldbahn', which starts at Frankfurt-Süd or Sachsenhausen (Ziegelhüttenweg, terminus of tramway No. 8, p. 306) and traverses the forest to *Schwanheim* (p. 304; 5¾ M., in 25 min.). Intermediate stations are *Oberforsthaus* (restaurant), near *Niederrad* racecourse and the Stadium (1925), *Goldstein* (20 min. from the Reichsbahn railway-station, p. 304), and *Unter-Schweinstiege*.

To the S.W. of *Heddernheim*, reached by tramways Nos. 23, 24, and 25 (see p. 306), are the scanty remains of the Roman fort of *Nida*, dating from the time of Domitian. — At *Vilbel-Süd*, three stations farther on, the remains of a Roman bath have been found in the nursery-gardens of Siesmayer Bros. There is also a carbonic spring here.

Railway from Frankfurt to the *Taunus*, see R. 42; to *Mannheim* and *Heidelberg*, see R. 43; to *Cologne* viâ *Giessen* and *Wetzlar*, see R. 24; to *Mainz* or *Wiesbaden* (for Cologne), see R. 40; to *Cassel*, *Göttingen*, etc., see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'; to *Stuttgart*, *Würzburg*, *Nuremberg*, *Munich*, etc., see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

42. The Taunus.

The name **Taunus**, or *Die Höhe*, in the wider sense, applies to the whole of the mountainous region between the Main, the Rhine, and the Lahn, but is usually restricted to the southern mountains of that district, extending from Nauheim on the E. to Assmannshausen on the W. Behind a narrow and fertile strip of lower hilly ground the densely wooded mountains rise somewhat rapidly from the plain of the Rhine and Main, forming an abrupt termination to the Rhenish Slate Hill District (p. 239). Geologically, the range consists of clay-slate, with greywacke on the N. The highest points are the *Grosser Feldberg* (2887 ft.), the *Kleiner Feldberg* (2710 ft.), and the *Altkönig* (2618 ft.). Numerous mineral springs rise at the base of the range, between Wiesbaden and Nauheim.

One and a half or two days suffice for a glimpse at the most interesting spots in this district: *Homburg*, ½ day. Next morning, ascent of the *Feldberg* in 3¼ hrs., either viâ the *Saalburg* or direct; descent viâ the *Altkönig* to *Königstein*, 2 hrs.; thence by *Falkenstein* to *Cronberg* 1½ hr.; or by the *Rossert* to *Eppstein* in 3½ hrs. Those who devote a single day to the Feldberg generally start from Cronberg or Königstein. — All routes and paths in the Taunus are marked with colours which are explained by 'Central Tablets' (Zentraltafeln) posted at the crossings. Comp. the walker's maps of the E. Taunus and W. Taunus published by the Taunus Club at Frankfurt and Wiesbaden (1:100,000), also Ravenstein's map of the Taunus and Lahn district (two sheets; Frankfurt, 1911; 1:50,000) and the map of the Hochtaunus issued by the Prussian Ordnance Survey (1:25,000). — *Cronberg* and *Königstein* are the chief resorts for winter sports.

Cyclists may make a pleasant tour by riding from Homburg to (3¼ M.) Ober-Ursel, (3¼ M.) Cronberg, (2¼ M.) Königstein, (3½ M.) Fischbach, and (1½ M.) Eppstein. The distance from Königstein to Höchst is about 6¾ M.; the portion before Soden (3 M.) takes careful riding.

A. From Frankfurt to Homburg.

11¾ M. Railway in ¾ hr. (fares 1 ℳ 50 pf., 1 ℳ). — Tramways from Frankfurt (see p. 306). No. 25, every ½ hr., runs from the Schauspielhaus viâ Eschersheim, Heddernheim (p. 331), Bonames, Nieder-Eschbach, Ober-Eschbach, and Gonzenheim to the market-place at *Homburg* (11¼ M., in 50 min.); No. 24, starting every ½-1 hr., follows the same route as far as Heddernheim, whence it runs viâ Nieder-Ursel, Weisskirchen, Bommersheim, and Ober-Ursel (see below) to *Hohe Mark* (p. 340; 11¼ M., in 1 hr.).

Frankfurt, see p. 304. — 1¾ M. *Frankfurt-West*, station for *Bockenheim* (p. 319). The line to Cassel diverges here to the right. — We cross the *Nidda*. — 4¼ M. *Frankfurt-Rödelheim* junction of the Cronberg line (p. 336) and of a line to Höchst (p. 303). — 9¼ M. *Ober-Ursel* (Schützenhof, 15 R. from 4¼, D. 1½, P. from 7 ℳ, very fair; Reichshof, 8 R.; Bär, 10 R.; Frankfurter Hof), a small town of 7100 inhab., with motor works. The Rom. Cath. church, situated high up, ¼ hr. N.W. of the station, is a Gothic building of the 15th century. The Rathaus, below, was erected in 1658. Ascent of the Feldberg, see p. 340.

11¾ M. **Bad Homburg.** — Railway Station (Pl. B, 3; restaurant), outside the town, to the S., ¼ hr. from the Kurhaus.

Hotels (the larger ones with every modern comfort). **Ritter's Park Hotel* (Pl. a; B, 2), Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade 69, 200 R. from 7, B. 2 ℳ; **Victoria* (Pl. b; B, 2), with three annexes, Luisen-Str. 91-93, closed in winter, 75 R.; **Bellevue* (formerly Deutscher Hof; Pl. c, B 2), Ludwig-Str. 16-18, 69 R., P. from 10 ℳ; **Métropole* (Pl. f; B, 2), Ferdinand-Platz 19-23, 50 R. at 3½-7, D. 3½, P. 9-12 ℳ; **Savoy* (Pl. g; B, 2), Kisseleff-Str. 9, 65 R. from 3½, D. 3½-4 ℳ; **Minerva* (Pl. h; B, 2), Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade 47, 55 R., P. from 10 ℳ; *Braunschweig* (Pl. t; B, 2), Luisen-Str. 72, a Jewish house of the first class. — *Stephanie* (Pl. i; B, 2), Ludwig-Str. 14, 18 R.; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. k; B, 2), Luisen-Strasse, R. from 4, P. from 8½ ℳ; *Schloss-Hotel* (formerly Windsor; Pl. l, B 2), Schwedenpfad 8, open all the year round, with garden-restaurant, 20 R. at 3½, D. 2-3, P. 9-12 ℳ; *National* (Pl. m; B, 2), Luisen-Str. 98, Jewish. — *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. c; C, 2), Ferdinand-Str. 2, 50 R. from 3¼, D. 3½, P. 9-12 ℳ; *Schützenhof* (Pl. o; A, 2), Auden-Str. 2-4; *Frankfurter Hof* (Pl. q; A, 1), Elisabethen-Str. 19. — There are also many private hotels, pensions, apartments, and sanatoria.

Restaurants. **Kurhaus* (p. 333); *Strassburger Hof* (Pl. u; B, 2), Thomas-Str. 9 (wine); *Kaiserhof*, see above; *Sächsischer Hof*, Luisen-Strasse. — Cafés. *Brahe*, Luisen-Str. 64½ (Pl. A, B, 2); *Rothschild*, Luisen-Str. 16 (Pl. A, B, 2) and Elisabethen-Str. 49 (Pl. A, B, 1, 2).

Visitors' Tax: 1 pers. 40 ℳ, 2 pers. 60 ℳ, 3 pers. 80 ℳ; day-ticket 1 ℳ; adm. to the Kurhaus, 50 pf. — Music: 7.30-8.30 a.m. by the Springs; 4-5.30 and 8-9.45 p.m. in the Kurgarten. Also a theatre, concerts, balls, garden-fêtes, etc.

Post Office, Luisen-Strasse, opposite the Kurhaus (Pl. B, 2).

Travel Agency. *Hamburg-America* and *United American Lines*, Luisen-Str. 64 (Pl. B, 2).

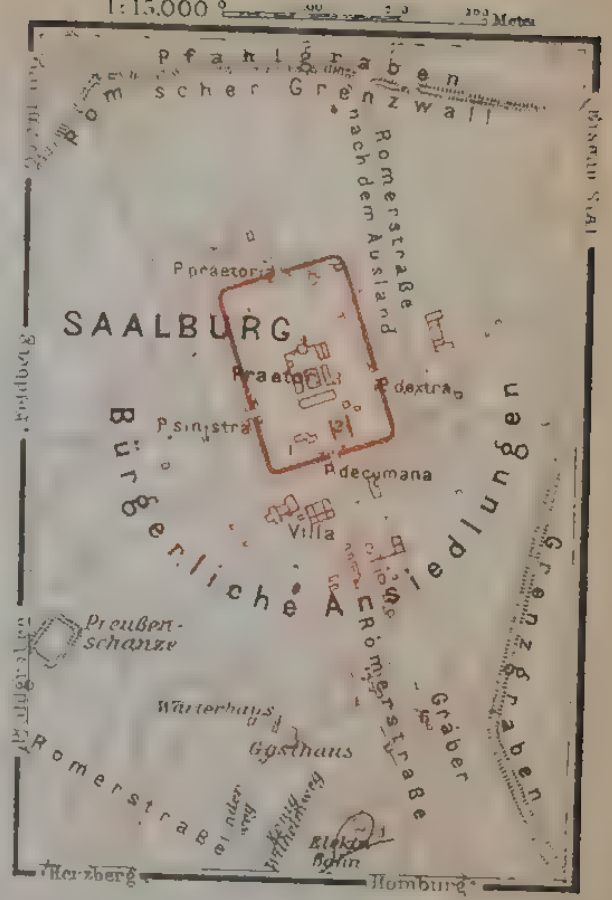
Carriages. Fares fixed by official tariff; previous arrangement advisable.

Golf Course (Parkgolf; 9 holes), see p. 333.

Tramway from the station to *Dornholzhausen* and the *Saalburg* (½ hr.; in winter on Sun. only), with a branch-line to *Kirdorf*.

CAMBERG
Würges
Walsdorf
Stemfischbach
Reichenbach
Reinborn
Esch
Wisten
Worsdorf
Bermbach
Niederlauken
Oberlauken
Feldberg
Gr. Feldberg
Kl. Feldberg
Hasselbacherkopf
Lindenberg
Oberstaufen
OSTEIN
Hefrich
Totenberg
Glashütten
Dasbach
Schlossborn
Steinkopf
Falkenstein
OBER URSEL
Lenzhahn
Seelbach
Linnenkopf
Eichkopf
KÖNIGSTEIN
Ehlhalten
Rupperts-hain
Schneidhain
CRONBERG
Königshofen
Kuppel
Eppenhain
Mammolshain
Steinbach
Niederhöchstadt
Josbach
Fischbach
Neuenhain
Schwalbach
Bremthal
Hornau
Soden
Eppstein
Kelkheim
Naurod
Hunsterbach
Niederhofheim
Lorsbach
Langenhain
Liederbach
Zeilsheim
Hofheim
Kriftel
Sindlingen
WIESBADEN
Erbenheim
Nordenstadt
Wallau
Diedenbergen
Marxheim
Hattersheim
Kelsterbach
Delkenheim
Massenheim
Neilbach
Okriftel
Wicker
Eddersheim
Hochheim
Flörsheim
Raunheim
Walldorf
Mon bwald

Friedberg
Friedbg. Cassel
Friedbg
Nieder-Rosbach
Ob. Wöllstadt
ASSENHEIM
Baustadt
Rumbenheim
Ilbenstadt
Engelthal
Nieder-Wöllstadt
Rodheim
Erbstadt
Kuppert
Bolzhausen
Garben
Burg-Gräfenrode
Eichen
Kaichen
Seulberg
Petterweil
Heldenbergen
Gr.-Karben
Ostheim
HOMBERG
Kl.-Karben
Bergen-Enkheim
Bischofsheim
Hochstadt
Dörmigheim
Kesselstadt
HANAU
Bonames
Harheim
Nieder-Eschbach
Ober-Eschbach
Nd.-Erlenbach
Ob.-Erlenbach
Nd.-Eschbach
Nd.-Erlenbach
Kalbach
Massenheim
Dortelweil
Rendel
Bergen
Enkheim
Seckbach
Bonnheim
Eckenheim
Preungesheim
Eschersheim
Eschenheim
Bockenheim
Rumpenheim
Mühlheim
Dietesheim
Kl.-Steinheim
Gr.-Steinheim
Hausen
Obertshausen
Klein-Auheim
Offenbach
Bieber
Oberrad
Niederrad
Sachsenhausen
Neu-Isenburg
Rembrücken
Weisskirchen
Hainhausen
Jügesheim
Dudenhofen
Sprendlingen
Dreieichenhain
Götzenhain
Dietzenbach
Wilhelmsbad
Hohe Tanne
Hohe Warte
Schwarzwald
Grenze des Stadtgebietes
Engl. Miles



Erklärung der Zahlen:

1 Quaestorium (Verwaltungsgebäude)
2 Horreum (Saalburg-Museum)
3 Waffen- und Rüstkammer
4 Sacellum (Lagerheiligtum)
5 Mithrasheiligtum
6 Gräberhaus

English Church (p. 334; *Christ Church*), Ferdinands-Strasse, with 500 sittings; services at present uncertain.

Bad Homburg vor der Höhe (630 ft.), a town with 17,280 inhab., situated amid the spurs of the Taunus Mts., was the residence of the Landgraves of Hesse-Homburg from 1622 to 1866, and is one of the most fashionable watering-places in Germany. It was a favourite resort of the English before the War and was often visited by King Edward VII. The season lasts from May to October.

The **Kurhaus** (Pl. B, 2), in Luisen-Str., was built in 1860-62 by the Belgian architect J. P. Cluysenaar for the brothers Blanc, who moved to Monte Carlo in 1872, when gambling was forbidden by German law. The interior contains a number of handsome apartments, such as the Conversations-Saal, the Concert Room, the Gaming Room, and the restaurant (wine or beer), etc. The terraces at the back are a favourite resort in fine weather, and the covered walks on the ground-floor afford a sheltered promenade during rain. — Adjacent, to the S.E., is the *Theatre*. — In the Kurgarten, behind the Kurhaus, to the right, is the *Kurhaus-Bad* (1902).

Crossing the Kaiser-Friedrich-Promenade, in which, to the right, are marble busts (Pl. 11 & 12; B, 2) of Emp. Frederick and Empress Victoria (by Uphues), we reach the fine ***Kurpark**, which is about 125 acres in extent and was laid out in 1854-55 from designs by P. Lenné. Broad walks lead hence to the right to the *Lawn Tennis Courts* (Pl. C, 2; tournaments in Aug.), the *Solsprudel* (Pl. 7, C 2; used for bathing only), and the *Whey Cure Institute* (Molkenanstalt), much frequented in the afternoon (café). The Good Samaritan Fountain, near the last building, is by Kaufmann (1917). In various parts of the grounds rise the aerated chalybeate and saline springs, which are especially efficacious in chronic stomach troubles and obesity. The most important are the *Stahl-Brunnen* (Pl. 8) and the *Luisen-Brunnen* (Pl. 6; both very rich in iron), the *Kaiser-Brunnen* (Pl. 3), the *Auguste-Victoria-Brunnen*, and the *Elisabeth-Brunnen* (Pl. 2), the most popular of all, which has been used since 1622 and is more saline than the Rakoczy spring at Kissingen. Near the Elisabeth-Brunnen is a round pavilion, with a reposing spring-goddess, by Hans Dammann (1919). The *Landgrafen-Denkmal* (Pl. 10; C, 2), in the form of an obelisk, a little to the S., is by F. Gerth (1906). Hard by are a 'Trinkhalle' and a bandstand. The *Landgrafen-Brunnen* (Pl. 4), 500 ft. deep, was sunk in 1899. The *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Bad* (Pl. C, 2), built by L. Jacobi in 1887-90, contains 52 admirably equipped bath-rooms and inhalation rooms (bath-hours 7-1 & 4-6, Sun. 8-12). In front of it is a statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. 13), by Gerth (1905). The *Siamese Temple* (Pl. 1; C, 1) is a pagoda erected in 1907 by King Chulalongkorn of Siam (d. 1910). – To the W. of the Elisabeth-Brunnen is the *Golf Course* (see p. 332).

The *Emperor William Jubilee Park* (Pl. B, 1), to the N.W. of the Kurpark, was opened in 1914; the *Durst-Brunnen* (Thirst Fountain), in the Schwedenpfad, at the entrance, is by Hans Dammann (1917). — In front of the *English Church*, in Ferdinand-Strasse, is a monument (Pl. 9) to Elizabeth, daughter of George III. of England and Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg (1770-1840), which was unveiled in 1908 by her grand-nephew King Edward VII.

The **Schloss** (Pl. A, 2), a large unpretentious building, now Prussian state property, was erected, partly of stone from the Saalburg, by Landgrave Frederick II. in 1680-85, and rebuilt in 1820-40. Approaching from Herrngasse we pass through the N. portal (to the right the dwelling of the castellan) into the upper courtyard, in which rises the *Weisser Turm*, 174 ft. high and dating from the 14th cent. (adm. 25 pf.; extensive view). Above the central gateway is the front half of an equestrian statue, and opposite to it (on the other side of the courtyard) is a bust (by Schlüter, 1704) of Landgrave Frederick, who, under the leadership of the Great Elector, decided the victory of the Brandenburgers over the Swedes at Fehrbellin in 1675 by the spirited charge of his cavalry. In the right corner is a Romanesque portico from Brauweiler (p. 16), re-erected here in 1901. The interior of the palace is open 12-5 (adm. 50 pf.). The church at the N.E. corner of the Schloss contains the burial-vault of the Landgraves. The old armoury now accommodates the municipal *Historical Museum* (entrance in Orangerie-Gasse; open daily in summer, 50 pf.). — The lower *Palace Garden*, with its large pond, to the W. of the Schloss, is open to the public.

The Prot. *Erlöser-Kirche* (Pl. A, 2; St. Saviour's), with mosaics, to the S.E. of the Schloss, was built by F. H. Schwechten in 1903-8.

Walks. Besides the Kurpark mentioned at p. 333, the traveller may also visit the *Hardtwald*, adjoining it on the N.E.; from the lower palace-garden the Grosse Allee leads W. to (½ hr.) the *Gothic House* (restaurant), a shooting-lodge built in 1823, and to the *Grosser Tannenwald*; the *Hirschgarten* (restaurant), with its numerous deer, is ¼ hr., the *Goldgrube* (1614 ft.), with pre-Roman circular earthworks, 1 hr. from the Gothic House.

The Expedition to the Saalburg may be made by tramway (p. 332). Beyond (1¼ M.) *Dornholzhausen* (725 ft.; Scheller, 25 R.; Taunus, 15 R.; Adler, 10 R.), founded by French Waldensians in 1699 and a favourite summer resort, the tramway ascends steeply to the (4¾ M.) terminus. Walkers from Dornholzhausen follow a path indicated by yellow marks, which leads straight on to the Saalburg (*Hotel-Restaurant Saalburg*, very fair) in 1 hr.; or they may follow the path (marked with blue crosses) viâ the Luther-Eiche to the *Herzberg* (1942 ft.; view-tower) and thence a path indicated by green marks in 1¾ hr.

The ***Saalburg** (1388 ft.), a Roman castellum of the 2nd and 3rd cent. A.D., excavated in 1853 and reconstructed since 1897 on the lines indicated by the foundations, was one of the forts belonging to the *Pfahlgraben (Limes)*, a wooden stockade with entrenchments, constructed by the Romans to protect their territory in S.W. Germany. It extended from Hienheim on the Danube to Miltenberg on the Main, and from Krotzenburg (above Hanau) to the Taunus, and finally to Ems (p. 157) and Rheinbrohl (p. 141), a distance in all of 340 M. The following description follows that of the official guide (1921). Comp. the ground-plan, p. 333.

The castellum, which was adjoined on the S. by a civil settlement, is 725 ft. long and 482 ft. wide. At the main gate, the *Porta Decumana*, is a modern bronze statue of Emperor Antoninus Pius (138-161). Beyond this gate are the large *Horreum* (Pl. 2; right) or storehouse (now the Saalburg Museum, see below) and the *Quaestorium* (Pl. 1) or administrative offices (left). The middle of the fort is occupied by the *Praetorium*. In front is the drill-hall, now containing reproductions of catapults and ballistæ. In the inner court are two fountains and two armouries, that to the left containing finds from the Zugmantel castellum (p. 284), that to the right (Pl. 3) containing other finds and a relief of the historian Mommsen (d. 1904). At the back is the *Sacellum* (Pl. 4), or military temple, with modern bronze statues of Hadrian (117-138) and Alexander Severus (222-235), votive stones from altars to whom have been discovered. The *Porta Praetoria* (N. gate) faces the Pfahlgraben. The *Saalburg Museum* and the *Limes Museum* (open all day; adm. 30 pf.) contain more than 30,000 objects, such as weapons, pottery, tools, coins, shoes, and ornaments. — The Roman military road leading to the S. from the camp was flanked, in the customary fashion, by tombstones. On it are the *Mithras Sanctuary* (Pl. 5; comp. p. 279) and the remains of a *Cybele Sanctuary*. The *Mortuary House* (Pl. 6) contains a few tomb-finds. A little to the S. of the hotel, on the Lindenweg, is a copy (1912) of the Jupiter Column at Mainz (p. 294).

From the Saalburg to the *Feldberg*, see p. 340.

At the *Dreimühlborn*, 10 min. N.W. of the Saalburg, to the right of the Oberhain road, and also at the *Drususkippel*, some remains of Germano-Roman and mediæval open-air forges have been preserved. — A road, leaving the Usingen road to the right, about 8 min. beyond the fort, descends viâ the *Lochmühle* (restaurant) to (20 min.) *Saalburg* station (see below).

About 1/4 hr. E., beyond the mortuary house (Pl. 6), rises the *Fröhlichemannskopf* (1580 ft.; belvedere), the path to which is indicated at first by red, then by blue marks. The blue-marked path goes on to the *Gickelsburg* (1535 ft.), with remains of an ancient circular fortification, and the *Pelagius-Platz*, where it rejoins the red-marked path *(Rotlaufweg)*, by which we may return through the Hardtwald to Homburg (1 3/4-2 hrs.).

From Homburg to Usingen, 14 1/4 M., railway in 1 hr. — 3 M. *Friedrichsdorf* (Adler, 4 R.), founded by Huguenots in 1687, is a small industrial town of 1700 inhab., with weaving-mills and manufacture of hosiery and biscuits. A branch-line runs hence to Friedberg (see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'). — Beyond (4 1/4 M.) *Köppern* we ascend the pretty *Köpperner Tal*. — 7 1/2 M. *Saalburg* (Hotel Waldfriede, well spoken of), station for the Saalburg (see above). — 11 1/4 M. *Auspach*, station for (5 M.) Schmitten (p. 338). — 14 1/4 M. *Usingen* (955 ft.; Goldene Sonne, 6 R., plain), a small town with 2000 inhab., was the residence of the Princes of Nassau-Usingen from 1659 to 1774. Railway to Weilburg, see p. 164.

Ascent of the *Feldberg* from Homburg, see p. 340.

B. From Frankfurt to Cronberg or Königstein. Falkenstein.

From Frankfurt to Cronberg, 10 M., railway in 40 minutes (fares 1 *M* 20 pf., 80 pf.). — 4¼ M. *Frankfurt-Rödelheim* (p. 332). — 7 M. *Eschborn.* — 8 M. *Nieder-Höchstadt.*

10 M. **Cronberg.** — Railway Station, 6 min. below the village. — Hotels. *Frankfurter Hof*, 14 R., with paintings by Frankfurt artists in the dining-room, *Schützenhof*, 7 R., both with gardens and views; *Kaiserhof*, at Schönberg, a little to the N. of the station; *Ratskeller*, Katharinen-Str. 4, 7 R., well spoken of. — *Restaurant Neuer Bau.* — Cider at the *Adler*, *Grüner Wald*, etc. — A Motorbus runs daily in 1½-2 hrs. viâ Königstein (p. 337) to Ober-Reifenberg (p. 338; 9¼ M.).

Cronberg (712-820 ft.), a small town with 3670 inhab., lies picturesquely on a hill with numerous villas belonging to a colony of Frankfurt painters and surrounded by orchards and chestnut-groves. It belonged from the 13th cent. onwards to the Counts of Cronberg, who became extinct in 1704, and afterwards to the Electorate of Mainz and to Nassau. A fountain (1908), to the N. of the station, commemorates Anton Burger, who founded the Cronberg School of painting. In Schul-Platz, near the town-park, is a monument to the Knight Hartmut of Cronberg (1488-1549), the friend of Luther and Sickingen. The Prot. *Parish Church* (verger at Döppes-Str. 8) was built in the 1st half of the 15th and restored in the late 19th century. It contains a painted wooden ceiling, a small votive altar (in the choir), with a painted terracotta relief (The Death of the Virgin; late 15th cent.), and the tomb of Walter von Reiffenberg, a fine work in the manner of Hans Backoffen (1517; p. 299). On the exterior W. wall is a monument to Empress Victoria (see below), by A. Hildebrand. The *Castle* (935 ft.; adm. 1 *M*), high up on the N.W. side of the town, once owned by the Knights of Cronberg, now belongs to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse; the residential Mittelburg was erected c. 1500 and restored in 1897-1900; the chief relic of the Oberburg (1095 ft.), which was rebuilt in 1246, is the keep (150 ft. high; view); the chapel contains tombstones of the 14th and 16th centuries.

Schloss Friedrichshof, ¼ hr. N. of the town, was built by Von Ihne in 1891-94 for Empress Victoria (eldest child of Queen Victoria), who married Prince Frederick William (afterwards Emp. Frederick III.) in 1858 and died here in 1901 (buried at Potsdam). The palace is now owned by her daughter, Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse. The *Emperor Frederick Memorial*, in the grounds in front of the Schloss, is by Uphues (1901). The Victoria Pavilion, to the N. of the park, commands an extensive view.

At the entrance to Cronberg is a 'Central Tablet' (p. 331). The road to (40 min.) Falkenstein follows the main street of the town. After 20 min. the road to Königstein (½ hr.; p. 337) diverges to the left. Walkers take the footpath through the woods

to the right, immediately beyond this road, and in 20 min. more reach the village of Falkenstein.

The wooded hill to the W. of **Falkenstein** (1410 ft.; Frankfurter Hof, 10 R.; Taunus Inn) is crowned with the ruin of *Burg Falkenstein* (1604 ft.), the path to which (12 min.) is indicated by a finger-post at the upper end of the village, near the church. This castle, the ancestral seat of Archbishop Kuno of Trier (p. 249), was erected in the 14th cent. and destroyed in 1688. Fine view from the tower (key kept by the burgomaster of Falkenstein).

From Cronberg to *Soden*, see p. 341; ascent of the *Feldberg*, see p. 339.

From Falkenstein to Königstein, 20 minutes. — The *Altkönig* (p. 339) is reached in 1¼ hr. by following the red-marked path to the right at the upper end of Falkenstein, finally passing by the girdle-wall. — To the *Fuchstanz* (p. 339) viâ the *Von-Marx-Quelle* and the *Karlsruhe*, ¾ hr. Ascent of the *Feldberg* from Falkenstein, see p. 340.

From Höchst to Königstein, 10 M., light railway in ¾-1 hr. — *Höchst*, see p. 303. — Fine views are obtained of the Taunus range (r.), and later (l.) of the Hofheimer Kapelle (p. 341). — 5½ M. *Kelkheim-Fischbach* (p. 342), the latter village lying ½ hr. N.W. near the Staufen and the Rossert. — 8 M. *Schneidhain* (900 ft. p. 342). — We pass below the S. side of the castle.

10 M. Königstein. — The Railway Station (1115 ft.) lies 6-8 min. below the town. — Hotels. **Königsteiner Hof* (Grand-Hotel Königstein), Sodener Land-Strasse, 10 min. from the railway-station, on the edge of the wood, of the first class, 100 R. from 6½, D. 5, P. from 12 ℳ, with garden, terraces, and view; *Bender*, 30 R. at 4¼, D. 2, P. 7 ℳ; *Procasky*, Kirch-Str. 9, 14 R. at 4½ ℳ, with garden and beer-restaurant. — Pensions. *Allerhaus*, Ölmühlweg 1, 18 R.; *Augusta*, Altkönig-Str. 8; *Germania*, Ölmühlweg 35, 16 R., P. 5½ ℳ; *Lichtental*, 12 R.; *Quisisana*, Ölmühlweg 4, 23 R.; *Villa Anna*, 10 R.; *Zacharias*, Elisabethen-Str. 4, 15 R. — Sanatoria. *Dr. Amelung's*, *Dr. Kohnstamm's*. — Cafés. *Kreiner*, Haupt-Str. 10; *Kowald*, Haupt-Str. 12.

Königstein (1190 ft.), a picturesquely-situated little town with 3014 inhab. and many villas, is one of the most beautiful points in the Taunus region. On the hill to the W. are the extensive ruins of the *Castle of Königstein* (1476 ft.), which was blown up by the French in 1796. This stronghold is mentioned in history for the first time in 1225; in 1581 it came into the possession of the Electors of Mainz, whose armorial bearings are still to be seen over the entrance. The vaults and casemates are still partly preserved. Fine view from the tower (169 steps). The castle is reached from the railway-station in ¼ hr. by taking the road to the left, which brings us in 4 min. to the main street, from which we diverge 4 min. later at the finger-post. — On the slope of the hill is the *Schloss* (1858) of the former Grand Duchess of Baden, the daughter of the last Duke of Nassau. From the main street we descend N. through Kirch-Strasse, turn to the left along Herzog-Adolf-Strasse, and reach

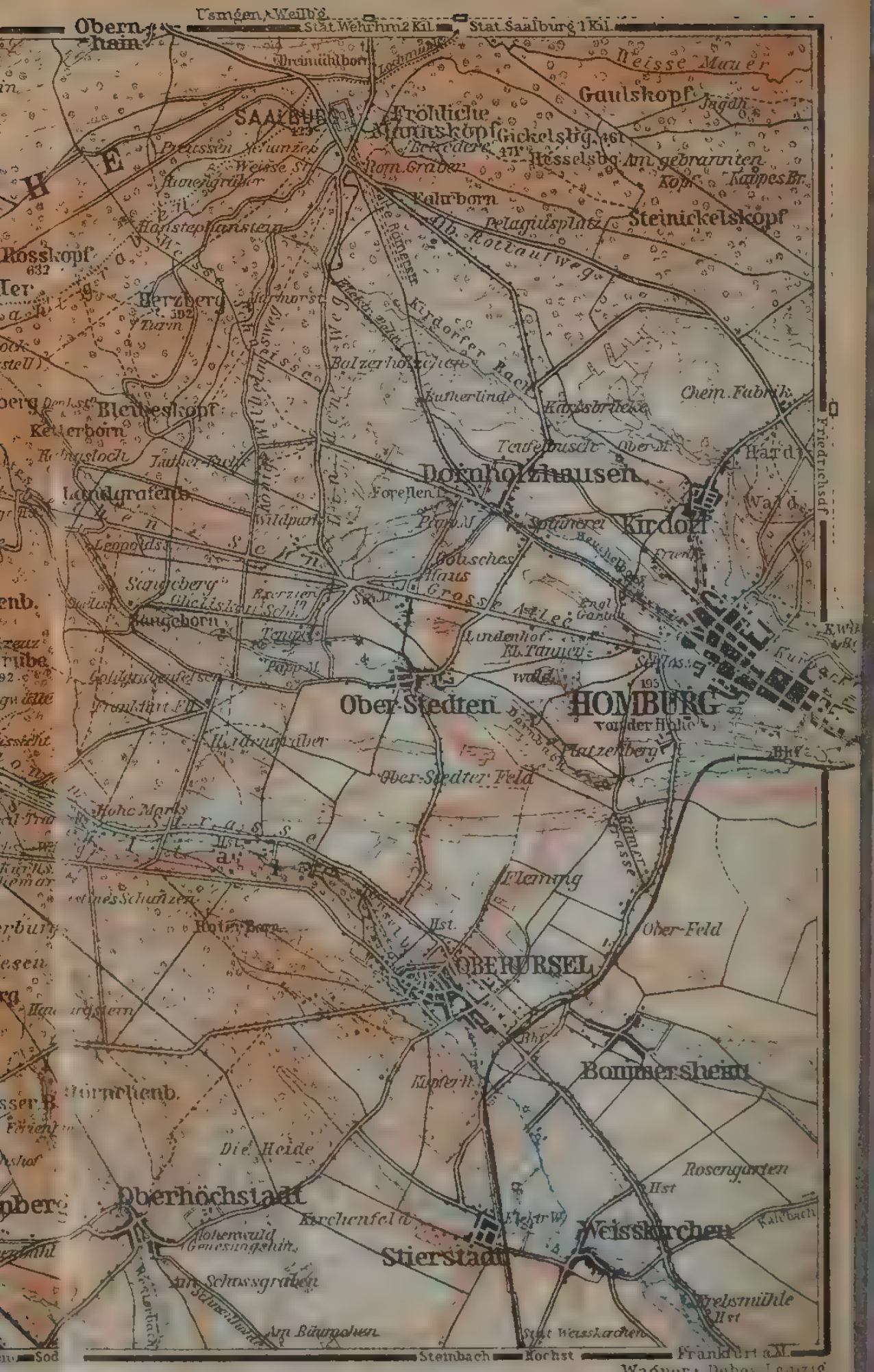
the *Herzog-Adolf-Anlage*, where stands a statue of the last Duke of Nassau, by G. Eberlein (1910). Near by is the castellated *Villa Andreae*.

Excursions. From the E. end of the town we may ascend to (20 min.) the view-tower on the *Hardtberg* (1345 ft.). The village of *Mammolshain* is prettily situated $^1/_2$ hr. farther on, amid fruit-trees. — A path, indicated by green marks, leads from the E. end of the town to (35 min.) Burg Falkenstein (p. 337). — From the N. end of the town a road leads through the pretty *Billtal* to (25 min.) the fish-hatchery and the Stoltze-Plätzi. — About $^3/_4$ hr. W. is *Ruppertshain* (1180 ft.), with a sanatorium for consumptives, 20 min. above which lies the summer resort of *Eppenhain* (Kurhaus-Hotel Rossert); about 20 min. S. of the latter is the *Rossert* (p. 342).

From Königstein to Weilburg, 35$^1/_2$ M., pleasant road through the valley of the Weil (motorbus as far as Ober-Reifenberg, see below, in $^3/_4$ hr.). We first follow the road to the Grosser Feldberg (see below) as far as the (4$^1/_4$ M.) *Rotes Kreuz* (2257 ft.), beyond which we enter the *Weil* valley. — 6 M. *Nieder-Reifenberg* (1877 ft.; Kurhaus Weilquelle) lies $^3/_4$ hr. N.W. of the Grosser Feldberg (see below; path marked by black dots). *Ober-Reifenberg* (2000 ft.; Ungeheuer, 20 R., plain), situated on a hill above Nieder-Reifenberg, is the highest village in the Taunus and is frequented as a health resort. The ruined castle here was first mentioned in the 11th century. The burial-chapel (2178 ft.), to the E. of Ober-Reifenberg, on a hill near the cemetery, was built in 1717 and contains tombstones of the last Counts of Reifenberg. — Before reaching Schmitten we pass the ruin of *Hattstein* (13th cent.) in the woods on the right. — 8 M. *Schmitten* (1509 ft.; Ochsen, 55 R.; Wenzel, 20 R.) is another mountain health-resort. Yellow way-marks indicate the route, passing by the right of the *Pferdskopf* (2175 ft.; view-tower), to Landstein (1$^1/_4$ hr.; see below). A high-road runs N.E. from Schmitten to Anspach (5 M.; p. 335). — From (11$^3/_4$ M.) *Landstein* a road branches off to the right to Usingen (p. 335). — 12$^1/_2$ M. *Alt-Weilnau* (1293 ft.; Hotel zur Burg, 8 R.), with a ruined castle (view from the tower). — 13 M. *Neu-Weilnau* (1280 ft.; Kurhaus, 22 R.; motor post to Idstein, see p. 342), with a well-preserved castle of the 12th cent. (now a forester's house), lies in the prettiest part of the Weil valley. Camberg (p. 342) is situated 3 hrs. W. (red way-marks). — 18$^1/_2$ M. *Emmershausen* (806 ft.). — 20 M. *Winden* (755 ft.). — 22$^1/_2$ M. *Audenschmiede* (679 ft.; p. 164). — 24$^3/_4$ M. *Weilmünster* (p. 164). — 35$^1/_2$ M. *Weilburg*, see p. 164.

C. The Grosser Feldberg.

The **Grosser Feldberg** (2887 ft.) is the highest point in the Taunus. The summit consists of a barren plateau of quartz; on it are three hotels and a view-tower (146 steps; adm. 50 pf.). The view embraces the Taunus and its watering-places; also (farther S.) a part of Frankfurt, the Main basin, and the Königstuhl near Heidelberg; the Haardt and the Vosges (S.W.); the Rhine and the Hunsrück (W.); the Eifel and Seven Mts. (N.W.); the Meissner and the Thuringian Forest (N.E.); the Rhön (E.); and the Spessart and Odenwald (S.E.). The huge block of quartz (10 ft. high, nearly 39 ft. broad), 3 min. N. of the tower, is mentioned in a document of 1043 as the *Brunhildenbett*.


Usingen, Weilb'g.
Stat. Wehrhm 2 Kil.
Stat. Saalburg 1 Kil.
Obern-heim
Dreimühlborn
Weisse Mauer
Gaulskopf
Jagdh.
SAALBURG
Fröhliche Mannskopf
Gickelsbg.
Belvedere
Hesselsbg.
Am gebrannten Kopf
Kalbes Br.
Römer Graben
Kalbornborn
Steinickelskopf
Pelagiusplatz
Rosskopf
632
Herzberg
Turm
Kirdorfer Bach
Bleibeskopf
Kellerborn
Balzerhölzchen
Kuhlerlinde
Kapsbrücke
Chem. Fabrik
Taufelbusch
Dornholzhausen
Landgrafenb.
Forellenh.
Wildpark
Kirdorf
Spitzeneck
Bauschesh.
Haus
Grosse Allee
Engl. Garten
Stangberg
Burgborn
Lindenhof
Kl. Tannen
Schloss
HOMBURG
vor der Höhe
Ober-Stedten
Goldgrubenfelsen
Frankfurt Pl.
Ober-Stedter Feld
Hohe Mark
Fleming
Ober-Feld
Hohe Buche
OBERURSEL
Bommersheim
Hornbienb.
Die Heide
Rosengarten
Oberhöchstadt
Eschenfeld
Weisskirchen
Stierstadt
Schwarzenbach
Kalbach
Am Schlossgraben
Am Bäumchen
Steinbach
Kochst
Frankfurt a. M.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Königstein. The way by road takes $2^1/_4$ hrs. From the main street we descend Kirch-Strasse (p. 338) to the N. and after a few paces keep straight along the Limburg road (on the left is Herzog-Adolf-Strasse, p. 337). After 8 min. we ascend Glashütten-Strasse (left), from which the Tilmannsweg (see below) diverges to the right after 12 minutes. At *Eselseck* (1821 ft.), which is reached in another 35 min., we turn to the right along the Reifenberg road (the road straight ahead leads to Glashütten, p. 340, in 35 min.), passing the *Seelenborn* on the right. In 40 min. we reach the inn at the *Rotes Kreuz* (2257 ft.). From this point we may proceed to the right either by the road *(Prinz-Heinrich-Weg)* or by a red-marked footpath running practically parallel with it, crossing the saddle to the N. of the *Kleiner Feldberg* (2710 ft.), and so reach the top in $^3/_4$ hr.; or we may take the blue-marked path (which diverges on the left of the Prinz-Heinrich-Weg beyond the Rotes Kreuz), passing the foundations of a Roman fort, and reach the top in 1 hr. — Walkers, however ($1^3/_4$ hr.), will do better by taking the road to the right (Tilmannsweg), 20 min. from Königstein; a few paces farther on, at the cross-roads, we follow the red-marked path straight on and cross the (20 min.) path from Falkenstein to the Rotes Kreuz (blue marks). Directly after crossing the (13 min.) *Reichenbach* we turn sharply to the left and follow the cart-track (yellow marks; the red-marked path leads to the Fuchstanz, see below). We then cross two more roads and after 20 min. turn to the left, proceed a few yards along the road, and follow the telegraph-posts to the right through pine-woods. We leave the (7 min.) *Taunus Observatory* on our left and in 5 min. join the Prinz-Heinrich-Weg. A sign-post, $^1/_4$ hr. farther on, indicates the route (right) to the Sandplacken and the Saalburg (see p. 341). Shortly after this we arrive at the view-tower on the Feldberg.

We may return to Königstein viâ the **Altkönig** (2618 ft.), 1 hr. S.E. of the Grosser Feldberg. From the hotels we follow the black rectangles and in $^1/_4$ hr. reach a finger-post with several arms. Hence we proceed to the left to (25 min.) the *Fuchstanz* (2192 ft.), a clearing with a restaurant, whence a red-marked path leads to the left to the summit. The Altkönig is encircled by a pre-Germanic fortification consisting of a double girdle-wall of loose stones, respectively 1519 yds. and 1074 yds. in circumference. — From the Altkönig to Falkenstein (red way-marks), $^3/_4$ hr.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Cronberg (p. 336; $2^1/_2$ hrs.). We follow the yellow-marked route to the N., leaving the Villa Mumm on our left; we then ascend the *Scharfer Hohl* viâ the *Spessartblick* (a little to the left is the *Lipsturm*) and reach the *Fuchstanz* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; see above). Hence we follow the black rectangles to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) Prinz-Heinrich-Weg (see above), which leads to the right to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the Feldberg.

Ascent of the Feldberg from Falkenstein (p. 337; 1¾ hr.). A road (white marks) ascends gradually from the head of the village to (2 min.) a sign indicating a path (left) to the *Hattsteiner Schlag* and the (¾ hr.) *Fuchstanz* (p. 339), and thence to the top.

From Ober-Ursel (p. 332; 3½ hrs.). The road, popularly known as the Kanonen-Strasse, ascends along the left bank of the Urselbach. In 1 hr. we reach the *Hohe Mark* paper-factory (fair restaurant), the terminus of the tramway (p. 332), beyond which the route is indicated by brown marks; a little higher up, on the left, is the *Hohe Mark Kuranstalt*, a large sanatorium. In about 1 hr. more (about 150 yds. before a sharp curve of the road) we ascend a few steps to the right and follow the path (finger-posts) to the (20 min.) *Buchborn* spring. Thence we proceed straight on to the (½ hr.) *Sandplacken* (p. 341; 2195 ft.; hotel, 16 R.). We then follow the yellow crosses to the left, pass the *Stockborn-Hütte* (p. 341), and reach the summit of the Feldberg in ¾ hr. — A shorter route (2¾ hrs.; marked by red stripes) continues to follow the Kanonen-Strasse from the Hohe Mark, but after 25 min. diverges to the left.

From Homburg (p. 332; 3¼ hrs.). We take the road at the (½ hr.) Gothic House (p. 334) and follow the straight '*Elisabethen-Schneise*' (route marked with yellow crosses) to the (2¼ hrs.) *Sandplacken* (see above). A finer path (green crosses) diverges to the left beyond the Schloss-Garten and leads past *Oberstedten* (738 ft.), the *Frankfurter Forsthaus*, and the *Hohe Mark* (see above).

From Camberg (p. 342; 4¾-5 hrs.). Leaving the station we traverse the village and take the road leading E. to the (50 min.) Waldschloss hotel. In the wood we diverge to the right after 12 min. and reach (35 min.) its S. margin, where we have a view of Steinfischbach and the Feldberg. We may now either proceed to the left to (25 min.) the *Tenne* (1500 ft.; inn; extensive view), whence we follow first green, then (after 1¼ hr.) blue, then (10 min.) brown marks, past the *Zacken* (1969 ft.), to the Rotes Kreuz (p. 339); or (black rectangles) we may proceed viâ *Steinfischbach* (1197 ft.; Hotel Deutsches Haus), *Reinborn* (1370 ft.), *Wüstems* (1099 ft.), and *Oberems* (1345 ft.) to the Limburg and Frankfurt high-road and follow this till we reach the Idstein route to the Feldberg (see below).

From Idstein (p. 342; 3½ hrs.; red way-marks). We follow the wood-walks, obtaining a fine view of the Grosser and Kleiner Feldberg from the hill near (1¼ hr.) *Heftrich*. About 20 min. S. of this point are the scanty remains of the *Alteburg*, one of the forts on the Pfahlgraben (p. 335). From Heftrich we follow the road to (¾ hr.) *Cröftel*; here we take the footpath to the right, which crosses the Limburg and Frankfurt high-road 5 min. short of *Glashütten* (inn) and leads to the Rotes Kreuz (p. 339).

From Wiesbaden we take the railway to *Niedernhausen* (p. 342) and then follow the road viâ (25 min.) *Ober-Josbach* to (½ hr.) *Ehlhalten*. From here we ascend the road to (¾ hr.) *Schlossborn* and go on thence through beautiful woods to the (1 hr.) Königstein and Camberg high-road, which we reach about ⅔ M. to the S.E. of *Glashütten* (see above). We then follow footpaths (yellow way-marks) leading to the S. and E. round the *Glaskopf* (2254 ft.) to (1 hr.) the Rotes Kreuz (p. 339).

From the Feldberg to the Saalburg (2 hrs. 20 min.). From the tower we follow the road to the E. for 2 min. and then descend the footpath to the left (sign-post; path marked by yellow crosses). Passing

the (20 min.) *Stockborn-Hütte* (p. 340), we turn to the right at the fork and reach the hotel at the (1/4 hr.) *Sandplacken* (2195 ft.; p. 340), whence we follow the Pfahlgraben (p. 335) through woods. After barely 1/4 hr. the Elisabethen-Schneise (p. 340) diverges to the right. Shortly after passing this, we quit (left) the Pfahlgraben and follow the road to the right (route marked by yellow stripes). After 12 min. our route bends somewhat to the left (sign-post), 1/4 hr. afterwards to the right. About 50 min. farther on a road leads to the right to (6 min.) the W. entrance of the *Saalburg* (p. 335) and to the right again to the (5 min.) Saalburg Hotel.

D. From Frankfurt to Soden.

10 M. Railway in 3/4-1 hr. (fares 1 ℳ 70, 1 ℳ 20, 80 pf.).

Frankfurt, see p. 304. — 5 3/4 M. *Höchst* (p. 303). — Thence by a short branch-line viâ (8 M.) *Sulzbach* to —

10 M. **Bad Soden.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus*, 25 R. at 5 1/2, D. 3 ℳ; **Europäischer Hof*, 70 R. from 5, D. 3, P. from 8 ℳ; **Colloseus*, opposite the Kurpark, 32 R. from 5 1/2, D. 3 ℳ; *Park Hotel*, 35 R. at 5 1/2, D. 2-3 ℳ, with a confectionery; *Quellenhof*, 20 R. at 5 1/2, D. 2 1/2, P. 7 1/2 ℳ; *Adler*, for passing travellers. — *Restaurant Weigand* (also rooms) at the station.

Visitors' Tax. Season ticket 30 ℳ, 2nd member of a family 20, every further member 10 ℳ.

Bad Soden am Taunus (490-655 ft.), a village with 3728 inhab., lies at the foot of the Taunus Mts., in the sheltered valley of the *Sulzbach*. On the Königstein road, which intersects the town from S.E. to N.W., are the Kurpark, with the Kurhaus, the bath-house (admirably fitted up), and the inhaling-house. The twenty-six warm springs, containing salt and carbonic-acid gas and used for bathing and drinking, are chiefly prescribed for heart and bronchial affections and mild diseases of the lungs.

Walks may be taken to the *Drei Linden* (820 ft.; path marked by red arrows), a good point of view, near Neuenhain (see below); to the *Altenhainer Tal* (red marks), 1/2 hr. N.W.; to the *Sodener Wäldchen*, etc.

From Soden to Cronberg (p. 336; 1 hr.). The road diverges to the N.E., at the lower end of the Kurpark. About 5 min. from Soden there is a finger-post indicating the footpath and road (yellow marks) to Cronberg.

From Soden to Königstein (p. 337; 3 M.) the road ascends past (20 min.) *Neuenhain* (790 ft.), with a chalybeate spring.

E. From Frankfurt to Limburg viâ Eppstein.

43 1/2 M. Railway in 1 1/2-2 3/4 hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ 50 pf.).

Frankfurt, see p. 304. — Beyond (5 3/4 M.) *Höchst* (p. 303) we cross the Frankfurt-Wiesbaden line. — 9 1/4 M. *Kriftel*.

10 1/2 M. **Hofheim** (445 ft.; Krone, very fair; Frankfurter Hof), an early Roman settlement (comp. p. 278), is now a pleasant village of 4988 inhab., at the entrance to the *Lorsbacher Tal*, a grassy valley enclosed by wooded slopes and watered by the *Schwarzbach*.

Pleasant walks lead N.W. past the Protestant church and the *Cohausen-Tempel* to the (1/2 hr.) *Hofheimer Kapelle* (886 ft.), whence yellow stripes indicate the way viâ the Staufen (p. 312) and the Kaiser-Tempel (p. 342) to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) Eppstein station (p. 342).

15½ M. **Eppstein** (603 ft.; Seiler, at the station, 9 R.; Kaiser-Tempel, with a large garden-restaurant, see below), a straggling little town with 1400 inhab., lies in the Lorsbacher Tal (p. 341). On a precipitous rock above the place rises the picturesque *Burg Eppstein*, mentioned as early as 1120, the ancestral seat of a celebrated family, four members of which were archbishop-electors of Mainz between 1060 and 1305. It is now the property of Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode. The Prot. church (15th cent.) contains the tombstone of the young Count Engelbrecht von Eppstein (d. 1494; by the wall on the right of the altar). Good views are obtained from the (¼ hr.) *Maler-Plätzchen* and the (½ hr.) *Kolossal-Bank*. — The *Kaiser-Tempel* (hotel, see above), on a projection of the Staufen, 20-25 min. E. (yellow way-marks), commands a fine view.

On the summit of the *Staufen* (1480 ft.; ¾ hr. E.; yellow way-marks) is a belvedere. — The **Rossert** (1690 ft.), which is reached from Eppstein in 1 hr. (yellow marks), commands a view of the Rhine and Main valleys. Below the summit is a refuge-hut, shaded by trees (rfmts. on Sun.). From the Rossert to Königstein (p. 337; yellow way-marks) 1¾ hr.

Immediately below Eppstein the Königstein road ascends the Fischbach-Tal to (35 min.) *Fischbach* (730 ft.; p. 337). Thence we cross (blue way-marks) a lofty plateau to (¾ hr.) *Schneidhain* (p. 337), whence a light railway runs to *Königstein* (p. 337).

20 M. *Niedernhausen* (850 ft.; Eisenbahn-Hotel), a summer resort with 1000 inhabitants. The *Hohe Kanzel* (1945 ft.; view-tower), 1½ hr. W. (path marked by red dots), commands a survey of the Taunus; black stripes indicate the route thence to the Platte (p. 284; 1½ hr. S.W.). Ascent of the Feldberg from Niedernhausen, see p. 340; viâ the Kellerskopf to Wiesbaden, see p. 283.

From Niedernhausen a branch-line runs in 30-40 min. to *Wiesbaden* (12½ M.; p. 271) viâ (9¼ M.) *Erbenheim*, with the Wiesbaden racecourse.

24¾ M. **Idstein** (873 ft.; Goldenes Lamm, 15 R.; Merz; Deutscher Kaiser), a small town of 3475 inhab., with old half-timbered houses, was the residence of a branch of the Nassau family from 1332 to 1721. The Prot. church of St. Martin, ¼ hr. N.E. of the station, was richly fitted up in the Renaissance style in 1667-77. A little to the N. is the Schloss (1614-34), with an old keep.

From Idstein a motor post runs in 1¼ hr. to *Neu-Weilnau* (12 M.; p. 338). From Idstein to the *Feldberg*, 3½ hrs., see p. 340; to *Langenschwalbach*, see p. 287; to the *Platte*, see p. 281.

30½ M. *Camberg* (700 ft.; Gutenberger Hof, 10 R. at 3½-4 *M*) is a little town of 2514 inhab., with old half-timbered houses and a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Neu-Weilnau (p. 338) lies 3 hrs. E. (red stripes). Ascent of the Feldberg, see p. 340.

33½ M. *Nieder-Selters* (561 ft.; Hotel Caspary), with mineral waters (in which carbonate of soda and salt are agreeably blended) widely known under the name of 'Seltzer Water'.

36 M. *Oberbrechen*, with marble-quarries. — 41¾ M. *Eschhofen*. — 43½ M. *Limburg an der Lahn*, see p. 162.

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43. From Frankfurt or Mainz to Mannheim and Heidelberg.

A. Viâ Darmstadt to Mannheim and Heidelberg.

From Frankfurt to *Darmstadt* (17¼ M.) railway in ½-1 hr. (fares 3 ℳ, 2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 40 pf.; express fares 5 ℳ, 3 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 90 pf.). From Mainz to *Darmstadt* (21¼ M.) railway in ½-1 hr. (fares 3 ℳ 70, 2 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ 70 pf.; express fares 5 ℳ 70, 3 ℳ 60, 2 ℳ 20 pf.). From Darmstadt to *Heidelberg* or *Mannheim*, 37¾ or 37 M., in 1-2 hrs. (fares 6 ℳ 50, 4 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ; express fares 8 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 50 pf.). Best views to the left (E.).

From Frankfurt to Darmstadt. Beyond the imposing sandstone bridge over the Main a branch-line diverges to the left to Offen-

bach and Hanau. On the hills to the left is the *Sachsenhäuser Warte*. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Frankfurt-Louisa*. — The following stations are for the most part some distance from the unimportant villages after which they are named. — $14^1{}_4$ M. *Arheilgen* (tramway to Darmstadt, see p. 348). — The railway from Mainz to Darmstadt passes beneath our line shortly before we reach ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Darmstadt* (p. 348).

From Mainz to Darmstadt. The line from Mainz to (5 M.) *Bischofsheim* is described on p. 304. — $10^1{}_2$ M. *Nauheim*. — From ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Grossgerau* a branch-line runs to ($1^1/_4$ M.) Dornberg-Grossgerau (p. 348). — $13^3/_4$ M. *Kleingerau*. — $16^3{}_4$ M. *Weiterstadt*. — $21^1/_4$ M. *Darmstadt*, see R. 44.

The next station on the way to Heidelberg is ($18^3{}_4$ M. from Frankfurt) *Darmstadt-Süd*. — Near this point begins the *Bergstrasse*, an ancient road skirting the fruit and vine clad W. slopes of the *Odenwald* (to which the name 'Bergstrasse' is sometimes applied in a wider sense), and leading to Heidelberg. — $21^1/_4$ M. *Eberstadt* (Hotel Traube), 20 min. E. of the station (light railway to Darmstadt, see p. 348). A branch-line runs hence to ($1^1/_4$ M.) the busy little town of *Pfungstadt* (Hotel Strauss), with 8150 inhabitants and breweries. — On the hills to the left rises the ruined castle of *Frankenstein* (1300 ft.), commanding a fine view (inn). The chapel contains tombs of the 16-17th centuries. — $25^1/_2$ M. *Bickenbach* (384 ft.).

From Bickenbach to Seeheim, $2^3/_4$ M., branch-railway in $^1/_4$ hr. — 1 M. *Alsbach* (Krone, plain). Above, to the right, $^1/_2$ hr. from Alsbach and $^3/_4$ hr. from Zwingenberg (see below), is *Burg Bickenbach* or the *Alsbacher Schloss* (775 ft.), with an embattled tower. From this point we may ascend the Melibokus (see below) in $^3/_4$ hr., or follow the winding 'Herrenweg' (blue and white marks) to the (2 hrs.) Auerbacher Schloss (p. 345), or walk on to (1 hr.) Jugenheim. — 2 M. **Jugenheim** (410 ft.; Goldene Krone, 95 R.; Waldfrieden; Deutsches Haus, 12 R.) is a favourite summer resort, with numerous villas. About 20 min. S.E. is the château of *Heiligenberg* (710 ft.; fine views in the park), the former residence of Prince Louis of Battenberg, Marquis of Milford Haven (1854-1921; eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, see below). On the way to the château we pass a ruined convent, near which are some (immured) gravestones of the 15th cent. and the 'Cent-Linde', an old lime-tree marking the site of an ancient 'Centgericht' or Court of a Hundred. On an eminence to the W. are a conspicuous golden cross, erected by Empress Mary of Russia (d. 1880) to her mother, the Grand Duchess Wilhelmina (d. 1836), and the mausoleum of Prince Alexander of Hesse (1823-88), whose 3rd son, Prince Henry of Battenberg (d. 1896) married Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, in 1885. — $2^1{}_4$ M. **Seeheim** (450 ft.; Hufnagel, very fair; Victoria) was the summer residence of the Grand Dukes of Hesse. Their Schloss is now an annexe of the Hotel Hufnagel. Above Seeheim rises the ruined castle of *Tannenburg* (1115 ft.), destroyed in 1399; it is scarcely visible from below.

28 M. **Zwingenberg** (318 ft.; Löwe, with garden), an old town with 2066 inhab., lies at the foot of the wooded *Melibokus* or

Malchen (1696 ft.), the highest point of the Bergstrasse and consisting entirely of granite. On the summit is a tower, erected in 1772 (gratuity; rfmts.).

The ASCENT OF THE MELIBOKUS, often combined with that of the Felsberg (see below), may be made from Alsbach, Jugenheim, Zwingenberg, or Auerbach. Paths all marked. — FROM ALSBACH (p. 344; 1¼ hr.) we may ascend either viâ Burg Bickenbach or by another path more to the E. — FROM JUGENHEIM (p. 344; 1½-1¾ hr.) we proceed to the mouth of the *Balkhäuser Tal* and then take either the old route (r.; blue and red marks) viâ the *Löserberg* or the new route (l.) viâ *Robertsruhe*. The two routes unite (¾ hr.) near the Kattenberger Schneise. — FROM ZWINGENBERG (1¼ hr.) the steeper route leads E. from the Hotel Löwe and ascends the hill; after 8 min. the path follows the water-conduit to the right, leads through a small fir-wood over the *Lazieberg*, and in 25 min. more regains the road, which is furnished with direction-posts. — FROM THE AUERBACHER SCHLOSS (see below; ¾-1 hr.; yellow marks) we follow the 'Herrenweg' to the 'Notgottes-Sattel', and then ascend direct.

The **Felsberg** (1690 ft.; view-tower and hotel) is separated from the Melibokus by a deep valley and is reached thence in 1½ hr. The neighbouring 'Altar Stone' and 'Giant Column', both of granite, were hewn here in the Roman period. A little farther on is the 'Felsenmeer' ('Sea of Rocks'). — *Lindenfels* (1171 ft.; Auguste Viktoria, 40 R.; Hessisches Haus, 24 R.), a picturesquely situated little town, is reached in 3½ hrs. from the Felsberg viâ the *Neunkircher Höhe* (1988 ft.). Fürth (p. 347) is 4¼ M. distant from Lindenfels.

29¼ M. **Auerbach.** — HOTELS. **Krone*, a good old house, with a garden, 60 R.; *Bergstrasse*, 9 R. at 3, D. 1½-3, P. 5½-6½ *M*; *Auerbacher Hof*. — Beer at the *Schützenhof*.

Auerbach (330 ft.), a picturesque village of 3300 inhab., mentioned as early as 795, is a favourite summer resort, and affords convenient headquarters for excursions in the W. part of the Odenwald (see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'). Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Ascent of the Melibokus, see above.

The **Auerbacher Schloss* is situated on an eminence (1115 ft.; inn) to the N.E. of the village, whence footpaths ascend on the S. and W. sides of the hill in ½-¾ hr. The road leading through the Hochstädter Tal skirts the S. and E. sides. Said to have been founded by Charlemagne, the castle belonged at an early date to the monastery of Lorsch (p. 346) and then to the Electorate of Mainz, of which it was held as a fief by the Counts of Katzenelnbogen. It was partly rebuilt in 1536, but was blown up by Turenne in 1674. The view from the towers is less extensive but more picturesque than that from the Melibokus. — A little to the W., below the Notgottes-Sattel, the foundations of the ancient *Kapelle zur Heiligen Not Gottes* ('Chapel of Our Lord's Agony') were discovered in 1892, and the site of the altar marked by a new crucifix. From Auerbach the 'Neuer Weg', which diverges to the left from the path to the castle at the upper end of the village, leads thither in ¾ hr.

One of the prettiest points near Auerbach is the **Fürstenlager**, a group of shooting-boxes built during the 18th cent., with charming grounds (rfmts.). It may be reached by the road in 20 min. from the Krone inn, or (pleasanter) by following the path to the right indicated

by the finger-post opposite the inn. — The walk from the Auerbacher Schloss (p. 345) to the Fürstenlager is also pleasant: we follow the broad road to the E. as far as the (exhausted) spring in the *Hochstädter Tal* (refreshments at the forester's), pass the mill, and turn W. to the *Neun Aussichten*, a clearing in the wood, where nine different picturesque views are obtained through the forest-paths which converge here. Farther on we reach the Fürstenlager (1¼ hr. in all).

30½ M. **Bensheim** (330 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hotel, 20 R., well spoken of; Deutsches Haus, 22 R., with garden, very fair) is a busy town (10,160 inhab.) in a picturesque situation at the entrance of the *Lauter-Tal*, through which the road ascends to Schönberg and Reichenbach. It dates as far back as the 8th century, and till 1802 belonged to Mainz.

From Bensheim to Worms, 15 M., railway in ¾ hr. — 3¾ M. **Lorsch** (5750 inhab.; Hotel Weisses Kreuz) is a village on the *Weschnitz*, with ruins of a monastery *(Laureshamense Monasterium)*, founded in 763 on an island in the Weschnitz and afterwards removed to its present site. In 788 Charlemagne assigned it as a place of banishment to Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria, who had been condemned to death as a traitor. To the E. of the market-place, ¼ hr. from the station, is the so-called **Michaels-Kapelle* (key at Schul-Str. 9), which is now recognized as the monastery-portal erected by Louis the Younger, the son of Louis the German, about 880 in the style of a Roman triumphal arch. This building, used as a chapel since the 12th cent. (at which time the apse was added), is one of the most elegant and best-preserved specimens of the architecture of the period. The piers supporting the three round-arched portals on the ground-floor are faced with half-columns topped by composite capitals. The upper story, pierced by three small round-arched windows, is adorned with a blind arcade of nine pointed arches resting on Ionic pilasters. The flat surfaces of both stories are chequered in white and red. Louis the German (d. 876) and his son, and Kunigunde, wife of King Conrad I., are interred at Lorsch. Their stone coffins seem to belong to the Carlovingian era. The 'Nibelungenlied' represents the vaults at Lorsch as the burial-place of Siegfried and Queen Ute (mother of Kriemhilde). Beyond the chapel are some portions of the nave of the monastery church, which was consecrated in 1130. A branch-line runs hence to Heppenheim (3¾ M.; see below). — 8¾ M. *Bürstadt* (p. 348). — 11¼ M. *Hofheim im Ried*, and thence to *Worms*, see p. 354.

Near (33½ M.) **Heppenheim** (328 ft.; Halber Mond, 40 R., with garden; Darmstädter Hof, 6 R.; 7550 inhab.), to the left of the road, rises the *Landberg*, a hill crowned with three trees, where the provincial tribunals were held in the middle ages. The new domed church at Heppenheim occupies the site of one said to have been founded by Charlemagne. The ruin of *Starkenburg* (965 ft.), reached from Heppenheim in ½ hr., was erected in 1064 by an abbot of Lorsch, captured by the Swedes and Spaniards in the Thirty Years' War, and besieged in vain by Turenne in 1674. It gives its name to a province of Hesse. — Branch-line to Lorsch (see above).

The train now enters Baden. — 36 M. *Laudenbach*. — Beyond (37½ M.) *Hemsbach* we cross the small *Weschnitz*.

39¾ M. **Weinheim** (355 ft.; Pfälzer Hof, 30 R. from 3, B. 1¼ *M*; Vier Jahreszeiten, in the town, 20 beds), a town of

15,750 inhab., with tanneries and manufactures of agricultural machinery, lies at the union of the *Gorxheim* and *Birkenau* valleys. It once belonged to the abbey of Lorsch, and is of ancient origin, though owing to its destruction during the Thirty Years' War and in the devastation of the Palatinate in 1689, there are few old buildings of any importance. A few towers belonging to the former fortifications, the *House of the Teutonic Order* (Deutsch-Ordenshaus, c. 1770; now a custom-house), and the *Rathaus* (1574) are the only relics of its former prosperity. The *Berckheimsches Schloss* has a modern Gothic tower. There is a small museum in the school in Bahnhof-Strasse. — To the E. rises the old castle of *Windeck* (722 ft.), with its round tower, mentioned as early as the 12th cent., commanding a beautiful view. Above it towers the *Wachenberg* or *Wagenberg* (1320 ft.), with a new castle. — Pleasant walks may also be taken to the *Fuchse-Mühle* (garden-restaurant) in the *Birkenauer Tal*, the *Gorxheimer Tal*, the *Kastanienwald*, the *Geiersberg* (1120 ft.), the *Hirschkopf* (1145 ft.), etc.

From Weinheim to Heidelberg, 10 M., light railway in 1¼ hr. along the Bergstrasse. — 1¾ M. *Lützel-Sachsen* (Hotel Traube), known for its red wine. — 2½ M. *Gross-Sachsen* (Hotel Zähringer Hof; Reichsbahn railway-station, see below). — 3¾ M. *Leutershausen.* — 5½ M. **Schriesheim** (Hotel Ludwigstal) is commanded by the ruins of the *Strahlenburg* (670 ft.; inn). A railway viâ Ladenburg to Mannheim is under construction. — Then past the former stronghold of *Schauenburg* to (7½ M.) *Dossenheim*, with quarries of red porphyry. — 8¾ M. **Handschuhsheim** (Hotels Badischer Hof, Bachlenz; electric tramway, see p. 355), with a ruined castle of the late 15th cent. and a church containing several tombs of the 15-16th centuries. — The line intersects Neuenheim, passes over the new Neckar bridge, and reaches its terminus in Bismarck-Platz at (10 M.) *Heidelberg* (p. 354).

From Weinheim to *Mannheim* (p. 364), 12 M., light railway (3rd class only) viâ *Mannheim-Käfertal* (p. 348). — From Weinheim railways run to *Worms* (p. 370; 19¼ M., in 1 hr.) viâ Lampertheim (p. 348) and to *Fürth* (p. 345; 10¼ M., in 50 min.).

The line now leaves the Bergstrasse. — 43½ M. *Gross-Sachsen-Heddesheim*, station for Gross-Sachsen (see above). — 46 M. **Ladenburg** (Bahnhofs-Hotel), the Roman Lopodunum, with the early-Gothic church of St. Gall, some quaint old houses, and a gate-tower (N.). The Neckar is crossed here.

At (48¼ M.) *Friedrichsfeld*, junction for Schwetzingen (4¼ M.; p. 364), the lines to (6 M.) *Mannheim* (p. 364) and (6¾ M.) *Heidelberg* (p. 354) separate.

B. Viâ Lampertheim to Mannheim.

50¼ M. Railway from *Frankfurt* to Mannheim in 1¼-2½ hrs.; ordinary fares 8 ℳ 70 pf., 6 ℳ, 4 ℳ, express fares 12 ℳ 70 pf., 8 ℳ, 5 ℳ. — From *Mainz* to Mannheim (change at Grossgerau and Dornberg-Grossgerau), 47¼ M., in 2¼-3 hrs. (no expresses); fares 5 ℳ 70, 3 ℳ 30 pf. — From Mainz to Mannheim viâ Ludwigshafen, see R. 47.

From Frankfurt to (3¾ M.) *Goldstein*, see p. 304. The line traverses the Frankfurter Stadt-Wald and the plain watered by the Rhine and the Main, consisting geologically of alluvial detritus and forming the northernmost portion of the Upper Rhine valley. — 9¼ M. *Walldorf*. — 10½ M. *Mörfelden*. — 16¼ M. *Dornberg-Grossgerau*, where we are joined by the line from Mainz (p. 344). — 18¾ M. *Dornheim*. — 20½ M. *Leeheim-Wolfskehlen*. — 21¾ M. *Goddelau-Erfelden* is the junction for the Darmstadt and Worms railway (p. 354). — 23½ M. *Stockstadt*, on the Rhine. — 25½ M. *Biebesheim*.

28 M. **Gernsheim** (Hotel zum Bahnhof) is a small and busy town on the Rhine, with 5000 inhab., mentioned in history as early as 773 and destroyed by Mélac in 1689. It contains a monument (1836) to Peter Schöffer, one of the inventors of printing (p. 301), who was born here c. 1425. — 30½ M. *Gross-Rohrheim*. — 33 M. *Biblis*, with a handsome church with two towers, is the junction for Worms (p. 354). — 36 M. *Bürstadt*, junction of the Bensheim and Worms railway (p. 346).

39¼ M. **Lampertheim** (Hotel Starkenburger Hof), junction for Weinheim (p. 347) or Worms, is a town with 11,670 inhabitants. — 44¾ M. *Mannheim-Waldhof*. Our line divides here, the right branch leading to (47¼ M.) *Mannheim-Neckarstadt*, while the left passes (46½ M.) *Mannheim-Käfertal* and crosses the Neckar to the main station at (50¼ M.) *Mannheim* (p. 364).

44. Darmstadt.

Railway Stations. 1. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. A, 2; restaurant); 2. *Darmstadt-Nord*, 3. *Darmstadt-Süd* (p. 344), neither important to visitors. — 4. *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 2), on the Odenwald railway.

Air Service, comp. pp. xviii, xix.

Hotels. **Traube* (Pl. a; C, 2), Luisen-Platz 6, 50 R. at 4-6, D. 3½ ℳ. — *Darmstädter Hof* (Pl. g; C, 3), Grafen-Str. 22, 35 R. at 4-10, B. 1½, D. 3 ℳ; *Bahnhofs-Hotel* (Pl. h; A, 2), 45 R. at 4-6½ ℳ, fair, *Post* (Pl. p; A, 2), 15 R. from 5 ℳ, both near the main station; *Prinz Heinrich* (Pl. f; B, 2), Bleich-Str. 48, 25 R. from 3 ℳ; *Prinz Karl* (Pl. e; D, 3), Karl-Str. 1, plain.

Pensions. *Gaulé*, Heinrich-Str. 55 (Pl. C, D, 4), 20 R., P. from 5 ℳ; *Internationale*, Saalbau-Str. 72 (Pl. C, 3, 4), 28 R., P. 5½-6 ℳ.

Restaurants. Beer: *Sitte*, Karl-Str. 15 (Pl. D, 3); *Saalbau* (Pl. C, 4), with garden; *Hess*, Kirch-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 2, 3). — Wine: *Bender*, Elisabethen-Str. 23 (Pl. B, C, 3); *Rheingauer Weinstube*, Luisen-Platz 1 (Pl. C, 2); *Reichshof*, Rhein-Str. 35 (Pl. B, C, 2).

Cafés. *Ernst-Ludwig*, Rhein-Str. 12 (Pl. B, C, 2); *Schloss-Café*, Rhein-Str. 2; *Oper*, Theater-Platz 1 (Pl. D, 2).

Tramways (comp. the Plan) every 10 min. in the town. — Long Distance Lines to *Eberstadt* (p. 344; 4 M., in 18 min., starting from the Schloss, Pl. D 2) and to *Arheilgen* (p. 344; 2½ M., in 19 min., starting from Luisen-Platz, Pl. C 2).

Post Office in Luisen-Platz (Pl. C, 2).

Mausoleum
R o s e n -
Pal. Rosenhöhe
h ö h e
Erbacher Str.
Botan. Garten
DARMSTADT
1 : 21.700
Meter

Herrn Garten
Exerzierplatz
Mathilden-Höhe
Friedhof
Hauptbahnhof
Ostbahnhof
Güterbahnhof
Schloss
Theater
Museum
Rathhs.
Stadthaus
Stadtkammer
Volksbad
Dragoner
Kavallerie-Kaserne
Trambahn Dep.
Landw. Kammer
Realsch.
Realgymn.
Kathol. K.
Polizei
Saalbau
Kasino Gewerbeh.
Bismarck-Str.
Rheinstrasse
Lagerhausstrasse
Friedrichsstrasse
Blumenthalstrasse
Hirschstrasse
Karlstrasse
Kaiserstrasse
Sofienstrasse
Roonstrasse
Moltkestrasse
Yorckstrasse
Hebelstrasse
Schillerstrasse
Wilhelmstrasse
Hermannstrasse
Annastrasse
Elisabethenstrasse
Kriegsstrasse
Karl-Friedrich-Strasse
Landgraf Philipp-Anlage
Hirschstrasse
Hauptallee
Holzhofallee
Adalbertstrasse
Schützenstrasse
Lessingstrasse
Kaiserallee
Hebelstrasse
Bismarck

Baths. *Marien-Bad,* Landgraf-Philipp-Anlage 62 (Pl. B, 2, 3). Swimming-baths in the *Woog* (Pl. F, 2).

Theatres. *Grosses Haus,* in Theater-Platz (Pl. D, 2), and *Kleines Haus,* opposite, to the E., both state theatres (Landes-Theater).

Art Exhibition in the *Kunst-Verein,* Rhein-Str. 55 (Pl. B, 2).

Inquiry Office in the 'Wartehalle' in Ernst-Ludwig-Platz (Pl. D, 2).

Times of Admission.

Collection of Porcelain (p. 352), Tues. to Sat. 9-1 & 3-5, Sun. 11-1; 2 *M.*
Industrial Museum (see below), Sun. 11-1, week-days 11-12.30, free.
Landes-Museum (p. 350), free on Sun. 10-1, Wed. 11-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), and Fri. 11-1; 1 *M* on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 11-1.
Municipal Museum (p. 350), free on Sun. 11-1 & 3-5.
Schloss Museum (p. 350). Parties are conducted round at 11, 11.30, 3.30, and 4, in winter and on Sun. at 11 and 11.30 only (duration of visit 1½ hr.); closed on Sat.; adm. 1 *M.*
State Library (p. 350), 9-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), Sat. 9-1 only.

Chief Attractions (½ day): Schloss (p. 350), Landes-Museum (p. 350), and Mathildenhöhe (p. 353).

Darmstadt (472 ft.), a town of 89,500 inhab., with broad streets and tasteful gardens, is the capital of the Free State (formerly the Grand Duchy) of Hesse and the seat of a technical academy. Though dating from the 12th cent. and the residence of the Landgraves of Hesse-Darmstadt since 1567, it was a place of no importance down to the close of the 18th cent., being overshadowed by the neighbouring trading-centres of Frankfurt and Mainz. In spite of the fact that the building operations of Louis I. (1790-1830) and his successors imparted to it a more substantial appearance, it still maintained the character of a quiet official town. It was not until the last quarter of the 19th cent. that the rapid development of its industry transformed it into a centre of animated traffic. Iron-foundries, boiler-factories, and machine-shops are its chief industrial establishments, while its chemical and pharmaceutical works are also important. Under Grand Duke Ernest Louis, who succeeded to the throne in 1892 and abdicated in 1918, Darmstadt became an advanced post of applied art, through the activity of the architects J. Olbrich (d. 1908), K. Hofmann, A. Messel (d. 1909), Pützer, Wickop, and A. Müller, and the sculptors and craftsmen Habich, Behrens, Scharvogel, and Kleukens. The art-schools at Darmstadt and the factories of artistic furniture have a considerable reputation.

From the *Main Railway Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. A, 2) the broad Rhein-Strasse leads E. to the palace. From this Neckar-Strasse diverges to the right, and in the latter, immediately to the right, adjoining No. 1 (somewhat back from the street), is the *Industrial Museum* (Gewerbe-Museum; Pl. B, 3; adm., see above), with an interesting collection of ceramics, etc. Farther on, to the right, is the *Stadthaus,* beyond which is Luisen-Platz (Pl. B, 2). In the centre of this square is a bronze statue of *Grand Duke Louis I.,* by Schwanthaler (1844), borne by a red sandstone column 140 ft. in height. On the left side of the square, which also contains

two basins by Olbrich (1908), is the *Kanzlei-Gebäude* (1777), while to the right are the *Ständehaus* (House of the Estates) and the *Old Palace* (1804). *Justus von Liebig*, the celebrated chemist, who was born at Darmstadt in 1803, is commemorated by a monument (by H. Jobst, 1913) in the N.E. angle of the square. — In Mathilden-Platz, close by, are a handsome fountain and a bust of *Abt Vogler* (1779-1814), the teacher of Weber and Meyerbeer. At its N. end are the old and new *Law Courts* (Justiz Gebäude; Pl. C, 2), the latter having been added by K. Hofmann in 1905.

The **Schloss** (Pl. D, 2; the former Grand-Ducal Palace) is an irregular group of buildings surrounded by a moat (now dry), begun in 1375 and rebuilt by Landgrave George I. in 1568-95; the N. portal is a good specimen of the German Renaissance (1629). The bulk of the building was erected in 1716-27, by Louis Remy de la Fosse. The tower contains a chime of bells (1671).

The *Interior, fitted up in the rococo and 'Empire' styles, now accommodates the **Schloss Museum** (adm., see p. 349). On the upper floor is an exhaustive collection of uniforms (chiefly 18th and 19th cent.). On the lower floor are interesting collections of tobacco-pipes (including some with three bowls) and walking-sticks; portraits of princes, military souvenirs, etc. The chief treasure (shown last) is the celebrated **Madonna with the family of Burgomaster Meyer of Bâle, by *Holbein* (the Younger), painted c. 1526. — The *State Library* (Landes-Bibliothek; adm., see p. 349), on the middle floor (reached from the Markt-Platz by a flight of steps), consists of 750,000 vols., over 4000 MSS., and several rare printed works.

In the square in front of the palace stands a bronze equestrian statue of *Grand Duke Louis IV.* (Pl. D, 2; p. 353), by F. Schaper. The *Weisser Turm*, at the beginning of Ernst-Ludwig-Str., is the only relic of the old fortifications. The *Municipal Museum*, at Schlossgraben 9, contains plans and views, furniture, and specimens of Odenwald peasant art (adm., see p. 349).

The ***Landes-Museum** (Pl. C, D, 2), built in 1901-6 from the designs of A. Messel, now contains the art and other collections formerly preserved in the Grand-Ducal Palace, and also collections of natural history. The picture-gallery includes several interesting examples of the early German (Stephan Lochner) and the Netherlandish (Rembrandt, Rubens, schools and a large array of paintings and drawings by Arnold Böcklin; the sculptures in stone and wood and the collection of industrial art, with specimens of early-mediæval ivory-carvings, enamels, and stained glass, also merits inspection. Illustrated catalogue, 3 *M*; guide to the mineralogical and geological section, 50 pf. **Adm., see p. 349.**

To the right of the entrance hall: *Industrial Art* and *Plastic Works* of the 16-18th cent., *Archæological* and *Ethnographical Collections*.

Room 6. *Industrial Art* of the 16-18th cent., including admirable specimens of goldsmith's work of the German Renaissance. — Behind, in the glass-roofed court (1) and corridor (3), are a Roman mosaic pavement from Vilbel (p. 331), and *Prehistoric, Ancient, and Frankish Antiquities.* —

From the glass-roofed court steps descend to Rooms 7-10 of the basement, containing the *Archæological and Ethnographical Collections*. — Returning to the covered court, we pass through Corridor 3 into Room 5: *Renaissance and Baroque Sculptures* (Middle Rhenish altars, monuments, and small plastic works). — On the first floor of the tower is the cabinet of *Coins and Medals*.

To the left of the entrance-hall: *Weapons and Armour, Ecclesiastical Art, Mediæval Sculptures, Domestic Interiors,* and *Small Works of Art.*

Room 11. *Weapons and Armour*, including a richly damascened suit said to have belonged to Landgrave Philip the Generous (16th cent.); inlaid guns and pistols; a large catapult (so-called ballista; 16th cent.); and armour and weapons of considerable technical interest, found at the Tannenburg (p. 344). — We pass through the second door in the N. wall.

Rooms 12-14 open off a courtyard containing tombstones and coats-of-arms. — *Church Room* (12 & 13): Romanesque stone portal, *Stained Glass from the Middle Rhine (13th cent. in the choir, 15th cent. in the nave and ante-room), and Gothic wood-carvings. — **Romanesque Room* (14), with smaller examples of Rhenish and other mediæval art (elaborately ornamented reliquaries, small altars, ivory reliefs, etc.). — Returning through the armour room (11), we turn to the right into the S.W. staircase (15).

The staircase forms the approach to the *Art-Historical Collections* (in the two upper stories of the W. wing), which include Gothic plastic works (mostly from the Middle Rhine) and small works of art, and Renaissance panelling.

Friedberg Room (16): Altar from Ortenberg in Upper Hesse (early 15th cent.); Crucifixion, from Mosbach near Dieburg (early 16th cent.); *Portrait Head by the master responsible for the sculptures in Naumburg Cathedral (c. 1250), who worked also at Mainz; also Gothic furniture and works in ivory and silver. — Room 17, with old portals and ceiling from Italy, contains a wooden figure of John the Baptist (Middle Rhine, c. 1520), the *Presentation in the Temple, a masterpiece by Stephan Lochner (1447; p. 72), and an *Angel, in terracotta (Middle Rhine, 1st half of 15th cent.). — Nuremberg Room (18) of the 16th cent., with glass panes painted with the arms of guilds. — Chiavenna Room (20), with elaborate panelling (c. 1580). — We return to the staircase (15) and ascend to the upper floor.

Upper Floor. Room 21 has a late-Gothic panelled ceiling and furniture from the Tyrol. — Room 22 contains plastic works (chiefly Frankish), of which the most notable are the *Crucifixion (in the glass-case) and other examples of *Tilman Riemenschneider*, and a large Nativity (c. 1500). Room 23, with Renaissance panelling of 1625, from the Upper Rhine. — Rooms 24 & 25 contain furniture, etc., of the 17-18th cent., and wax portraits. — Retracing our steps, we descend two flights of stairs into the basement of the W. wing.

Social History Collections. Rooms 26 & 27: Hessian peasant art. — Rooms 28-30: Costumes of the 16-18th cent. and musical instruments.

Main Building, straight ahead from the entrance-hall. On the ground-floor is the *Zoological Department*, on the entresol the *Mineralogical Department*, with fine fossils.

On the upper floor is the **Picture Gallery.**

Italian and French Schools. Room 63 (lighted from above). *95. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of a man (1565); 96. *Paolo Veronese*, Venus and Adonis; 102. *G. B. Moroni*, Carthusian monk (half-length portrait); 103. *Domenichino*, Self-portrait; 94. *Lorenzo Lotto*, Officer; 134. *Antonio Canale*, The church of Santi Giovanni e Paolo at Venice; 160. *H. Robert*, Roman architectural fantasy.

Early German Schools. Room 64 (lighted from above). 23. School of *Meister Wilhelm* (early 15th cent.), Crucifixion, with saints; *1. Friedberg Altar (from Friedberg in the Wetterau, c. 1390); *Master of the Darmstadt Passion* (c. 1450), 8 A. Bearing of the Cross, 8 B. Crucifixion; 9. *Master of the Hausbuch* (late 15th cent.), Crucifixion; *Master of the Legend of St. Dominic*, *17 A. Scourging of Christ; *17 B. Pieta. — Cabinets 71 & 72. 31. *Master of the Altar of St. Bartholomew* (c. 1490-1515), Madonna and saints; 78. *G. David*, Madonna with angelic musicians; *56. *Holbein* (the Younger), Portrait (1515); *Lucas Cranach* (the Elder), 71. Albrecht von Brandenburg, Abp. of Mainz, as St. Jerome, 70. Madonna under the apple-tree; 58. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Christ as gardener.

Netherlandish Schools. Rooms 65 & 66. **Rembrandt*, Scourging of Christ (1658); 261. *B. Fabritius*, Scalp inspection; 255, 256. *G. Flinck*, Portraits; 251. *Jacob Backer*, Full-length portrait of a lady; *180. *Rubens*, Diana's return from the chase; 190. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a lady (1630); 164 *Neuchatel*, Portrait of a physician; landscapes by *Aert van der Neer* (265), *Bril* (167), and *Momper* (171). — Cabinets 67-70. *195. *A. Brouwer*, Portrait of an officer; works by *J. Ruisdael* (229), *Camphuysen* (271), *Porcellis* (303), *P. Claesz* or *G. W. Heda* (225), *P. de Hooch* (272), and *Adriaen van Ostade* (233); *165. *P. Brueghel* (the Elder), Dance beneath the gallows-tree (1568); 210, 211. *Gonzales Coques*, Portraits; 166. *Netherlandish School* (late 16th cent.), Portrait of a boy.

German Schools (17-20th cent.). Room 82 (with reliefs from the Parthenon frieze). Paintings from the late 17th to the late 19th century. — Cabinet 71. Painters of the 17-18th centures. — Cabinet 75. Romantic School. — Cabinet 76. Hessian painters of the 19th century. — Cabinet 77. **L. von Löfftz*, The marine painter; *521. *W. Trübner*, View from the Schloss at Heidelberg. — Cabinets 78 & 79 and Room 80. Paintings and drawings by **Arnold Böcklin* (presented by Baron Max von Heyl). — Room 81 (lighted from above). *Bantzer*, *527. Hessian peasants, *528. Peasant bride; *Feuerbach*, *488. Iphigenia, *489. Amazons hunting wolves.

Opposite the entrance of the gallery steps ascend to the *Cabinet of Engravings* (varying exhibitions).

Between the museum and the *Theatre* (Pl. D, 2) are statues, by Scholl (1854), of *Landgrave Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his son *George I.* (d. 1596), founder of the grand-ducal family. The *Prinzesschen-Denkmal*, by Ludwig Habich, a little to the N., was dedicated by Darmstadt children to Princess Elizabeth (d. 1903).

An ivy-clad hill in the Herrn-Garten (Pl. C, D, 1), behind the theatre, marks the resting-place of the *Landgravine Henrietta Caroline* (d. 1774), 'femina sexu, ingenio vir' according to the inscription on the urn dedicated to her by Frederick the Great. To the N.W. is the *Goethe Monument* (1903), with a fine bronze figure of a youth and reliefs by L. Habich. On the N. edge of the Herrn-Garten is the **Prince George Palace** (18th cent.), containing a *Collection of Porcelain* (adm., see p. 349). The *Technical Academy* (Technische Hochschule; Pl. D, 1), to the E., was founded in 1836 and now has 100 professors and 2500 students.

In the Markt (Pl. D, 2) stands the *Rathaus*, a simple Renaissance building of 1599. The *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3), in Kirch-Strasse, to the S.E., possesses a Gothic choir (1500) and the large Renaissance monument of Landgrave George I. (1589). — To the S.W. is Ludwigs-Platz, with the *Bismarck Fountain*, by Habich (1906).

The *Roman Catholic Church* (usual entrance at the S.E. angle), in Wilhelminen-Platz (Pl. C, 3), was built by Moller in 1822-27 in the style of the Pantheon at Rome. It contains the fine marble sarcophagus of Grand Duchess Mathilde (d. 1862), by Widnmann. — On the N. side of the square is a monument by Habich (1902) to Princess Alice (Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, comp. below; third child of Queen Victoria; 1843-78); on the W. side is the *New Palace*, built in 1865 in the Italian Renaissance style and belonging to the former Grand Duke.

To the E. of the town, above the *Alice Hospital* (Pl. E, 1; tramway halt), rises the ***Mathildenhöhe** (Pl. E, F, 1, 2), with the new *Russian Chapel*. The Mathildenhöhe is occupied by the villas of an *Artists' Colony* ('Künstler-Kolonie'), with the *Ernst Ludwig House* (1901), and by numerous other villas. Here also are the *Exhibition Building* (Ausstellungsgebäude; 1908) and the *Hochzeits-Turm*, a tower 160 ft. in height, erected in honour of the second marriage (1905) of Grand Duke Ernest Louis (p. 349), with a sumptuous interior decoration and commanding a fine view (open 11-12 & 4-6; adm. 20 pf.). All these buildings were erected under the superintendence of Olbrich. A. Müller's rectangular basin in front of the chapel and B. Hoetger's sculptures in the 'Platanenhain' were executed for the exhibition of 1914. In the Alexandra-Weg is a monument to *Gottfried Schwab* (d. 1903), the poet, who was a native of Darmstadt. Farther on, adjoining Olbrich's Garden, is a handsome fountain, designed, like the Schwab monument, by Habich. — Farther E., beyond the Odenwald railway (*Ost-Bahnhof*, see p. 348), is the *Rosenhöhe* (Pl. G, 1, 2), with the palace of the same name and the *Grand Ducal Mausoleum*, containing the remains of Grand Duke Louis IV. (d. 1892) and his wife, Princess Alice (see above).

To the S.E. of the town stretches a villa quarter, with buildings by K. Hofmann, Wickop, Messel, and other architects (tramways at Ohly-Strasse and Schiesshaus-Strasse). The Prot. *Paulus-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4), in Ohly-Strasse, was built by Pützer (1907); in the tympanum of the main portal is a Crucifixion by Robert Cauer. Opposite is the new building of the *State Mortgage Bank* (Landeshypothekenbank), by Meissner (1908).

Environs of Darmstadt. Pleasant walks may be made in the extensive woods round the town. — Tramway from Ernst-Ludwig-Platz (Pl. C, D, 2) every $^1/_2$ hr. (in the afternoon every $^1/_4$ hr.) to the *Fasanerie*, on the edge of the wood; thence on foot to (20 min.) the *Steinbrücker Teich*, near the *Oberwaldhaus* (restaurant). *Jagdschloss Kranichstein*, erected in the baroque style c. 1690, 20 min. N. of the Steinbrücker Teich, contains a large collection of antlers and hunting-pictures (adm. 50 pf.). The forester's house of *Einsiedel* (restaurant) lies $1^1/_4$ farther E. — To the S. is the *Ludwigshöhe* (795 ft.; $^1/_4$ hr. from the Böllenfall-Tor tramway terminus), with

view-tower and restaurant; the *Marienhöhe*, 5 min. farther on, commands a view as far as the Bergstrasse (p. 344). To the S.E., opposite the Ludwigshöhe, is the *Dommerberg* (948 ft.), with a Bismarck tower (1908); ½ hr. farther on lies *Niederramstadt-Traisa*.

From Darmstadt to Worms, 27¼ M., railway in 1-1¾ hr. — 6¼ M. *Griesheim*, a manufacturing place of 12,200 inhabitants. — 10 M. *Goddelau-Erfelden*, junction of the Frankfurt and Mannheim line (p. 318), which coincides with the Worms line as far as (21 M.) *Biblis*. — 23½ M. *Hofheim im Ried*, junction of the Bensheim and Worms line (p. 346). — We cross the Rhine by means of an iron bridge to (25¾ M.) *Worms-Brücke*. The train makes a circuit round the N. side of the town. — 27¼ M. *Worms* (Main Station; p. 370).

From Darmstadt to Mannheim, 38½ M. (Riedbahn). To *Goddelau-Erfelden*, see above; thence to *Mannheim*, see p. 318.

Railway from Darmstadt to *Frankfurt*, *Mainz*, *Heidelberg*, or *Mannheim* (viâ Friedrichsfeld), see R. 43a; to *Eberbach*, *Aschaffenburg*, etc., see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

45. Heidelberg.

The **Railway Station** (365 ft.; restaurant) is on the W. side of the town. A new building is under construction about ½ M. to the S.W. — The Neckar-Tal line has a second station at the *Karls-Tor*, to the E. of the town.

Hotels. Near the Station: **Europäischer Hof* (Pl. a), Leopold-Str. 1, with a fine garden, 120 beds from 6, P. from 14 *M*; **Heidelberger Hof* (Grand-Hôtel; Pl. g), Rohrbacher Str. 11, also with a fine garden, 100 beds from 4½, P. from 12 *M*; **Victoria* (Pl. f), Leopold-Str. 6, with veranda and garden, 175 beds from 4, P. from 12 *M*; *Schrieder* (Pl. b), Rohrbacher Str. 10, 100 beds from 3, P. from 9 *M*; *Darmstädter Hof* (Pl. i), Sophien-Str. 9, near the Bismarck Garden, 100 beds from 3½, P. from 9 *M*, commercial; *Post-Reichspost* (Pl. c), adjoining the post office, Rohrbacher Str. 1, 80 beds, P. from 9 *M*, very fair; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. h), Rohrbacher Str. 2, 85 beds from 3 *M*, well spoken of; *Alt-Heidelberg*, Rohrbacher Str. 29, 40 beds. — In the Town, 15-20 min. from the station: *Ritter* (Pl. k; p. 358), 40 beds from 2½ *M*, very fair; *Wagner*, Haupt-Str. 77, 30 beds; *Roter Hahn*, Haupt-Str. 48, 10 beds; *Silberner Hirsch*, in the market-place, wine from the cask, 25 beds; *Holländischer Hof* (Christliches Hospiz), by the Old Bridge, 15 beds, well spoken of; *Perkeo*, Haupt-Str. 75, to the W. of Ludwigs-Platz, 25 beds. — *National* (formerly Kaiserhof), in Neuenheim, Brücken-Str. 37, 10 beds. — On the Hill, behind the Castle: **Schloss-Hotel*, first-class, with fine view, 100 beds from 6, P. from 14 *M*. — **Kohlhof*, 20 min. S. of the Königstuhl (p. 362), 100 beds.

Pensions. *Harrer*, Leopold-Str. 32 and 39; *Frau Dr. Meinel*, Gaisberg-Str. 1, 20 R.; *Crommüller*, Leopold-Str. 55; *Silvana*, Leopold-Str. 51a; *Rolanda*, Leopold-Str. 26.

Restaurants. *Perkeo*, *Ritter*, *National*, see above; *Rodensteiner*, Sandgasse; *Stadthalle* (p. 363), on the Neckar. — Wine Room. *Goldene Gerste*, Haupt-Str. 93. — Garden Restaurants. *Stadtgarten*, in Leopold-Str., music in the evening; *Bremeneck*, in Neue Schloss-Str., beside the cable-railway; **Schloss Restaurant*, see p. 361.

Cafés. *Wagner* (see above); *Odeon*, Haupt-Str. 37; *Haeberlein*, Leopold-Str. 35; *Cafasö*, Haupt-Str. 11, with tea room; *Ritzhaupt*, near the market-place, with confectionery.

Cabs (all with two horses). Previous arrangement advisable. — Motor Cabs with tariff posted up inside.

Weisser Stein
Handschuhsheim
Neuenheim
HEIDELBERG
Geisberg
Königstuhl
Ziegelhausen
Schloss
Station
Wolfsbrunnen
Bismarckhöhe
Felsenmeer
Auerhahnenkopf
Anlagen
Schlierbach
Ruine Stolzenstein
Ruine Minneburg
Ruine Schauenburg
Ruine Strahlenburg
Ruine Hirschhorn
Ruine Eberbach
Ruine Dilsberg
Ruine Hornberg
Ruine Zwingenberg
Ruine Neckarsteinach

Electric Tramways. 1. From the Mess-Platz viâ Bergheimer Strasse, Bismarck-Platz, and Neuenheim to Handschuhsheim (p. 347). — 2. From the Main Station viâ Bismarck-Platz, Haupt-Strasse, and Kornmarkt (station of the cable-railway) to the Karls-Tor (p. 368). — 5. From the Karls-Tor to Schlierbach and Neckargemünd. — 8. From the Main Station viâ the cemetery (p. 362) to Wiesloch (8 M.). — **Light Railways** run N.W. to *Mannheim* (p. 364), 13 M. in 1 hr.; N. to *Weinheim*, see p. 347; and W. to (2¼ M.) *Eppelheim* (p. 364).

Cable Railway (Bergbahn) from the Kornmarkt (p. 358) to the *Schloss* (p. 358; 50 pf., there and back 80 pf.) and the *Molkenkur* (p. 362; 1 *M*, there and back 1 *M* 60 pf.), every 10 min. in 3-6 min. (every 20 min. in winter); from the Molkenkur to the *Königstuhl* (p. 362; 1 *M*, there and back 1 *M* 60 pf.), every 20 min. in 10 minutes. As far as the castle the line runs almost wholly through chilly tunnels.

Motor Boat to *Neckarsteinach* (when the river is high enough) thrice daily in 2 hrs. 10 min., down-stream in 1 hr. 10 minutes.

Post Office (Pl. 9), opposite the Main Station. — *Inquiry Office*, near the Main Station, at the corner of Leopold-Strasse (open on week-days, 8-1 & 2-6), correspondents for the *American Express Co.*

Times of Admission.

Archæological Institute (p. 357), Wed. and Sat. 11-1, at other times on application to the porter.

Art Exhibitions of the Kunstverein in the Stadthalle (p. 363) on Sun. and Wed. 11-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter); 60 pf.

Botanic Gardens (p. 363), free on Sun. 10-12 and week-days 8-12 & 2-4 or 5; the hot-houses are open daily 10-12, 1 *M*.

Palatine Museum (p. 356), daily 9-1 & 3-6 (10-1 & 2-4 from Oct. 1st to April 1st); 50 pf.

Schloss (p. 358). Tickets of admission to the interior are issued (except from 12.30 to 2) next to the Zieh-Brunnen. Parties of not less than 3 persons are shown the interior of the ruins, with the 'Great Tun' and the Friedrichsbau (1 *M* per person; the 'Great Tun' only, 20 pf.).

University Library (p. 357). For admission apply to the custodian.

Zoological Institute (p. 556), open at any time on application to the caretaker.

Chief Attractions (3½-4½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). We proceed from the railway-station through Leopold-Strasse to the Peters-Kirche and by Schloss-Strasse to the Schloss (½ hr.). Or we may take the tramway to the Kornmarkt and the cable-railway to the Schloss. An inspection of the *Schloss* takes 1 hr. We next walk (20 min.) or take the cable-railway to the *Molkenkur*. We then descend viâ the Kornmarkt (½ hr.) and the Heilig-Geist-Kirche to the *Old Neckar Bridge*, and follow the right bank (general view of the Schloss) to the *New Bridge*, which crosses to the station (¾ hr.). — In summer the Schloss is often illuminated by Bengal fire soon after dark; it is best seen from the right bank of the Neckar between the two bridges.

Heidelberg, with 72,100 inhab. (20,000 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the *Neckar*, at the point where that river debouches from the Odenwald in the plain of the Rhine. Few German towns can vie with it in the beauty of its environs and its historical interest. Conrad of Hohenstaufen, who became Count Palatine of the Rhine in 1155, selected Heidelberg as his principal residence, and under him and his successors the insignificant little place soon became a town of considerable importance. The extension and completion of the castle in the 16-17th cent. is one of the high-water marks of German architecture; its destruction by the French in 1688-89 and 1693 reminds us of the weakness of Germany after the Thirty Years' War.

Heidelberg continued to be the capital of the Palatinate for nearly five centuries (until 1685). Charles Philip (p. 359), the first elector of the Pfalz-Neuburg line (comp. p. 39), who resided at Heidelberg, removed to Mannheim in 1720 owing to ecclesiastical differences with the Protestant citizens. Since 1802 the town has belonged to Baden. — A lively description of Heidelberg and its student-life is included in 'A Tramp Abroad', by Mark Twain (1880), who stayed at the Schloss-Hotel (p. 354). Comp. also 'Heidelberg, its Princes and Palaces', by Elizabeth Godfrey (illus.; 1906).

The old town of Heidelberg is squeezed in between the castle-hill and the Neckar; *Haupt-Strasse*, its main thoroughfare, is a busy street about $1^1/_4$ M. long. The newer residential quarters are built on the W. slope of the Geisberg and in the valley, partly in the district of *Bergheim*, which, like Neuenheim (p. 363), dates back to the Roman period. In this quarter are the *Railway Station* and the *Post Office* (Pl. 9), opposite each other. Adjoining the latter, in Plöck-Strasse, is the *Zoological Institute*, with a museum (adm., see p. 355). On the river are several *Medical Institutes* and hospitals, and lower down the river are factories.

From the railway-station we may approach Haupt-Strasse (tramway, p. 355) viâ Bismarck-Platz, from which the *Bismarck Garden* (with a marble bust of the chancellor by A. Donndorf) extends to the left to the New Bridge (p. 363); or we may turn to the right and follow Leopold-Strasse ('Anlage'; see p. 355).

In Haupt-Str., to the left (No. 97), is a baroque house of 1712, containing the **Palatine Museum** (marked Mus. on the Plan), the property of the town. Adm., see p. 355.

Ground Floor. Roman and Palatine stone monuments. — Staircase. Portraits of the Electors Palatine and their consorts.

First Floor. Landing (9): Baroque furniture; portraits of Frederick V., Elector Palatine (d. 1632), and his wife Elizabeth (near the window; see p. 359), and of Duchess Elizabeth Charlotte of Orleans ('Liselotte'; d. 1722), daughter of Elector Charles Louis (p. 359). — Room 10: Altar of the Apostles, by *Tilman Riemenschneider*; small silver altar from the church of St. Anne (Augsburg work); paintings of the 15th century. — Room 11: Sculptures and furniture (down to the 17th cent.); 16th cent. paintings (*Cranach*). — Room 12: Small portraits. — Room 13: Netherlandish baroque furniture; 17th cent. paintings. — Rooms 14 and 15: Palatine furniture and sculptures (18th cent.); works by baroque painters of the Palatinate (*Tischbein*). — Room 16 (Netherlandish painters): *J. Fouquier*, Heidelberg (c. 1617); works by *Casper Netscher* (d. 1639 at Heidelberg), *Jan van Goyen*, *B. van der Helst*, *Hobbema*, *W. Kalff*, *Terburg*, *E. van de Velde*, etc. — The staircase-room contains German, French, and Italian paintings of the 18th century. — Room 17: Cabinet of engravings. — Room 18, with Pompeian frescoes by *P. F. Deurer* (1801): Faience from Mosbach, Niederweiler, and Strasbourg. — Room 19 (plaster ceiling of the 18th cent.: Porcelain from Frankenthal and Zweibrücken. — Room 20: Portraits of the 18th cent., Palatine medals, miniatures. — Room 21 closed: Weapons and Palatine flags. — Rooms 22-26 (reached by the balcony opening out of Landing 9, see above: Prehistoric and Roman collections. — On the staircase leading to the upper floor are **cartoons by *G. P. Schmitt*.**

Second Floor. Landing (27): Old views of Heidelberg. — Rooms 28-31: Heidelberg members of the Romantic School (including *K. Rottmann*, b. 1798 at Handschuhsheim, p. 347); drawings and water-colours. — Room 32: Views of Heidelberg. — Room 33: *Feuerbach*, Portrait of his stepmother; *Spitzweg*, Flight into Egypt. — Rooms 34 and 35: Varying exhibitions illustrating the history and civilization of the Palatinate. — Room 36: Folk-lore and folk-art.

Farther on is Ludwigs-Platz, with the University Buildings (Pl. 4), dating from the early 18th century. The **University**, the famous *Ruperto-Carola*, after the universities of Prague and Vienna the oldest German seat of learning, was founded in 1386 by Elector Rupert I. Its period of greatest prosperity was in the latter half of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th cent., when, under Electors Otho Henry, Frederick III., and Frederick IV., it was the centre of humanism, and the chief intellectual stronghold of the Reformation in Germany. During the stormy times of the Thirty Years' War and the devastation of the Rhenish Palatinate by the French it survived with difficulty. It is indebted for its modern development to Grand Duke Charles Frederick of Baden, who in 1804 provided it with eminent professors and scientific collections, and is now attended by over 2300 students. The assembly hall ('Aula') was restored in 1886, the quingentenary of the foundation of the university (apply to the janitor).

A few steps to the S.E. of the university is the *Archæological Institute*, containing plaster casts and a few originals (adm., see p. 355). The *Jesuit Church* (Pl. 7) is a baroque structure of 1712-51.

The **University Library** (Pl. 5), to the S.W. of the university, in Plöck-Strasse (commonly known as 'Die Plöck'), was erected in a French Renaissance style by J. Durm in 1905. The library contains over 500,000 vols., about 4000 MSS., 3000 papyri, and 3200 ancient documents. Scarcely one-third of the MSS. in the famous Bibliotheca Palatina, which was transferred to Rome in 1623 after the capture of Heidelberg by Tilly, have been returned. A number of documents, MSS., and printed works are exhibited in one room. Adm., see p. 355.

Opposite the library rises the *Peters-Kirche* (Pl. 3; Prot.), originally erected at the end of the 15th cent., but rebuilt in 1864-70, with a modern tower, several monuments, and two wall-paintings by Hans Thoma (in the aisles).

At the Peters-Kirche ends Leopold-Strasse (the so-called 'Anlage'), the shady promenades of which offer to walkers a more attractive route than Haupt-Strasse from the railway-station to the centre of the town. It passes three monuments. Near the Stadt-Garten is a bust of the local poet *K. G. Nadler* (1809-49). Farther on, in Wrede-Platz, to the left of the street, near the Chemical Laboratory (Pl. 1), is a bronze statue of the Bavarian *Field Marshal Prince Karl von Wrede* (Pl. 2; born at Heidelberg in 1767) by Brugger (1860).

Then to the right, opposite Märzgasse, is a bronze statue of *Robert Bunsen*, the chemist, who taught at Heidelberg from 1852 to 1889, by H. Volz (1907). To the right, opposite the Peters-Kirche, and on the other side of the railway, are the *Klingen-Tor* (see also p. 362) and a bust of *Karl Metz* (d. 1877), the founder of the German volunteer fire-brigade system. From this point the street, known as the *Schlossberg*, ascends to the entrance of the Schloss-Garten at the Elisabeth-Pforte (20 min.; see p. 359).

Beyond Ludwigs-Platz Haupt-Strasse continues to run towards the E. The Gothic *Heilig-Geist-Kirche* (Pl. 8; sacristan, Augustinergasse 9), in the Market Place (380 ft.), was erected at the beginning of the 15th cent. under King Rupert (see below). In 1705 the nave was separated from the choir by a wall, in order that the Roman Catholics might worship in the latter (now used by the 'Old Catholics'), while the Protestants retained the nave. The choir contains the tomb of King Rupert (d. 1410) and his wife Elizabeth, sister of the first Elector of Brandenburg. — To the N.W. of the church, in Pfaffen-Gasse (left), is the birthplace of Friedrich Ebert (1871-1925; tablet), the first President of the German Republic (1919), who started life as a saddler (comp. p. 362). — Opposite the church, to the S., is the *Gasthaus zum Ritter* (Pl. k), erected in 1592 in the style of the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau (p. 360), almost the only house which escaped destruction in 1693. It was judiciously restored in 1905. — Opposite the choir, on the E. side of the market-place, is the *Rathaus* (1703; restored in 1923), containing a new hall adorned with paintings by W. von Lindenschmit. — A few paces to the N., viâ Steingasse, is the Old Neckar Bridge (p. 363).

The last of the side-streets to the right of the market-place is *Oberbadgasse*, at the upper end of which begins Schloss-Strasse (p. 359), leading to the castle. — The station of the Cable Railway to the Schloss (p. 355) is in the neighbouring *Kornmarkt*. - Pedestrians cross the Kornmarkt diagonally to the right, and ascend the steep Burgweg, which leads in 12 min. (long vaulted gateway near the top) to the Altan (p. 361). A footpath diverges to the left from the Burgweg, leading along the Friesenberg. — A fourth route to the castle is to take the tramway to the E. end of the town near the *Karls-Tor* (built in 1775-81), and thence ascend the *Friesenberg* (to the right) on foot, proceeding at the top either to the left by the Karmeliter-Wäldchen, or to the right along the castle-hill.

The ****Schloss** (640 ft.), situated on the 'Jettenbühl', a wooded spur of the Königstuhl, may possibly have been founded by *Conrad of Hohenstaufen* (d. 1195; see p. 355), but more probably by *Count Palatine Louis I.* (1214-31). A more imposing building was erected by *Rupert III.* (1398-1410), who was elected German king at Rhens in 1400 (comp. pp. 240, 242). The castle and the fortifications were enlarged by *Electors Frederick I.* 'the Victorious' (1449-76) and

DAS HEIDELBERGER SCHLOSS
1:3.000
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Meter
Schlossbergtunnel
Burgweg
Kartsschanze
Grosse Batterie
Altan
Zeughaus
Acht-eckiger Turm
Friesenberg
Gr. Fass Gebäude
Friedrichsbau
Saalbau
Dicker Turm
Pfälzischer Bau
Kapelle
Ottheinrichsbau
Prunkzimmerbau
Ludwigsbau
Apothekerturm
Bibliotheksbau
Brunnenhaus
Küchenbau
Ruprechtsbau
Ziehbrunnen
Oekonomie
Gesprengter Turm
Elisabethenthor
Hirschbrunnen
Hexenturm
Graben
Bibliothekshaus
Elisabethpforte
Schlossgarten
Rondel
Altes Ballenhaus
Seltenleer
Schlosseingang
Alter Eingang
Galerie
Konifferengarten
Musik-Pavillon
Restauration
Grosse Terrasse
Scheffel-Denkm.
nach dem Schlosshotel
Grosser Kessel
Grosse Grotte
Obere Fürstenbrunnen
Karlsruhe

Louis V. (1508-44). The palatial parts of the edifice were afterwards erected by the electors of the 16th and 17th cent., particularly *Otho Henry* (1556-59), *Frederick IV.* (1583-1610), and *Frederick V.* (1610-21), the 'Winter King' of Bohemia. The last-named married Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, and among their children were the famous Prince Rupert (1619-82) and the Electress Sophia of Hanover (1630-1714), mother of George I. of England. In 1622, when Heidelberg was taken by Tilly during the Thirty Years' War, the castle escaped almost uninjured. It was afterwards restored by *Charles Louis* (1632-80). After the death of *Charles*, the last Protestant elector (in 1685), Louis XIV. preferred a claim to the Palatinate, and began the war which involved the castle of Heidelberg and so many others in one common ruin. On Oct. 24th, 1688, the town and castle capitulated to Count Mélac, the French general, who spent the following winter here. On the approach of the German armies, however, he determined to evacuate the place, and on March 2nd, 1689, he caused the fortifications to be blown up. These were subsequently restored, but in 1693 the imperial commander surrendered the place to the French almost without a blow, and Marshal de Lorge completely destroyed the castle and the town. The *Electors Charles Philip* (1716-1742) and *Charles Theodore* (1742-99) made some attempts to render the castle once more habitable; but in 1764 it was struck by lightning and finally reduced to the ruinous condition in which we see it at present. Farther decay is prevented by careful preservation and (where necessary) restoration.

From the station of the cable-railway (p. 355), at the top of Schloss-Strasse (p. 358), we pass through the W. entrance of the castle (comp. the Plan; guide superfluous) into the Schloss-Garten, laid out in 1808 on the ruins of the fortifications. The paths to the left lead to the *Stückgarten*, an old bastion, which, together with the corner-tower, the so-called *Dicker Turm* (the front portion of which was blown up by the French), defended the castle on the W. side. The first path passes a tablet commemorating the visits of Goethe and Marianne von Willemer ('Suleika'; comp. p. 321) in 1814 and 1815. The second path passes through the *Elisabeth-Pforte*, erected by Frederick V. in 1615 in honour of his consort (see above). Between the Dicker Turm and the Friedrichs-Bau (p. 360) is the plain *Englischer Bau*, or *Elisabeth-Bau*, which also was erected by Frederick V.

We now cross the *Bridge* over the S. moat, pass under the *Great Watch Tower*, and enter the *Schlosshof, or castle-yard, the focus of the whole structure. Almost all the architectural ornamentation of the castle was lavished on the inner façades abutting on the court, as the external walls served chiefly for purposes of defence. The irregular grouping of the buildings reveals at once the

lack of any systematic plan in their construction. This, however, is directly responsible for the picturesqueness of the general effect, which is farther enhanced by the clinging ivy and the verdant trees. The two most interesting buildings are the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, on the E., and the Friedrichs-Bau, on the N., both constructed of red Neckar sandstone, with sculptures and details in yellowish sandstone from Heilbronn.

The ***Otto-Heinrichs-Bau**, begun in 1556, the finest example of the German early-Renaissance style, rises in three stories, partly of the Ionic and partly of the Corinthian order, with a strong emphasis on the horizontal lines. The lower story, with the Kaisersaal to the left and the Elector's Rooms to the right (with columns, consoles, portals, and a chimney-piece), is of considerable elevation. The two upper stories, the first of which contained the large dining-hall, are each not more than half as high. The top originally ended in two gables. The whole façade is richly adorned with sculptures, all modern copies (originals, see p. 361). The cornice of the portal, to which a double flight of steps ascends, is supported by male and female figures. Above it is the bust of the founder, Elector Otho Henry, with armorial bearings and inscription. In the niches between the windows are a number of symbolical statues. In the four lower niches are Joshua, Samson, Hercules, and David; in the middle niches, Strength, Faith, Charity, Hope, and Justice; in the upper niches, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Diana, Apollo, and Jupiter, or the seven planets. In the pediments above the windows are medallion-heads of eminent men of antiquity. The designer of this beautiful building, in which Netherlandish individuality and Italian skill are combined with German richness of form, is still uncertain. The plastic ornamentation was executed first under the superintendence of *Master Anthoni*, of whom we know nothing further, and afterwards (from 1558 on) by *Alexander Colin* of Malines (b. 1527 or 1529), who, however, went to Innsbruck in 1562 to work on the monument of Emp. Maximilian.

The ***Friedrichs-Bau**, erected under Frederick IV. (p. 359) in 1601-7 from *Johann Schoch's* designs and restored within and without by K. Schäfer in 1898 et seq., is an imposing building in the late-Renaissance style, and consists of three stories (Doric, Tuscan, and Ionic), surmounted by two gables of the Corinthian order. It is simpler and less elegant in its forms than the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, but more perspicuous in its architectonic proportions. The vertical lines are strongly emphasized, while the massive columns taper towards the top. In the niches are sixteen statues of Charlemagne, Otho of Wittelsbach, and the Counts Palatine down to Frederick IV. These are replicas of the originals executed by *Sebastian Götz* of Coire (1604-7; see p. 361). — Between the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau and the Friedrichs-Bau is the *Gläserner Saalbau* or *Neuer Hof*, erected

by Frederick the Wise in 1544-49, and showing a quaint mixture of Gothic and Renaissance forms.

A vaulted passage (at Pl. K) leads straight under the Friedrichs-Bau to the **Altan*, a terrace constructed in 1610, which commands a beautiful view (the back of the Friedrichs-Bau is here seen to advantage). The footpath (*Burgweg;* p. 358) to the town begins at the base of this platform.

Adjoining the Friedrichs-Bau on the left is the *Bandhaus* or *Königs-Saal*, erected by Louis V. for the ladies of the court ('Frauenzimmer-Bau'), but afterwards altered. Farther back is the *Library* or *Archives*, usually called the *Alter Bau*, and farther on the *Ruprechts-Bau*, a simple Gothic structure erected by Rupert III., the upper part rebuilt by Louis V. The imperial eagle with the arms of the Palatinate recall the election of Rupert to the sceptre of the German kingdom (comp. p. 358). Over the entrance is a half-open pair of compasses in a garland of roses borne by two angels; this is a sign that the building is commended to the care of the Holy Virgin.

Opposite is a covered *Draw Well* ('Zieh-Brunnen'), with four columns of syenite (from the Felsberg, p. 345), which once adorned the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, and were brought here by Count Palatine Louis V.

Interior (adm., see p. 355). Visitors are first conducted to the ground-floor of the Ruprechts-Bau (see above), where the original sculptures of the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau and the Friedrichs-Bau are preserved; on the first floor is a fine Renaissance chimney-piece by Conrad Forster, court-sculptor to Elector Frederick II. — Thence they are led through the lower rooms of the Library and the dungeon to the casemates of the Englischer Bau (p. 359) and to the Dicker Turm (p. 359); the last should be ascended for the sake of the view. They then return to the courtyard by the Königs-Saal (see above), which has been restored for student-festivals.

We next cross the courtyard to the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau (p. 360; Kaisersaal), and then pass to the left into the Gläserner Saalbau and to the octagonal tower, which may be ascended (128 steps). Crossing the courtyard once more, we visit the Kitchens ('Küchen-Bau') and the Gesprengter Turm (see below; fine view from the platform).

In the Friedrichs-Bau visitors are admitted to the Chapel and to the upper rooms, which are architecturally interesting and have been redecorated.

To the left of the Friedrichs-Bau is the entrance to the Cellar (Pl. K), containing the famous *Heidelberg Tun*, a monster cask capable of holding 49,000 gallons. The present tun was constructed in 1751 by Elector Charles Theodore as the successor to two others, the first of which was erected in 1591 by Count Palatine Casimir, the second by the Elector Charles Louis in 1664. By the tun stands a grotesque figure of *Perkeo*, Elector Charles Philip's court-jester, renowned for his prodigious thirst (c. 1720).

We leave the courtyard by the Great Watch Tower, cross the moat (p. 359), and turn to the left in the garden. The *Gesprengter Turm* (blown-up tower), or *Kraut-Turm*, at the S.E. angle of the castle, is of masonry so solid that, when the French blew it up in 1693, a portion became detached and fell in an unbroken mass into the moat, where it still remains. The tower is 79 ft. in diameter, the walls 19 ft. thick. — A few paces farther on is the *Schloss Restaurant* (p. 354).

The **Great Terrace* to the N.E., constructed in 1613, commands beautiful views of the castle, the river, and the town. A statue, by A. Heer, of the poet *Viktor von Scheffel* (1826-86) was erected here in 1891. The bench to the E. of the terrace is another memorial (1922) to Goethe and Marianne von Willemer (comp. p. 359). — The plantation of conifers on the *Friesenberg* (p. 358), below the terrace, contains many rare trees.

Behind the terrace is the *Schloss-Hotel* (p. 354; 735 ft.). — About ½ hr. farther E. is the **Wolfs-Brunnen** (590 ft.; restaurant), once a favourite resort of Frederick V. and his wife Elizabeth (p. 359), and celebrated in a sonnet of Martin Opitz, who was a student at Heidelberg in 1619. According to tradition, the enchantress Jetta was killed here by a wolf, whence the name. We may descend hence, enjoying a series of pleasant views, to (½ hr.) *Schlierbach* (tramway, see p. 355), and cross the Neckar to Ziegelhausen (p. 363), where boats are always ready to take walkers back to Heidelberg by the river.

The Route to the Molkenkur (20 min.; finger-posts; railway in 3 min., see p. 355) ascends the steps opposite the Gesprengter Turm (p. 361), passes through a small gate, and reaches the road which passes at the back of the castle. We may now either ascend by the road or by the zigzag footpath. If we follow the latter, we may after a few minutes either diverge by the easier 'Friesenweg' to the right or continue to follow the zigzag path.

The **Molkenkur** (985 ft. above sea-level; 345 ft. above the castle) is a restaurant (rooms also) which commands an admirable view, and is the only point from which the castle is seen from above.

A few yards beyond the Molkenkur is the station of the cable-railway, where four roads meet (finger-post). That on the left descends to the Schloss; the next ascends gently to the Wolfs-Brunnen (see above); the one straight on ascends to the Königstuhl (see below), while that to the right descends to Heidelberg, which it reaches at the Klingen-Tor (p. 358). From the last, after 10 min., a road ('Speyererhof-Weg') diverges to the left and ascends in 5 min. to a bench, commanding an excellent view of the upper part of the town and of the Schloss. A few paces farther on is the **Kanzel** ('pulpit'), a small projecting platform, with a parapet, affording a survey of Heidelberg and the plain. The **Rondell** (800 ft.), reached hence in 5 min., an open space in front of a covered seat, is also a charming point of view. From the Rondell a broad path (indicated by a guide-post 'nach dem Bahnhof') leads by the 'Sieben-Linden' and the Wolfshohle to Heidelberg, emerging at the Victoria Hotel. — Immediately beyond the Rondell is a footpath to the (20 min.) **Geisberg** (1230 ft.), the tower on which commands one of the finest views near Heidelberg. — About 20 min. from the Geisberg is the *Speyererhof* (965 ft.; inn), a favourite point for a walk. Thence to Heidelberg station about 30-40 minutes. — The **Cemetery**, on the W. slope of the Geisberg, contains several monuments of eminent professors and the grave of President Ebert (p. 358), with a monument designed by P. Behrens of Frankfurt.

The **Königstuhl** (1865 ft.; restaurant) is reached from the Molkenkur by a shady path ('Plattlesweg') in ¾ hr., or by the road in 1 hr. Cable-railway, see p. 355. Adjacent is the Rodelbahn or toboggan run. The tower on the top, 95 ft. in height (lift, 30 pf.), commands a view extending to the Merkur near Baden-Baden. — About 20 min. S. of the Königstuhl, beyond the observatory, is the **Kohlhof** (1580 ft.; *Hotel, see p. 354, and restaurant), a health resort with pleasant shady promenades. The tower at the *Posseltslust* (1580 ft.), 7 min. S.W., commands a good view.

The **Old Bridge** over the Neckar (see p. 358), constructed by Elector Charles Theodore in 1786-88, is embellished with a statue of the elector and allegorical groups at each end. About $^3/_4$ M. lower down, near the Bismarck Garden (p. 356), is the **New Bridge,** erected in 1877 (tramway No. 1, see p. 355). Both bridges command beautiful views. Between the two bridges, on the left bank, are the *Stadthalle* (art-exhibitions, see p. 355), with a large hall and a restaurant, and the former *Electoral Stables* (Marstall), dating from the 15th cent. and converted in 1921 into a students' dining-hall (Mensa academica).

On the right bank of the Neckar are the Neuenheim Road, with many villas, and the suburb of *Neuenheim* (Restaurant Schwarzes Schiff, with garden), near the New Bridge. The first road beyond the latter ascends to the right to the **Philosophenweg,** a beautiful walk extending along the slope of the Heiligenberg and commanding a famous view of the town and of the plain of the Rhine as far as the Haardt Mts. The large *Physical Institute* of the university, at the beginning of the walk, on the right, was built by Ostendorf in 1913. The pleasantest way back is through the small lateral valley of the *Hirschgasse,* past the well-known students' tavern and duelling-place of that name (1 hr. in all; mostly without shade).

Those who have time should not fail to ascend from the Philosophenweg (beyond the quarry to the left), passing the Bismarck Tower (splendid view), to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) ***Heiligenberg,** the ancient *Mons Piri,* encompassed by a double girdle-wall of stone, dating from the prehistoric era. On the S. summit (1250 ft.) is a view-tower, commanding a survey of Heidelberg, the castle, the valley of the Neckar, and the Bergstrasse. On the N. summit (1455 ft.), 10 min. farther on, are the remains of the Romanesque *Michaels-Basilika* (11th cent.) and the foundations of an earlier church established in 883. We descend through the Siebenmühlen-Tal to Handschuhsheim (see p. 347); or we may follow the white way-marks to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Weisser Stein* (1811 ft.; view-tower).

The new *Botanic Gardens* (adm., see p. 355) lie outside Neuenheim, to the W., $^1/_4$ hr. from Mönchhof-Platz.

The road ascending the river to Ziegelhausen passes the restaurant *Waldhorn,* which affords an admirable view of the castle. — Farther on, $^1/_2$ hr. from the Old Bridge, is the former convent of **Neuburg,** with portraits of literati (Goethe, by Kügelgen, 1811), silhouettes, paintings, autographs, drawings, and Renaissance furniture (adm. after 2 p.m.; 1 ℳ). Near by is the Stiftsmühle Restaurant. Beyond it is the village of *Ziegelhausen* (comp. p. 362; Adler, very fair), a favourite resort of the Heidelbergers, whence a new bridge crosses the river to Schlierbach (p. 362).

From Heidelberg to *Frankfurt* or *Mainz,* see R. 43a; to *Heilbronn, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Würzburg,* etc., see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

From Heidelberg to Speyer, 16½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fare 2 ℳ, 1 ℳ 30 pf.). — 3 M. *Eppelheim*. — 4½ M. *Plankstadt*.

6¼ M. **Schwetzingen** (Railway Restaurant; Hirsch, 6 R., Hassler; Adler) is a town of 9280 inhab., engaged in the cultivation of asparagus and in the manufacture of conserves and tobacco. The *Schloss* (¼ hr. from the station), erected by Elector Charles Louis in 1656, and destroyed by Mélac in 1689, but afterwards restored, was the summer residence of the electors in the 18th century. It is now owned by the free state of Baden. The ***Gardens** (117 acres) were laid out by Elector Charles Theodore in the middle of the 18th cent. in the style of those at Versailles and embellished with statues, temples, artificial ruins, a mosque with lofty minarets, and other objects in the taste of the period. After 1770 the beautiful old avenues were surrounded with grounds in the 'English' style. A walk round the whole of the gardens takes 1½-2 hrs. — Schwetzingen is the junction of the Speyer line with that from Mannheim to Karlsruhe (see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'), and of a branch to Friedrichsfeld (p. 347).

The Speyer line passes (10 M.) *Talhaus* and crosses the Rhine by a bridge of iron pontoons near (13½ M.) *Lusshof*.

Speyer, see p. 394. The Rhine Station (14½ M.) is near the cathedral; the Main Station (16½ M.) is reached in 10 min. more.

46. Mannheim and Ludwigshafen.

Air Service, comp. pp. xviii, xix. Tickets are obtained from the travel agencies mentioned on p. 365.

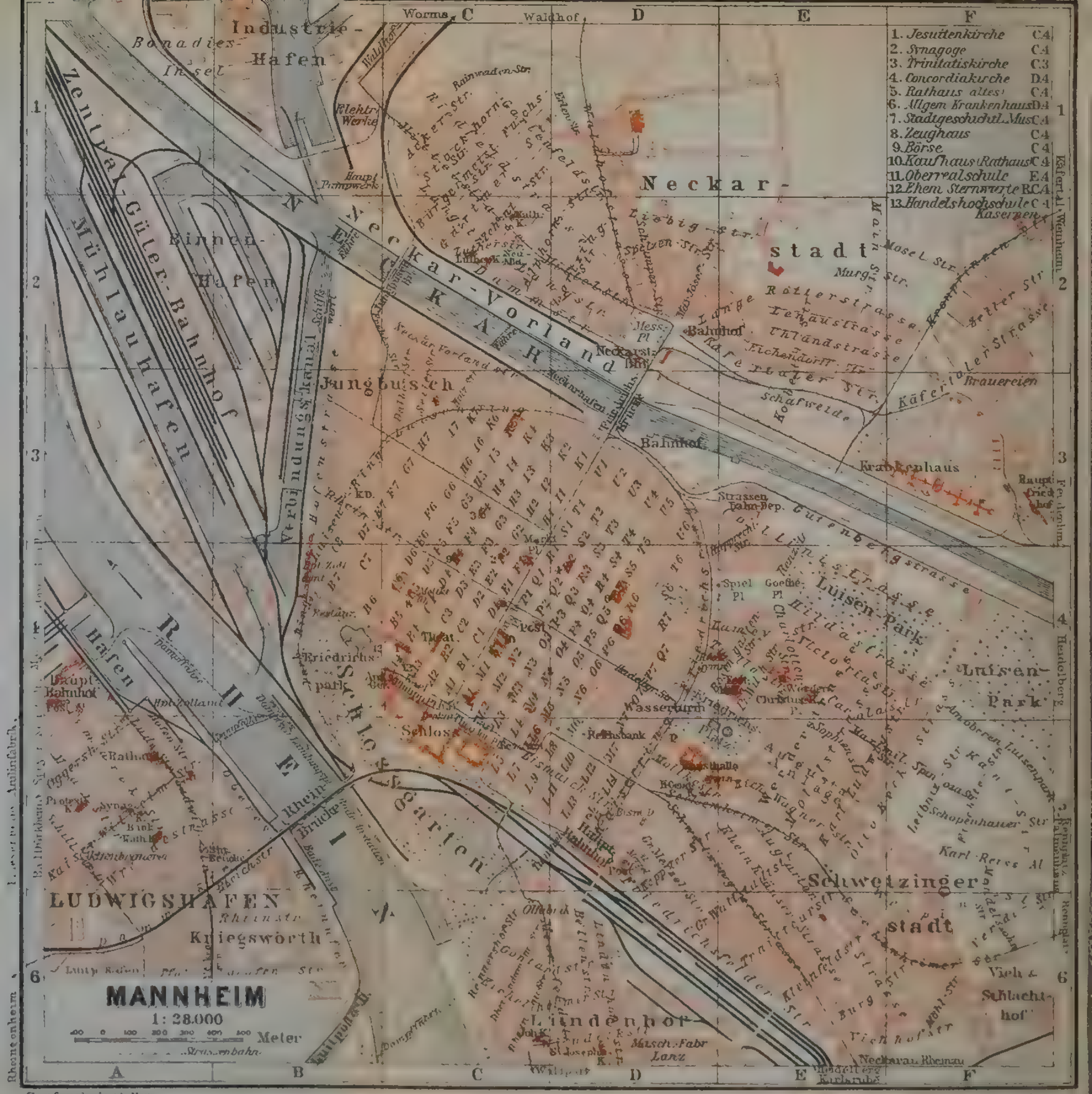
Railway Stations. The *Main Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. D, 5; restaurant) lies on the S. side of the town. *Neckarstadt*, another station for the line to Lampertheim and Frankfurt or Mainz (p. 348), and the stations for the light railways to Weinheim (p. 317), Heidelberg (p. 355), Feudenheim, etc., lie near the Friedrichs-Brücke (Pl. D, 3).

Hotels. ***Park Hotel** (Pl. p; D, 5), Friedrichs-Platz, 140 beds from 6, D. 4 ℳ; ***Pfälzer Hof** (Pl. a; C, 4), Parade-Platz, a long-established house, also of the first class, 70 R.; *Union*, 80 beds from 3½ ℳ, *National* (Pl. e; D, 5), 90 beds, *Royal*, 30 beds from 3 ℳ, *Hessischer Hof*, 40 beds, *Schloss-Hotel*, all near the main station; *Schweizerhof*, O 5 (Pl. D, 4); *Central*, Kaiser-Ring (Pl. D, 5), 40 beds from 3 ℳ.

Restaurants. Wine: *Park Hotel*, *Pfälzer Hof*, see above; *Rosenstock*, N 3, No. 5 (Pl. C, 4,); *Grethel's Weinstube*, P 4, No. 11. — Beer: *Fürstenberg*, in Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D, E, 4, 5); *Rosengarten*, in the Festhalle (Pl. E, 4; p. 367,); *Arkadenhof*, *Pergola*, both in Friedrichs-Platz; *Friedrichs-Park* (Pl. B, 4; music on summer afternoons or evenings; *Kaiserring*, at the station.

Cafés. *Palast*, O 7, No. 8; *Börse* (Pl. 9; C, 4); *Rheingold*, corner of the Kaiser-Ring and Schwetzinger Str. Pl. D, 5); *Linsner*, L 12, No. 16. — Confectioners (also cafés). *Cafasö*, P 6, No. 20; *Wellenreather*, D 1, No. 13; *Valentin*, in the Rathaus (Pl. 10; C, 4); *Schmidt-Belbe*, D 2, No. 14; *Lederer*, O 7, No. 15.

Cabs. Previous arrangement advisable. — Motor Cabs with tariff posted up inside.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Innen-Hafen
Neckar-Vorland
Neckar-Kanal
Verbindungs-Kanal
Jungbusch
Neckarstadt
Bahnhof
Neckarvorlandstr.
Neckarhafen
Hauptbahnhof
Hafen II
Rhein-Brücke
Schloss-park
Schloss
Friedrichs-park
Friedrichsplatz
Wasserturm
Rathaus
Reichsbank
Rosengarten
Luisen-Park
Luisenpark
Schwetzingerstadt
Lindenhof
Maschinenfabrik Lanz
Viehhof
Schlachthof
Neckarau Rheinau
Waldhof
Worms
Kaiserl. Werft
Kasernen
Brauereien
Krankenhaus
Strassenbahn-Dep.
Gutenbergstrasse
Lange Rötterstrasse
Rötterstrasse
Käfertalerstrasse
Schafweide
Lieblingstr.
Mannheimerstr.
Moselstr.
Murgstr.
Speyererstr.
Heidelbergerstr.
Kaiserring
Ringstr.
Hildastrasse
Charlottenstr.
Sophienstr.
Augustastr.
Kaiserstr.
Bismarckstr.
Moltkestr.
Friedrichsfelderstr.
Schwetzingerstr.
Rheinhäuserstr.
Waldhofstr.
Meerfeldstr.
Lortzingstr.
Schopenhauerstr.
Spinozastr.
Leibnizstr.
Karl-Reiss-Al.
Rheinauerstr.
Rheinvorlandstr.
Rheinkanalstr.
Rheinschanzstr.
Rheinhafenstr.
Rheinparkstr.
Rheinbrückenstr.
Rheinstrandstr.
Rheinpromenade
Rheinuferstr.
Rheinbahnhof

Tramways. 1 & 2. From the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. D, 5) in and round the inner town (comp. Plan). — **3.** From *Waldhof* (p. 367) viâ Ludwigshafen station (Pl. A, 4) to *Friesenheim* (p. 368). — **4.** From *Feudenheim* (beyond Pl. F, 3) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. D, 5) to *Ludwigshafen Station* (Pl. A, 4). — **7.** From *Sandhofen* (N.W. of Waldhof, p. 367) to *Neckarau*. - **10.** From *Neu-Ostheim* (beyond Pl. F, 6) to *Käfertal* (p. 348). — LIGHT RAILWAY to *Heidelberg*, see p. 355; to *Weinheim*, see p. 347.

Steamer to Mainz viâ Worms in $3^3/_4$-4 hrs., up-stream in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs. (irregular service at present). The landing-stage (Pl. B, 5) is below the bridge over the Rhine.

Theatres. *National-Theater* (p. 366); *Neues Theater*, in the Rosengarten (p. 367; comedies and operettas). — *Apollo-Theater*, G 6, No. 3 (Pl. C, 3; varieties). Seats in all the theatres may be booked in advance at the inquiry office (see below).

Travel Agencies. *Inquiry Office*, in the Rathaus (p. 366), Bogen 46-48; *H. Hansen* (Hamburg-America Line), E 1, No. 19; *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, Hansa-Haus, D 1, No. 7-8; *Gundlach & Baerenklau*, Bahnhofs-Platz 7, agents for the Holland-America Line.

Post Office (Pl. C, 4), in Parade-Platz.

Baths in the Rhine, above the bridge (Pl. B, 5). *Swimming Bath* (Herschelbad), U 3.

Times of Admission.

Art Exhibition (Kunstverein; p. 367), Wed. and Sat. 10-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), Sun. 11-1 & 3-5 (11-4 in winter); 1 *M*; closed in August.

Historical Museum in the Schloss, *Municipal Historical Museum*, and *Museum of Natural History and Ethnology*, free on Sun. 11-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter).

Kunsthalle (p. 367), week-days, except Mon., 10-1 & 3-5 (10-1 & 2-4 in winter), Sun. 11-1 & 3-5 (in winter 2-4); free. During unofficial hours the museum is entered at the back; adm. 1 *M*.

Rosengarten (p. 367), Sun. 1-2, week-days 2-4; adm. 1 *M*; for two persons or more 50 pf. each.

Chief Attractions (3-4 hrs.). Schloss (p. 366), Jesuit Church (p. 366), Theatre (p. 366), Rosengarten (p. 367), Kunsthalle (p. 367).

Mannheim (310 ft.), the largest town in Baden (242,230 inhab.), situated on the right bank of the Rhine, near the confluence of the Neckar and connected by a bridge with *Ludwigshafen* (p. 368), was founded in 1606 by Elector Palatine Frederick IV. In the Thirty Years' War (1622) it was taken by Tilly, the garrison including 2400 English troops under Sir Horace Vere; in 1689 it fell to the French. When Elector Charles Philip (comp. p. 356) transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1720, the latter enjoyed a period of prosperity that lasted until Charles Theodore (1742-99), the next elector, in his turn removed the court to Munich in 1778. Since 1802 Mannheim has belonged to Baden. For its more recent importance Mannheim is indebted to the development of the Rhine navigation, of which it is practically the terminus, and of the railways. It is now the most important commercial town of the Upper Rhine, coal, grain, petroleum, rice, and coffee being the staple commodities. A considerable manufacturing industry (chemicals, machinery, etc.) has also sprung up (Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik at Ludwigshafen, p. 368, the Lanz factory of agricultural

machinery, and the motor-car factory of Benz & Co.). A commercial academy was established here in 1908. — Mannheim is the most regularly built town in Germany, being divided into 136 rectangles like a chess-board. The blocks of houses are distinguished by letters and numerals, only those outside the Ring-Strasse being named.

The **Schloss** (Pl. C, 4, 5), the largest palace in Germany, was erected in the baroque style by French and Italian architects in 1720-60 and thoroughly restored in 1896-1903. It contains three courtyards and has a façade 656 yds. long. In the central courtyard are a handsome monument to *Emperor William I.*, by Eberlein (1894), and two fountains by the same sculptor (1898), representing the Rheingold and the legend of the Rhine. In front of the E. and W. wings are statues of *Grand Duke Charles Frederick* of Baden (1728-1811) and *Elector Palatine Charles Louis* (1617-80), both by J. Hoffart (1907). The interior of the palace, with stucco decorations in the baroque and rococo styles, contains the *Public Library* (64,000 vols.), the *Historical Museum* (ancient and mediæval sculptures and objects of applied art; adm., see p. 365), and a *Collection of Casts.*

Opposite the palace is the *Municipal Historical Museum* (Pl. 7, C 4; adm., see p. 365). The *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. B, C, 4, 5) and the *Friedrichs-Park* (Pl. B, 4) are pleasant resorts.

The *Theatre* (Pl. C, 4) was built in 1776-79. Schiller's 'Robbers' and 'Fiesco' were first performed here with the co-operation of Iffland and partly under his own direction (1782 and 1784). The statue of *Schiller*, by K. Cauer, in front of the theatre, was erected in 1862. Adjacent, on the right and left, are statues of *A. W. Iffland* (1759-1814), the distinguished actor and poet, who began his career at Mannheim, and *W. H. von Dalberg* (1750-1806), manager of the theatre in 1779-1803, both by Widnmann. — The *Jesuit Church* (Pl. 1; C, 4), with an elaborately adorned façade, was built in 1733-1756; the interior is profusely decorated with painting and sculpture in the rococo style. The former *Zeughaus* (Arsenal; Pl. 8, C 4), a solid baroque building of 1777-78, contains the municipal *Museum of Natural History and Ethnology* (adm., see p. 365). In front of it is a bronze statue of *Moltke*, by Uphues (1902). Adjacent is the *Kurfürst-Friedrich-Schule* (1904-6). The *War Memorial* (Pl. K. D.; B, 3), near the former Rhine Gate, is by Volz (1896). — In Parade-Platz (Pl. C, 4) is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 10), built in 1724-46 as a 'Kaufhaus' and remodelled in 1903-10. In the same square is a baroque monument by Grupello, with a superstructure ('Time's Changes'; 1741) and modern fountain-figures by Hoffart (1894). — In the Markt-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 4), in front of the *Old Rathaus*, is a monument of 1719, with figures symbolizing Mannheim, the **Neckar, and the Rhine.**

In the Kaiser-Ring, near the Main Station, is a *Bismarck Monument* (Pl. D, 5) by E. Hundrieser (1900). Farther N., at the beginning of the E. extension of the town, is the *Water Tower* (Wasserturm; Pl. D, 4), behind which is *Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), designed by Bruno Schmitz. To the left of Friedrichs-Platz is the *Festhalle* (Pl. E, 4), called the *Rosengarten*, erected in 1899-1903 in the modern baroque style by Bruno Schmitz; it contains the huge Nibelungen-Saal (5000 seats), with a frieze in relief representing the legend of Siegfried, and the smaller, richly adorned Musen-Saal (adm., see p. 365). The *Christus-Kirche*, to the E., was completed in 1911. — Friedrichs-Ring (Pl. D, 4, 3) leads N., passing a monument to the statesman *A. Lamey* (1816-96), to the Neckar, which is spanned by the *Friedrichs-Brücke* (Pl. D, 3; 1891).

The **Kunsthalle** (Pl. D, 5), bounding Friedrichs-Platz on the S., was erected by H. Billing in 1907 and accommodates the *Municipal Gallery (modern paintings and sculptures) and the State Picture Gallery (early German, Netherlandish, and French works). Adm., see p. 365.

Ground Floor. Vestibule: *W. Lehmbruck*, Statue of a young woman. — Left Wing. Cabinets I and II contain works of the 'Biedermeier' and Romantic periods (*Führich, Kersting, Rayski, Richter, Rottmann*). Rooms III and IV: Paintings by the Expressionists *Beckmann, Heckel, Hodler, Marc, Moll, Nolde, Pechstein, Weisgerber*, and others. The Sculpture Room contains examples of *Fiori, *Lehmbruck, Scharff*, etc. — Right Wing. In the large hall (lighted from above) are paintings by *Bühler, Egger-Lienz* (Crucifixion), and *Hölzel*. Farther on are the Graphic Collection and Art Institute (entered from Roon-Str.).

Upper Floor. Landing: *Hans Bühler, Lenbach* (Bismarck), *Kallmorgen* (Crockery market). — The rooms to the right (left wing) accommodate the varying exhibitions of the Kunstverein (adm., see p. 365). — Rooms to the left (right wing): Paintings by *Slevogt, Liebermann, Corinth, Kokoschka. — Karl Schuch, Hans Thoma, J. W. Schirmer, Böcklin.* — French painters of the 19th century: *Pissarro, Sisley, Corot. E. Delacroix, Courbet, *Daumier, *Manet* (Execution of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico, 1867), *Cézanne, Monet.* — German painters of the 19th century: *Thoma, *Feuerbach, *Trübner*, and *Liebermann.*

The spacious *__Harbours__ (Pl. A B 1-4, B 6), at the mouth of the Neckar, first laid down in 1834, form the second largest inland-port in Germany (comp. p. 33). Including Ludwigshafen (p. 368) they comprise 695 acres of water-area and 21 M. of quays, and are admirably equipped with docks, granaries, petroleum tanks, and so forth. The most important of the series is the *Mühlau-Hafen* (Pl. A, 1-3), opening off the Rhine and connected with the Neckar by a canal. The manufacturing colony of *Waldhof* (tramway, see p. 365) lies to the N.W. of the town.

The **Rhine Bridge** (Pl. B, 5), built in 1865-68 and used by trains, trams, vehicles, and foot-passengers, connects Mannheim with Ludwigshafen. The portals were designed by Durm, the groups of figures by Moest.

Ludwigshafen. — Railway Station, near the Rhine (Pl. A, 4). Passengers to or from Mannheim generally change here.

Hotels. *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. n; A, 5), corner of Ludwigs-Str. and Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str., 25 R.; *Pfälzer Hof* (Pl. o; A, 4), Bismarck-Str. 114.

Restaurants. *Gesellschaftshaus*, opposite the Roman Catholic Church, with garden; *Café Luitpold*, opposite the Hotel Deutsches Haus. – Tramways, see p. 365.

Ludwigshafen, an important commercial and manufacturing town with 100,070 inhab., belonging to Bavaria, was originally only the bridge-head of Mannheim. It derives its present name from the munificence of King Louis I. of Bavaria (1825-48). The Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik, founded in 1865, one of the largest chemical works in the world, occupies all the N. part of the town. It produces chiefly aniline dyes (from coal-tar) and atmospheric nitrogen (for artificial manure). Above the town is the *Luitpold Harbour* (Pl. B, 6), opened in 1897.

From Ludwigshafen to Gross-Karlbach, 15 M., local railway (4th class only) in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. — $1^3/_4$ M. *Friesenheim* (tramway, see p. 365). — 3 M. *Oppau*, with a branch-establishment of the Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik (see above). An appalling explosion occurred here in Sept. 1921, in which a great part of the works was destroyed and 565 employees were killed. — $6^3/_4$ M. *Frankenthal* (p. 370). — 15 M. *Gross-Karlbach*.

From Mannheim an electric railway (starting from Collinis-Strasse, Pl. E 3) runs to *Bad Dürkheim* (p. 380; $16^1/_4$ M., in $1^1/_2$ hr.) viâ *Ludwigshafen* (see above), ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Oggersheim* (p. 370), etc.

Railway from Ludwigshafen to *Mainz* viâ *Worms*, see R. 47; to *Wissembourg* viâ *Landau*, see R. 52 b; to *Lauterbourg* viâ *Speyer*, see R. 52 a. — From Mannheim to *Frankfurt* or *Mainz* viâ Lampertheim or Darmstadt, see R. 43; to *Karlsruhe*, see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

47. From Mainz to Ludwigshafen (Mannheim).

42 M. Express in $1^1/_4$ hr. (9 ℳ 30, 6 ℳ 10, 3 ℳ 90 pf.), ordinary trains in 2-3 hrs. (7 ℳ 30, 5 ℳ 10, 3 ℳ 40 pf.). – Steamer, see p. 365.

Mainz, see p. 288. — The train starts from the Main Station, traverses the tunnel (p. 288) to ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Mainz-Süd*, near the Neu-Tor, and passes under the Darmstadt line (p. 344). — $2^1/_2$ M. *Weisenau* (light railway, see p. 289), known for its Roman finds. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Laubenheim*. — 6 M. *Bodenheim*, junction of a branch-line viâ Undenheim-Köngernheim ($8^3/_4$ M.; p. 369) and Gau-Odernheim ($13^3/_4$ M.; p. 369) to Alzey (p. 378; $19^1/_4$ M., in $1^1/_2$ hr.). — $8^3/_4$ M. *Nackenheim*. Laubenheim, Bodenheim, and Nackenheim are wine-producing villages lying on the hills to the right, not far from the Rhine.

$11^1/_4$ M. **Nierstein** (292 ft.; Rhein-Hotel, Kehl), a town with 4580 inhab., is noted for its vine-culture. 'Niersteiner' wine is marked by a mildly acid flavour with considerable aroma. The private chapel of the Von Herding family contains six large frescoes by J. Götzen-

berger. On the hill to the right rises an old watch-tower. Branch-line to *Undenheim-Köngernheim* (6¼ M.; p. 368).

12½ M. **Oppenheim** (275 ft.; Ritter, at the station, good), an industrial town with 3950 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the river, is commanded by the church of St. Catherine and the ruined castle of Landskron. The town is mentioned in the Roman itineraries as *Bauconica;* it afterwards became a city of the empire and enjoyed the patronage of the Franconian emperors, particularly Henry IV.; and at a still later period it was a member of the League of the Rhenish Towns (p. 291). In 1689 the town was completely destroyed by the French.

On leaving the station we turn slightly to the left, pass the lofty round clock-tower, and go through an archway below one of the streets. We then ascend, skirting the mediæval walls, to the (10-12 min.) ruins of the imperial fortress of *Oppenheim* (548 ft.), locally known as *Landskron*. It was erected in the reign of Emp. Lothaire, restored by King Rupert, who died here in 1410 (buried at Heidelberg; comp. p. 358), and burned down by the French in 1689. It commands a magnificent view of Oppenheim and the valley of the Rhine.

We next descend to the **Katharinen-Kirche*, a superb Gothic edifice, erected in 1262-1317 on the site of an older church, partly destroyed in 1689, and restored in 1878-89 from the designs of Friedrich von Schmidt of Vienna. The E. part of the church forms a cruciform basilica with an octagonal tower over the crossing and two Romanesque W. towers. The W. choir (abbey-church), which was consecrated in 1439, is now unused and shut off by a screen. The windows contain beautiful tracery; most of the stained glass is modern. There are numerous monuments of the Dalberg, Sickingen, and other families. The sacristan lives on an upper floor to the left of the steps at the principal S. entrance. To the N., in the old churchyard, is *St. Michael's Chapel* (charnel-house).

In front of the S. portal of the church is the market-place, with a Franco-Prussian *War Monument* incorporating a granite column, dug up on the Landskron, and probably originating from the Roman quarry on the Felsberg (p. 345).

17½ M. **Guntersblum** (Hotels Pfälzer Hof, Deutscher Hof), a small town with 2640 inhab., possesses a Romanesque church. On the N. side of the town is the château of Count Leiningen, with its gardens. Branch-line viâ (5½ M.) *Hamm*, on the Rhine, to Osthofen (11⅔ M.; see below). — 19¼ M. *Alsheim*. — From (23½ M.) *Osthofen* (Bahn-Hotel), a small town of 4120 inhab., branch-lines run to *Gau-Odernheim* (p. 368; 11¾ M.), (3¾ M.) *Westhofen*, and *Guntersblum* (see above). On the *Petersberg* (866 ft.), ¼ hr. N. of Gau-Odernheim, are the ruins of an old abbey (c. 1200).

28½ M. **Worms**, see below.

31¾ M. *Bobenheim.* — 35½ M. **Frankenthal** (315 ft.; Hotel Lang; Bahnhofs-Hotel), a town with 24,350 inhab. and of considerable industrial importance (sugar-refinery, machine-shops, bell-foundry, cork factories, etc.), is known to have existed in the 8th cent. and after 1562 was the refuge of many Protestants who were banished from the Netherlands. It was destroyed by the French in 1689 and afterwards completely rebuilt. The portal of the late-Romanesque *Abbey Church*, situated at the back of the Roman Catholic church, founded in 1119 and consecrated in 1224, is worth inspection. Within the church ruins is the *Erkenbert Museum*, housing a collection of antiquities from Frankenthal and the Palatinate, including products of the famous porcelain factory which flourished here in 1755-94 (open on Sun. 11-2.30 & 2-4; 20 pf.). Of the old town-gates two remain, the Worms Gate in the N. and the Speyer Gate in the S., both of 1772. Frankenthal is the junction of the Ludwigshafen and Gross-Karlbach railway (p. 368) and is connected with the (3 M.) Rhine by a canal constructed in 1777.

From Frankenthal another railway runs in ½ hr. to *Freinsheim* (8 M.; p. 380) viâ *Flomersheim*, *Lambsheim*, and *Weisenheim am Sand-*

39¼ M. *Oggersheim* (321 ft.; Hotel Pfälzer Hof), a town of 9730 inhabitants. A tablet on a house in Schiller-Strasse records that Schiller wrote his 'Kabale und Liebe' here in 1781. A monument has also been erected to him. In the church (1775) is a beautiful Loretto chapel (1729).

42 M. *Ludwigshafen*, see p. 368. — Some of the trains go on to (44¾ M.) *Mannheim* (p. 364).

48. Worms.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 2; restaurant), for all the lines mentioned on p. 375; *Worms-Brücke*, ½ M. to the N., near the railway bridge, see p. 354; *Worms-Vorstadt*, at the S. end of the town.

Hotels. NEAR THE STATION. *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. a; B, 2), good; *Reichskrone* (Pl. g; B, 2), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str 19, 17 R., well spoken of; *Bahnhofs-Hotel* (Pl. b; B, 2), 25 R.; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. f; B, 2), 26 R. — IN THE TOWN. *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. c; C, 3), Andreas-Str. 1, near the Neumarkt, 15 R. from 3½, D. from 1¾ *M*, well spoken of.

Restaurants. *Café Weiss*, Kämmerer-Str. 23 (entrance in Hafergasse; Pl. C, 3); *Convent*, Stephansgasse 16 (Pl. C, 3); *Volkshaus*, Peters-Str. 13 (Pl. C, 3); *Zwölf Apostel*, Hagen-Str. 4 (Pl. C, D, 3). — **Wine Rooms.** *Zum Tochtermann*, Hafergasse 3 (Pl. C, 3); *Kajüte*, Woll-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Blaue Traube*, Speyer-Str. 19 (Pl. B, C, 4); *Malepartus*, Kriemhilden-Strasse (Pl. B, 2), with a small garden. - **Cafés.** *Gregori*, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 13 (Pl. B, C, 2); *Schloss Café* (Weiffenbach), Peters-Str. 3-5 (Pl. C, 3); *Bergold*, Stephansgasse 10 (Pl. C, 3).

Tramways (comp. the Plan). Two lines, which intersect at the Markt (Pl. C, 3) traverse the town from Worms-Neuhausen, to the N., to

Kilometer. 1:300000. Engl. Miles
Geisenheim
Rüdesheim
Ringen
Ingelheim
Mainz
Bingen
Kreuznach
Sprendlingen
Kirn
Meisenheim
Bad Münster a. Stein
Winterburg
Sobernheim
Simmern
Bad Kreuznach
Bad Münster
Sauerthal
Sponheim
Spitzbg.
Trechtingshausen
Bingerbrück
Rheinböllen
Stromberg
Gau-Algesheim
Ockenheim
Gau-Bickelheim
Gau-Odernheim
Bad Sobernheim
Monzingen
Meddersheim
Martinstein
Oberhausen
Norheim
Niederhausen
Hochstetten
Dhaun
Hochstetten-Dhaun
Kirschroth
Kellenbach
Hahnenbach
Kirschroth
Hahnenbach
Kellenbach
Sien
Sien
Sien

WORMS
1:18000
Meter
Bahnhof
Dom
Liebfrauen
Städt. Krankenhs.
Alter Friedhof
Lutherkirche
Festspielhs.
Judenfriedhof
Stadthaus
Stadtbibliothek
Rathaus
Synagoge
Post
Amts-Gericht
Dreifaltigkeitskirche
Paulus K.
Museum
Gymnasium
Barbarossa-Pl.
Schlachthof
Rheintor
Bismarck-Pl.
Nibelungen-Schule
Hafenamt
Niederländ. Boote
Rhein-Insel
Rosengarten
Bad Ernst Ludwig Brücke
Flusshafen
Luther-Bad
Licht Luft Bad
Sophien-Pl.
Judenbad
Judenhof
Judenschule
Judengasse
Andreasstr.
Wormser Gewerbe Bk.
Wasserturm
Lutherdenkmal
Lutherbrunnen
Lutherhaus
Lutherstr.
Kämmerei
Rathaus
Dom
Dombau
Dombank
Dompl.
Dombauhütte
Dombauamt
Dombauamt-Pl.
Dombauamt-Str.
Dombauamt-Weg
Dombauamt-Platz
Dombauamt-Straße
Dombauamt-Gasse
Dombauamt-Allee
Dombauamt-Ring
Dombauamt-Park
Dombauamt-Garten
Dombauamt-Hof
Dombauamt-Turm
Dombauamt-Kirche
Dombauamt-Kapelle
Dombauamt-Friedhof
Dombauamt-Schule
Dombauamt-Bibliothek
Dombauamt-Museum
Dombauamt-Gymnasium
Dombauamt-Krankenhaus
Dombauamt-Bahnhof
Dombauamt-Brücke
Dombauamt-Hafen
Dombauamt-Insel
Dombauamt-Bad
Dombauamt-Park
Dombauamt-Garten
Dombauamt-Hof
Dombauamt-Turm
Dombauamt-Kirche
Dombauamt-Kapelle
Dombauamt-Friedhof
Dombauamt-Schule
Dombauamt-Bibliothek
Dombauamt-Museum
Dombauamt-Gymnasium
Dombauamt-Krankenhaus
Dombauamt-Bahnhof
Dombauamt-Brücke
Dombauamt-Hafen
Dombauamt-Insel
Dombauamt-Bad

Worms-Vorstadt station, to the S., and from Barbarossa-Platz (Pl. E, 3), to the E., to Worms-Hochheim and Worms-Pfifflighcim (p. 375), to the W.

Post Office (Pl. C, 2) in Kämmerer-Strasse. — **Inquiry Office** near the Luther monument (Pl. C, 2, 3). — **Baths** near the bridge over the Rhine (Pl. F, 3).

Times of Admission. *Cathedral* (p. 372), adm. free, closed 12-2. — *Municipal Picture Gallery* (p. 372), 50 pf. on Sun. 10-1, Wed. and Sat. 2-4; at other times apply to the porter (1-2 ℳ during exhibitions). — *Paulus Museum* (p. 374), 50 pf. on Sun. 11-1 and week-days 9-12 & 2-6; free on the first Sun. in the month.

Chief Attractions (3-4 hrs.). Luther-Platz (p. 372), Cathedral (p. 372), Paulus Museum (p. 374), Ernst-Ludwig-Brücke (p. 375).

Worms (328 ft.), one of the most ancient, and in the middle ages one of the most important towns in Germany, with 47,060 inhabitants (nearly two-thirds Protestants), lies in the rich plain of the *Wonnegau*, on the left bank of the Rhine. The new harbour has an imposing warehouse, and there are manufactories of leather, wool, yarn, sparkling wine, etc., in the town. The trade in wine is also considerable. Of the old fortifications only four towers (two to the W. and two to the E.) and a portion of the inner wall are still extant.

Worms is the Celtic and Roman *Borbetomagus*, the seat of the *Vangiones*. For a short time, during the period of the migrations of the barbarian hordes, it was the capital of the *Burgundians*, who had descended from the Baltic, but their supremacy terminated with the defeat of King Gundicar by the Huns in 437. There were bishops of Worms as early as the 5th century. The *Frankish Kings*, and afterwards *Charlemagne* and his successors, frequently resided at Worms. The war against the Saxons was planned here in 772, and here the great contest concerning the investiture of the bishops with ring and staff was adjusted by the Concordat between Emp. Henry V. and Pope Calixtus II. (1122). As a free city of the Empire, Worms, in the disputes between the emperors and the princes, always espoused the cause of the former, and was specially faithful to the unfortunate Henry IV. Its loyalty was rewarded by the grant of various privileges, chiefly of a commercial character. The union between Worms and Mainz laid the foundation for the League of the Rhenish Towns (1254; p. 291). In the Bischofshof (see p. 372), in April, 1521, was held the Imperial Diet, at which *Luther* defended his doctrines before the Emperor Charles V., six electors, and a large and august assemblage, concluding (according to tradition) with the words: "Here I stand, I cannot act otherwise, God help me Amen." Tyndale (comp. p. 67), aided by Peter Schöffer's son, finished printing his translation of the New Testament at Worms in 1526.

The Thirty Years' War proved very disastrous to Worms, which was repeatedly occupied and laid under contribution by Mansfeld and Tilly, the Spaniards, and the Swedes. In 1689 the town was treated with savage cruelty by Mélac and the young Duc de Crequi. After having been pillaged, it was set on fire, only the Liebfrauen-Kirche, the synagogue, and a few other buildings escaping destruction; the interior of the cathedral was severely damaged. The town retained its independence down to 1798, and after the short-lived French supremacy was annexed to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1816, when its inhabitants numbered about 5000. Worms was again occupied by French troops in 1918, in conformance with the Treaty of Versailles.

To Worms and to the Rosengarten (p. 375), on the opposite bank, attach many ancient traditions, preserved in the 'Nibelungenlied', the 'Grosser Rosengarten', and other heroic poems. Worms, indeed, is the

centre of these romantic legends; as the city of the Burgundian King Gunther (Gundicar; see p. 371) it was the scene of Siegfried's heroic achievements, of his death through the treachery of Hagen, and of the revenge of Kriemhilde.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, 2) Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse leads to the former Neu-Tor and to Luther-Platz, situated at the entrance to the old town, the ramparts of which have been turned into promenades. In this square, on the right, stands the ***Luther Monument** (Pl. C, 2, 3), designed and partly modelled by *Ernst Rietschel* (d. 1861) in 1856, and completed by *G. Kietz*, *A. Donndorf*, and *J. Schilling* in 1868. Best light in the morning.

A shallow base, 41 ft. square, bears in its centre a large pedestal, surrounded by seven smaller ones. The central pedestal (20 ft. high) is surmounted by another in bronze (10 ft. high), adorned with reliefs from Luther's life, and medallion-portraits of his contemporaries who contributed to the Reformation. On it stands a bronze *Statue of *Luther* (1483-1546), a commanding figure. Seated at the corners of the chief pedestal are four precursors of the Reformation: in front, r. *Huss* (d. 1415), l. *Savonarola* (d. 1498); at the back, r. *Wycliffe* (d. 1384), l. *Petrus Waldus* (d. 1197). On the side-pedestals in front are *Philip the Generous of Hesse* on the right, and *Frederick the Wise of Saxony* on the left; at the back, *Melanchthon* on the right, and *Reuchlin* on the left. Between these are seated allegorical figures of (r.) *Magdeburg* (mourning), (l.) *Augsburg* (making confession), and (at the back) *Speyer* (protesting). Between these figures are the arms of the 24 towns of Germany which first embraced the reformed faith.

The *Sparkasse* (Pl. C, 2; savings bank), in the Moltke-Anlage, to the N. of Luther-Platz, contains the *Municipal Picture Gallery* (1st floor), with paintings and sculptures by German (especially Hessian) artists of the 19-20th cent. and varying art-exhibitions (adm., see p. 371). – To the S. of Luther-Platz is the *Heylshof*, built for Baron Heyl in 1884 on the site of the old Bischofshof, or episcopal palace (comp. p. 371). The garden is entered from Schloss-Platz. The whole property now belongs to the town.

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. C, 3; Rom. Cath.), dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, a very ancient building on Roman foundations, practically belongs in its present extent and ground-plan to the time of Bishop Burchard I. (1000-25). It was, however, restored at several later epochs and partly remodelled, particularly by Bishop Conrad II. of Sternberg (1171-92). About 1230 the octagonal W. apse took the place of the original round chancel-ending. The S. portal, with its elaborate plastic decoration of Biblical and allegorical import (Church and Synagogue, etc.) was renewed toward the end of the 14th cent. in the Gothic style. With its four slender round towers, two domes, and double choir, the cathedral ranks, like those of Speyer and Mainz, among the finest examples of Romanesque architecture in the Rhineland. Parts of the church have been thoroughly restored since 1910.

The Interior (adm., see p. 371), which we enter from the S. side, is 351 ft. long, 88 ft. wide (across the transepts 120 ft.), and 85 ft. high in the nave. Immediately to the right, in the second S. chapel (St. Anne's), is a

whitewashed relief (12th cent.), representing Daniel in the lions' den. — The Baptistery, on the left side of the S. portal, contains a late-Gothic font from the church of St. John (to the S. of the cathedral; taken down in 1810). — The 'Dreijungfrauenbild', in the centre of the S. aisle, is a Gothic stone (15th cent.) with relief-portraits of SS. Embede, Warbede, and Willebede (legendary companions of St. Ursula, p. 89). — In the N. aisle are five large *High Reliefs in stone, dating from 1483 and 1488, admirably executed, brought hither on the demolition (1832) of the old cloisters of 1484; they represent the Annunciation, Adoration of the Shepherds, Entombment, Resurrection, and the Tree of Jesse. — To the left in the E. choir is a Romanesque relief of St. Juliana and the Devil, inscribed 'Otto me fecit'. The baroque choir-stalls and high altar were designed by J. B. Neumann. - The newly constructed vault beneath the E. choir contains tombs of members of the Frankish imperial house.

The space in front of the S. portal is the traditional scene of the quarrel between Brunhilde and Kriemhilde, recorded in the 14th Adventure of the 'Nibelungenlied'.

In Dechaneigasse, to the S. of Dom-Platz, are the building of the *District Office* (Kreisamt; 1718) on the right, and the *Municipal Library* (Stadt-Bibliothek; Pl. C, 3), containing 100,000 vols. and some rare impressions, on the left. — A little to the S.W., in Andreas-Platz, are the *Magnus-Kirche*, the first Protestant church in the town, and the *Andreas-Kirche* (Pl. B, 4; disused), founded by Bp. Burchard (p. 372), with picturesque cloisters.

The streets to the E. lead from the cathedral to the Market Place, with the Prot. *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3) or Church of the Trinity, built in 1709-25. A mural painting in the interior, by J. M. Seekatz (1733), depicts Luther before the Imperial Diet. The *Cornelianum*, to the S. of the church, founded by Baron Heyl, is a characteristic building by T. Fischer of Munich (1908-10); the sculptures on the exterior are by G. Wrba, the seven frescoes in the Great Hall by K. Schmoll von Eisenwerth (1915). The Cornelianum is connected with the Stadthaus by a building also designed by T. Fischer (1910). The *Stadthaus* (Pl. C, 3), or Bürgerhof, which was destroyed in 1689, restored at the beginning of the 18th cent., and rebuilt by G. von Seidl in 1883-84, contains the exhaustive municipal archives and a mural painting by H. Prell (1884; in the council-chamber). Both the Cornelianum and the Stadthaus, together with the connecting building, now serve as the *Rathaus*. The Siegfried Fountain, in front of the Cornelianum, is by A. Hildebrand (1921).

Kämmerer-Strasse (Pl. C, 3, 2; tramway), leading N. from the market-place, is the chief business thoroughfare of the town. — We follow Färbergasse E. to Paulus-Platz.

The former **Paulus-Kirche** (Pl. D, 3), a Romanesque building of 1102-16, but frequently altered, is inferior in interest to the cathedral alone and, like it, was founded by Burchard I. (p. 372). The choir, in the form of a half decagon, and the W. porch date from the 13th century. The doors of the W. portal are a reproduction of those of Hildesheim Cathedral. The interior, restored at

the beginning of the 18th cent. in the baroque style, contains the **Paulus Museum**, an extensive collection of antiquities found in or near Worms, especially of the later Stone Age and of the Roman and Frankish-Merovingian periods. Adm., see p. 371.

To follow the chronological order we begin on the E. side of the Cloisters, which we enter direct from the vestibule. Five glass-cases and several stands contain objects of the Later Stone Age, arranged according to the four distinct periods which archæologists have been led to recognize from the antiquities found near Worms. The skulls and bones in the adjoining chapel seem to indicate the existence of various different races of men. The examples of complete tombs illustrate the various modes of burial with the bodies in different postures. In the S. wing of the cloister are Roman fountain-spouts, roofing-tiles, and vessels; in the adjoining room are Roman and Egyptian antiquities and textiles of the 2nd-7th centuries. — We now return to the —

Vestibule. To the left of the entrance are objects of the Bronze Age and the First Iron Age (Hallstatt period), to the right those of the Second Iron Age (La Tène period). Here also are Roman altars, milestones, and sarcophagi, as well as piles from the Roman bridges at Mainz and Krotzenburg. In the passage-room are small Roman antiquities.

Nave. In the front section of the nave are Roman antiquities. Three helmets; richly decorated sword; military commission of the Emperor Domitian (A.D. 90); extensive collection of Roman glass, including a large flask containing a smaller one inside it, a 'Janus' glass, a cut-glass dish with figures and inscription, and a drinking-horn; actor's mask and terracotta vessels, including many 'Gesichts-Krüge' (Worms pottery with the heads of women on the spouts) and Sigillata ware (p. 397); tools; inscribed tablets used for exorcism. Here also are Frankish tomb-finds from Worms, Flonheim, and elsewhere. — The back part of the nave contains mediæval objects (architectural fragments, tombstones of the 13-18th centuries).

Choir. Two painted altar-panels, with SS. Peter, Paul, and Stephen, and a bishop (c. 1250); late-Gothic wood-carvings painted and gilded (15th cent.); objects found in the grave of Bishop Conrad II. of Sterrberg (p. 372). — Sacristy (to the right). Works in iron; collection of Worms coins, containing about 2000 'bracteates' of the 13th cent.; guild and other dies; white earthenware figures from Worms (15-16th cent.). — The winding staircase to the left ascends to the —

Gallery. In the first cabinet to the right are antiquities of the civic guilds; goblet, hat, gloves, and heralds' staves used by the delegates from Worms to the Frankfurt 'Pfeifergericht', mentioned by Goethe in 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'; collection of coins; stoneware, porcelain, furniture; printing-press (16th cent.); views of the city and old printed works.

The garden contains sculptures from Worms, etc. — The Rear Building accommodates collections of weapons, works in iron, and furniture; also old views of Worms.

Rooms furnished in the Gothic style, in the two towers of the vestibule, contain the *Luther Library*, with first editions of the works of Luther and his contemporaries and also three letters written by him.

In Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. C, 2) are an *Obelisk* to the memory of Grand Duke Louis IV. (p. 353), and reproductions of Roman milestones and memorial stones with the names of fallen warriors. Close by, in Martinsgasse, stands the *Martins-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2), consecrated in 1261, destroyed in 1689, and restored in the 18th cent.; it contains some Romanesque mural paintings (restored). — The **Synagogue** (Pl. D, 2) is an outwardly insignificant building with an interesting interior (key at Judengasse 27, gratuity). The part

occupied by the men is Romanesque and dates from c. 1200, that occupied by the women is Gothic of the 13th century (rebuilt in the 17th). The building contains some fine embroideries and old brazen candelabra with curious representations on them. Behind the adjacent Raschi Chapel (which owns prayer-books of the Romanesque period) are the old *Jewish Baths* (11th cent.; restored in 1900). The Jewish community of Worms is one of the oldest in Germany.

In the modern industrial suburb known as the Mainzer Vorstadt stands the Rom. Cath. **Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. D, 1; key at Liebfrauenstift 21), a noble late-Gothic building, consecrated in 1467. The church is in the form of a cruciform basilica, with an ambulatory and two W. towers, one of which was destroyed in 1689 and was not restored until 1883. It replaces an older building and was erected by the town council and citizens of Worms; the keystones of the vaulted roof bear the arms of the guilds of Worms. Inside, to the right of the entrance, is a painted sculpture of the Entombment, and on the S. side-altar is a carved figure of the Virgin, both dating from the 15th century. — The wine called *Liebfraumilch* is yielded by vineyards near the church (comp. p. xxiii).

Worms is connected with the right bank of the Rhine by a railway-bridge (p. 354) and by the **Ernst-Ludwig-Brücke** (Pl. F, 3; 843 yds. long), an iron bridge of three arches, erected by K. Hofmann in 1897-1900. From the centre of the latter we command a good view of the Odenwald (with the Melibokus) and of the Haardt. — The right bank of the river immediately below the bridge preserves the name of the *Rosengarten* (Pl. F, 2), of legendary fame.

In Festhaus-Str., 5 min. S. of the station, is the municipal *Spiel- und Festhaus* (Pl. B, 3; 1889), for theatrical performances, etc. The *Jewish Cemetery* (Israelitischer Friedhof), a little farther S., with interesting tombstones, is the oldest in Germany (comp. above).

To the S.E. of the town is the *Stadt-Park* (beyond Pl. D, E, 4), known as the 'Wäldchen', with the *Hagen Monument* (scene from the 'Nibelungenlied') by J. Hirt (1905).

The *Luther-Kirche* (Pl. A, 2), to the W. of the town, beyond the railway, was built by F. Pützer in 1912.

An excursion may be made by tramway (see p. 370) to the suburb of **Hochheim**, 20 min. farther N.W. from the Luther-Kirche. The Roman Catholic church, formerly belonging to the convent of Himmelskron, contains many monuments of the 13-15th centuries. On the heights are the Protestant church, with an old Romanesque tower, and the Worms Cemetery, affording a good view of Worms, the plain of the Rhine, and the Bergstrasse. — *Pfiffligheim* (tramway, see p. 371; railway, see p. 379) is a suburb lying $^1/_4$ hr. S.W. of Hochheim.

On the branch-railway from Worms to *Gundheim* (7 M., in $^1/_2$ hr.) lies (2 M.) *Herrnsheim*, with a beautiful private park (visitors admitted).

Railway from Worms to *Mannheim* viâ Lampertheim, see p. 347; to *Darmstadt*, see p. 354; to *Bensheim*, see p. 346; to *Bingen* viâ *Alzey*, see pp. 379, 378; to *Grünstadt* (for Dürkheim and Neustadt), see p. 380; to *Ludwigshafen* (for Mannheim) or *Mainz*, see R. 47.

49. From Münster am Stein to Kaiserslautern, Neustadt, or Homburg.

A. To Kaiserslautern or Neustadt.

Railway viâ Hochspeyer to (37 M.) *Kaiserslautern* in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 ℳ 50, 4 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ); viâ Hochspeyer to (44¾ M.) *Neustadt* in 2¾-3 hrs (fares 7 ℳ 80, 5 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ 60 pf.). — Comp. the Map, p. 230.

Münster am Stein, see p. 229. — The train crosses the *Nahe*, here forming the Bavarian frontier. — ¾ M. *Ebernburg* (p. 230). — We ascend the valley of the *Alsenz*, crossing and recrossing the stream and passing through several tunnels.

2 M. *Altenbamberg* (Hotel zur Linde); on the hill to the left is the ruin of Altenbaumburg (½ hr.), mentioned at p. 231. — 3½ M. *Hochstätten*.

7 M. **Alsenz** (505 ft.; Hotel zur Post), a town with 1970 inhab. and important sandstone quarries.

From Alsenz to Obermoschel, 2½ M., in 21 min., by a light railway ascending the pleasant valley of the Moschelbach to the W. — 1½ M. *Nieder-Moschelbach*. The late-Gothic parish church possesses the tombstone of a knight of Lewenstein (d. 1418; on the exterior of the choir). A few remains of the castle of Lewenstein lie 10 min. N. — 2½ M. *Obermoschel* (607 ft.; Reichshalle, plain), a little town of 1280 inhab., is dominated on the E. by the extensive ruins of the *Landsberg* (1050 ft.), a castle destroyed by the French in 1693. On the N.E. slope of the hill, on the way to Niedermoschel, is a small inn. About 6¾ M. to the W. of Obermoschel is Meisenheim (p. 377).

From Alsenz a diligence plies several times daily to (4¼ M.) *Gaugrehweiler*, whence we may descend on foot through the valley of the *Appel* viâ *Münsterappel*, *Niederhausen an der Appel*, and *Tiefental* to the *Ibener Hof* (p. 378; 6¼ M. from Gaugrehweiler). Thence either W. to *Fürfeld* station (1¾ M.; p. 378) or E. viâ *Wonsheim* to *Wendelsheim* (8¾ M.; p. 378).

To the right of (9½ M.) *Mannweiler* is the ruin of *Randeck*. — 10 M. *Bayerfeld-Cölln*. — 12 M. *Dielkirchen*. — 14 M. *Rockenhausen* (Hotel Knobloch, at the station; Dietz, in the market-place), a considerable village near the Donnersberg (see p. 379). — 16¾ M. *Imsweiler*.

20 M. *Winnweiler* (Donnersberg, plain; Pfalz), with ironworks. Ascent of the Donnersberg, see p. 379. — 21¾ M. *Langmeil*, (24¼ M.) *Neuhemsbach*, and (26¾ M.) *Enkenbach*, see p. 379. Tunnel.

30½ M. *Hochspeyer* (p. 384). Hence to *Kaiserslautern* or *Neustadt*, see pp. 384, 383.

B. To Homburg in the Saar District.

53¼ M. Railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 6 ℳ 50, 4 ℳ 30 pf.). — Comp. the Map at p. 230.

Münster am Stein, see p. 229. — The train crosses the Nahe (p. 224) and ascends the right bank of the river, with a view of the

rocks and vine-clad slopes on the opposite side. — 5½ M. *Duchroth*, whence the Lemberg (p. 231) may be ascended in ½ hr. — We now thread a tunnel and enter the valley of the *Glan*. — 10 M. *Odernheim* (Hotel Krone), whence a junction-railway skirts the Disibodenberg and crosses the Nahe to (2½ M.) Staudernheim (p. 229; ascent of the Disibodenberg from Odernheim in 20 min.). — We continue to ascend the valley of the Glan. — 14¼ M. *Raumbach*.

15½ M. **Meisenheim** (505 ft.; Engel, well spoken of, 7 R. at 3½ *M*, Gassen, both in the town; Pfälzer Hof, at the station) is a small Prussian town of 1850 inhab., with some remains of its old walls. The former **Schloss-Kirche*, erected in 1479-1504 and restored in 1875-80, is a little gem of the late-Gothic style. The tower dates from 1377-1414; the vaulted burial-chapel (16th cent.) contains the tombs of Duke Charles I. of Pfalz-Zweibrücken (d. 1600), the progenitor of the royal family of Bavaria, and of Duke Wolfgang (d. 1569) and his wife (d. 1591) and daughter, the latter in the manner of Meister Johannes of Trarbach. The old Schloss, of which only a wing remains, is occupied by officials.

A motor post runs from Meisenheim once daily to *Kirn* (p. 227; 17½ M., in 1½ hr.) viâ (2½ M.) *Breitenheim*, (5½ M.) *Löllbach*, (6¾ M.) *Schweinschied*, 5 min. S. of which is a Roman tomb hewn out of the living rock, and (12½ M.) *Becherbach*.

17½ M. *Odenbach*, at the mouth of the stream of that name. — 20 M. *Medard*. — 21¼ M. *Lauterecken-Grumbach*. **Lauterecken** (554 ft.; Post, in the town, plain but good) is a small Bavarian town of 2070 inhab., with tanneries, situated at the confluence of the Lauter with the Glan. Grumbach lies 1½ M. to the W. of the station. For the Lauter-Tal railway to Kaiserslautern, see p. 384. — 23 M. *Wiesweiler*.

24¼ M. *Offenbach-Hundheim*. The abbey-church at Offenbach (Hotel Löwe), a Prussian village on the left bank of the Glan, is one of the most beautiful examples of the transition style. Dating from the 13th cent., it was partly razed in 1810, but rebuilt in 1895. Of the old building, the choir, the transepts, and the two chapel-like side-apses still remain. About 10 min. W. of Hundheim, a Bavarian village on the right bank of the Glan, is the early-Gothic Hirschauer Kapelle. — 26 M. *Niedereisenbach-Hachenbach*. — 28 M. *Eschenau*. — 29¼ M. *Niederalben-Rathsweiler*. — 30½ M. *Ulmet*. — From (33½ M.) *Altenglan*, junction for Kusel (p. 385), the wooded *Potzberg* (1844 ft.) may be ascended in 1½ hr. — 35½ M. *Theisbergstegen* (railway restaurant). — 39¾ M. *Glan-Münchweiler*, junction for Landstuhl (p. 385).

Beyond (46½ M.) *Schönenberg-Kübelberg* we enter the Saar District (comp. p. 217). — The customs and passport examination is held at (49 M.) *Jägersburg*. — 53½ M. *Homburg*, see p. 385.

50. From Bingen or Mainz viâ Alzey to Kaiserslautern, Worms, or Neustadt.

From Mainz to Neustadt the route viâ Ludwigshafen is quicker (express in 2 hrs.); comp. R. 47 & 52 b.

From Bingen (p. 265) to Alzey, $20^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. (comp. the Maps opposite and at p. 370). — The train leaves the Rhine at ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Kempten*. — $4^1/_4$ M. *Büdesheim-Dromersheim*, with considerable vineyards; is also a station on the line from Gau-Algesheim to Kreuznach (see p. 237) and on the tramway from Bingen to Dietersheim (see p. 265). — $6^3/_4$ M. *Gensingen-Horrweiler*. — $8^3/_4$ M. *Welgesheim-Zotzenheim*. — 10 M. *Sprendlingen*. Tramway to Kreuznach, see p. 231.

A branch-line runs from Sprendlingen viâ ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Wöllstein* to ($8^3/_4$ M.) *Fürfeld*, $1^3/_4$ M. to the E. of which lies the *Ibener Hof*, with the remains of a castle of the Knights Templars and a noble early-Gothic chapel (late 13th cent.; restored in 1886). From the Ibener Hof to Gaugrehweiler, see p. 376; from Fürfeld to (1 hr.) Münster am Stein, see p. 231.

$12^1/_2$ M. *Gaubickelheim*. — $13^3/_4$ M. *Wallertheim*. — At ($16^1/_4$ M.) *Armsheim*, with a Gothic church of 1431, a branch-line diverges viâ *Flonheim* for ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Wendelsheim* (thence to the Ibener Hof, see p. 376). — $19^1/_4$ M. *Albig*. — $20^1/_2$ M. *Alzey* (see below).

From Mainz (p. 288) to Alzey, $25^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_2$ hr. — $3^3/_4$ M. *Gonsenheim*, a favourite resort of the Mainzers (tramway, see p. 289; ascent of the Lenneberg, see p. 302). To the left is the Roman aqueduct of Zahlbach (p. 302). — $6^1/_4$ M. *Marienborn*. — $8^3/_4$ M. *Kleinwinternheim-Oberolm*. — $11^1/_4$ M. *Niederolm*; $14^1/_4$ M. *Nieder-Saulheim*. — $16^3/_4$ M. *Wörrstadt* (Hotel Krone). — $20^1/_2$ M. *Armsheim* (see above). — $24^1/_4$ M. *Albig*.

$25^1/_2$ M. **Alzey** (574 ft.; Hotels Marhoffer, at the station, Schneider; Café Esselborn), a Hessian town with 9200 inhab., on the *Selz*, possesses a castle destroyed by the French in 1689, but rebuilt as a law-court in 1901. Alzey was the *Altiaia* of the Romans, and its name occurs in the 'Nibelungenlied'. The museum in Schlossgasse contains finds from a fort of the late-Roman period, excavated in 1909-10, prehistoric and mediæval objects, and a geological collection (open daily 9-4; 50 pf.). The quarries at *Weinheim*, 40 min. S.W., are rich in fossils.

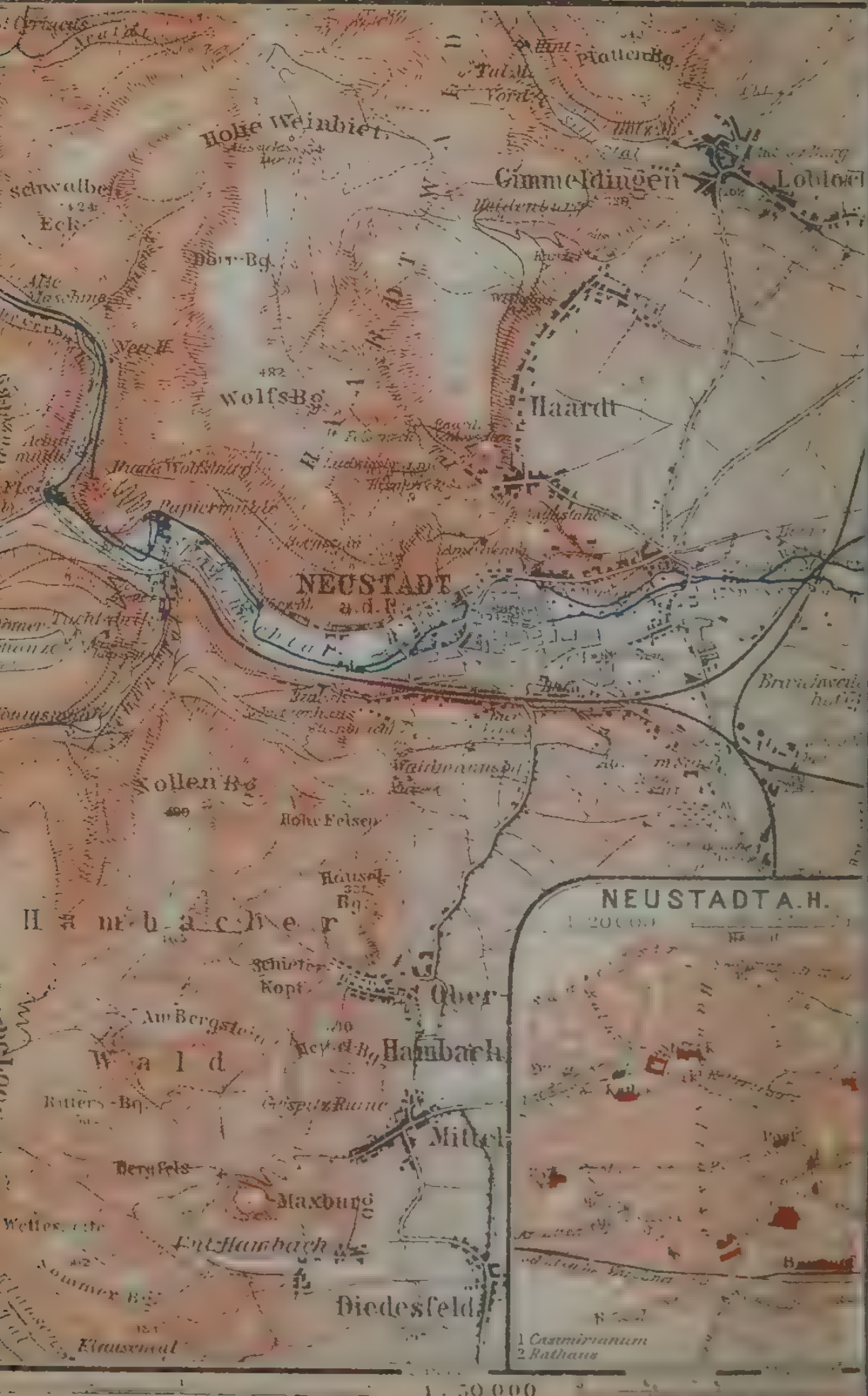
Railway from Alzey to *Kaiserslautern*, see below; to *Worms*, see p. 379; to *Bodenheim*, see p. 368.

From Alzey to Kaiserslautern, $34^3/_4$ M., railway in $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ hrs. — 3 M. *Wahlheim*. — $6^1/_4$ M. *Morschheim*.

$9^1/_4$ M. **Kirchheimbolanden** (882 ft.; Hotels Bechtelsheimer, Post), a town of 3700 inhab., possesses a pomological and viticultural school and saw-mills. The château of the former princes of Nassau-

Rodenfels
Ungstein
Ruhnfels
Schloßgrund
Teufelstein
Hardenburg
Ruine
Russenkuppe
BAD DÜRKHEIM
Seebach
Dreispitz
Ebersbg.
WACHENHEIM
Kusel
Potzberg
Gaisenberg
Ollerberg
Sprengerberg
Steinberg
KAISERSLAUTERN
Landstuhl
Oberrosch
ALZEY
Kriegsfeld
Kirchheim
Volanden
Donnersb.
Falkenstein
Eisenberg
Klausenkopf
Carlsberg
Alsenborn
Enkenbach
Wachenheim
Drachenfels
Heidesheim
Grünstadt
Asselheim
Gönnheim
Wattenheim
Kallstadt
Ruhnfels
Frankenstein
Hochspeyer
Harterkopf
Gr. Hornberg
Eulenkopf
Hörnchen
Lohnsfeld
Imsbach
Börrstadt
Gönnheim
Mertesheim
Weisenheim
Frankenthal

ZWEIBRÜCKEN
PIRMASENS
Hornbach
Bitsch
Bliesk.
Reichshofen
Wörth
WEISSENBURG
Lauterburg
Riedselz
Obersteinbach
Selz
LANDAU
Edenkoben
Bergzabern
Kandel
Steinweiler
Rohrbach
Offenbach
Insheim
Germersheim
Hagenau
Strassburg
Karlsruhe
Speyer
Landau
Weissenburg
Lauterburg


Hohe Weinbiet
Gimmeldingen
Lobloch
Schwalbeneck
Wolfsbg.
Haardt
NEUSTADT a.d.H.
Kollenbg.
Hohe Felsen
Hambacher
Wald
Schieferkopf
Ober
Hambach
Mittel
Maxburg
Diedesfeld
NEUSTADT A.H.
1 Casimirianum
2 Rathaus
Kilometer
1 : 50 000

Weilburg, built in 1753, is but partly preserved (pretty garden). The municipal Kurhaus lies 1/2 hr. S.W. of the station, in the Schillerhain (ornamental grounds with a Schiller monument).

From Kirchheimbolanden to the Donnersberg. We ascend the road to the village of (4 3/4 M., in 1 1/2 hr.) *Dannenfels* (1312 ft.), situated on the E. slope of the Donnersberg, in the midst of beautiful old chestnut-trees, and visited as a summer resort. About 1/4 hr. farther up through the woods is the *Villa Donnersberg* (1509 ft.; 42 R.), whence pleasant paths lead along the E. and S. slopes of the Donnersberg. In 25-30 min. more we reach the *Ludwigs-Turm* (2217 ft.; extensive view), on the top of the **Donnersberg** (see the inset-map at p. 370), the *Mons Jovis* of the Romans, which is almost entirely covered with woods. Near the tower is a firmly constructed fragment of a Celtic fort. The *Königsstuhl* (2254 ft.), 1/4 hr. farther W., is the highest point in the Rhenish Palatinate, commanding a pretty view towards the S.W. — From Rockenhausen (p. 376), a railway-station on the W. side of the mountain, the road leads past (4 3/4 M., in 1 1/2 hr.) the village of *Marienthal*, whence the top is reached in 1 1/4 hr. more. — From Winnweiler (p. 376; 3 hrs.) the steep, red-marked path traverses the pretty Falkenstein valley. — From Börrstadt (see below; the most convenient route, 1 1/2 hr.) the path leads past a nature reserve, lying between the Wildensteiner Tal and the Spendel-Tal, where it is forbidden to pluck flowers. — From Dannenfels (see above) to *Göllheim-Dreisen* station (see below) viâ *Jakobsweiler* and *Dreisen*, 1 3/4 hr.

13 M. *Marnheim;* branch-line to (8 3/4 M.) Monsheim (see below), viâ *Albisheim, Harxheim-Zell*, and *Wachenheim-Mölsheim.*

15 M. *Göllheim-Dreisen.* **Göllheim** (Hotel Ochse), an old market-village, lies 1/2 hr. S.E. of the station. Near it is the battlefield where Adolph of Nassau, King of Germany, was defeated and slain by Albrecht of Austria on July 2nd, 1298. At the S.W. end of the town, beside a venerable elm, is a modern chapel, surrounded by gardens, into the walls of which is built the old 'Königskreuz', a figure of the Saviour in red sandstone, erected in the 14th cent. and renewed in 1611.

18 M. *Börrstadt* (ascent of the Donnersberg, see above). — 21 1/2 M. *Langmeil* (Hotel Frank). For the Alsenz line, see R. 49a.

24 1/4 M. *Neuhemsbach.* — 26 3/4 M. *Enkenbach* (Riess's Hotel) contains the late-Romanesque church of a Premonstratensian abbey, founded in 1150 and suppressed in 1664. The church is adjoined on the S. by cloisters, one walk of which forms the S. aisle of the church. Fine W. portal. Railway to (3 3/4 M.) Hochspeyer (p. 384). — 31 3/4 M. *Eselsfürth*, with the Barbarossa Park.

34 3/4 M. *Kaiserslautern* (Haupt-Bahnhof), see p. 384.

From Alzey (p. 378) to Worms, 18 3/4 M., railway in 1 hr. — 2 1/2 M. *Kettenheim.* — 5 M. *Eppelsheim.* — 7 M. *Gundersheim.* — On the right, just short of (9 1/4 M.) *Nieder-Flörsheim*, lies the village of *Dalsheim*, almost completely surrounded by walls.

11 1/4 M. *Monsheim*, junction for Neustadt (p. 380) or Marnheim (see above). — 15 M. *Pfeddersheim*, also with well-preserved walls and towers. — 16 3/4 M. *Worms-Pfiffligheim* (tramway, see p. 371). — 18 3/4 M. *Worms*, see p. 370.

From Monsheim (p. 379) to Neustadt, 24$^{3}/_{4}$ M., railway in 1$^{3}/_{4}$-2 hrs. — 1$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Hohensülzen.* — 2$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Bockenheim-Kindenheim.* — 4$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Albsheim* (see below).

5$^{1}/_{2}$ M. **Grünstadt** (551 ft.; Jakobslust, 20 R., with garden; Bahnhofs-Hotel, 18 R.; Goldener Engel; Adler), a manufacturing town with 5200 inhabitants. Down to the French Revolution it was the residence of the Counts of Leiningen, whose châteaux (Unterhof and Oberhof) now serve as a stoneware factory and a school-house. The Stadt-Park, on the slope of the hill, commands a fine view. — A branch-line (4th class only) runs hence to (2$^{3}/_{4}$ M.) *Neu-Leiningen* and (6$^{3}/_{4}$ M.) *Alt-Leiningen*, with castles destroyed by the French in 1690. From Alt-Leiningen a road leads S. to (1$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Höningen*, with the ruins of an Augustine convent, established in 1120 and suppressed in 1569 (small Romanesque church).

From Grünstadt to Eisenberg or Hettenleidelheim, 5$^{1}/_{2}$ or 6 M., railway in 36 or 46 minutes. — We ascend the valley of the *Eisbach*, passing numerous clay-pits and tile-works. — 1$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Asselheim.* — At (2$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Mertesheim* diverges the line for *Hettenleidelheim.* — 3$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Ebertsheim.* — 5$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Eisenberg* (Hotels Löwe, Pfälzer Hof) is a village of 3530 inhab., with potteries, paper-factories, etc. Göllheim (p. 379) may be reached in 2$^{1}/_{4}$ hrs. by a pleasant detour viâ the *Rosenthaler Hof* (hotel), with the ruins of a Cistercian convent; its church was consecrated in 1261 and altered in the late-Gothic style at the end of the 15th century. — From Eisenberg a road runs W., past several large ponds, to (3 M.) *Ramsen*, also with a ruined Cistercian convent, and Enkenbach (7$^{1}/_{4}$ M.; p. 379).

From Grünstadt another railway runs in 1$^{1}/_{4}$ hr. to *Worms* (11$^{1}/_{4}$ M.; p. 370) viâ *Albsheim* (1$^{1}/_{4}$ M.; see above), (4$^{1}/_{4}$ M.) *Offstein*, and (8$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Weinsheim.*

8 M. *Kirchheim an der Eck.* — From (11$^{1}/_{4}$ M.) *Freinsheim* a branch-line diverges to Frankenthal (see p. 370). — 12$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Erpolzheim.* Extensive vineyards in every direction.

A little farther on begin the *Haardt Mountains* (p. 389).

15$^{1}/_{2}$ M. **Bad Dürkheim.** — Comp. the inset-map at p. 378. — Hotels. **Kur-Hotel*, 35 R. from 3$^{1}/_{2}$ *M*, *Park*, 35 R., with bath-house, good, both near the Kurpark; *Müller*, in Schloss-Platz, with restaurant; *Terminus*, at the station. — *Pension Friedrich*, Limburg-Str. 2.

Winzer-Genossenschaft (a wine-room at the Vier Jahreszeiten; also R.), Kaiserslauterner Strasse. — Cafés. *Schloss-Café*, in the Kurpark; *Müller* (see above).

Visitors' Tax, 4 *M* per week. — Inquiry Office in the Kurmittelhaus.

Electric Railway to Ludwigshafen and Mannheim, see p. 368.

Bad Dürkheim (430 ft.), with 7220 inhab., beautifully situated among the vineyards of the Haardt Mts., is frequented for its saline springs, some of which are strongly impregnated with arsenic, and for the grape cure. The *Stadthaus*, which also serves as a Kurhaus, occupies the site of the palace once belonging to the princes of Leiningen-Hartenburg, which was burned down by the French in 1794. To the N.E., outside the town, are the salt-works of *Philippshalle.* The *Schloss-Kirche* (early 14th cent.) contains several tombs of the Leiningen family; the conspicuous tower is modern.

On an abrupt eminence at the entrance to the *Isenach-Tal*, 3/4 hr. W. of Dürkheim, lie the picturesque ruins of the Benedictine abbey of ***Limburg** (856 ft.), once a castle of the Salic Count Conrad the Elder, who was elected king of Germany in 1024 (Conrad II.). On July 12th, 1030(?), he laid the foundation stone of the church, which was completed twelve years later and presented to the Benedictines, who soon acquired large possessions. The abbots placed themselves under the protection of the Counts of Leiningen-Hartenburg, but having quarrelled with them, they had their abbey destroyed in 1504. The abbey was finally suppressed by Elector Palatine Frederick III. in 1574. The ruins of the imposing Basilica afford an admirable example of the style of the 11th cent., and are surrounded with pleasant grounds. The walls enclosing the church, the S.W. tower (16th cent.; 137 steps), part of the original cloisters, and the burial-chapel (on the E. side; roofless) are still preserved. Charming views; inn.

We may now proceed W., by a forest path, to the **Hardenburg**, the conspicuous red ruins of which are situated in the Isenach-Tal, 3/4 hr. from the Limburg. This extensive castle was erected by the Counts of Leiningen about 1215-20, enlarged in 1500-50 in the Renaissance style, and was blown up by the French in 1794. On the E. side is a large grass-plot, planted with fine lime-trees and commanding a survey of the valley. At the foot of the castle lies the village of *Hardenburg* (Leininger Hof, 14 R.; Hirsch), 1 hr. from Dürkheim by road. — A walk from Hardenburg up the Isenach-Tal, past the forester's house of *Isenach* (rfmts.), to Frankenstein (p. 383) takes 3 hours.

To the N.W. of Dürkheim rises the wooded *Kastanienberg*, the summit of which is encircled by a prehistoric wall, 60-100 ft. broad, 7-13 ft. high, and about 1 1/4 M. in circumference, called the **Heidenmauer.** On the N. rises the *Teufelsstein* (1033 ft.), a rock 13 ft. in height. The 'heathens' wall' and the abbey of Limburg furnished James Fenimore Cooper with the background for his novel 'The Heidenmauer' (1832).

On the hill to the right, beyond Dürkheim, we observe the Limburg, and nearer the railway rises the *Flaggen-Turm* (738 ft.; view). — 18 M. **Wachenheim** (453 ft.; Hotel Dalberger Hof), with 2216 inhab., surrounded by vineyards. On the hill lies the *Wachtenburg* or *Geiersburg*, once the property of the Salic dukes, and afterwards that of the Counts Palatine, destroyed in 1689. — To the right lies *Forst* (Hotel Adler), a village renowned for its wine.

20 M. **Deidesheim** (384 ft.; Hotel Kanne, 10 R.; Winzerverein wine-rooms, at the station), with 2560 inhab., where the best Palatinate wines are produced, is the home of many vineyard-proprietors. The late-Gothic parish church dates from 1462-78, the Schloss from the beginning of the 18th century. On the *Kirchberg* (1145 ft.), 3/4 hr. W. of Deidesheim, are the extensive remains of a prehistoric settlement, excavated in 1908, known as the *Heidenlöcher*.

21 3/4 M. *Königsbach*, with the château of Burckshof and large sandstone-quarries. — 23 M. *Mussbach* (Hotel Weisses Ross), with aluminium-works and large vineyards. *Gimmeldingen* (Hotel Hirsch), a pleasant hamlet, on the W., is connected with Mussbach by the straggling village of *Lobloch*.

24 3/4 M. **Neustadt.** — *Map* and *Plan*, see p. 379. — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels (all near the station). *Weisses Lamm* (Pl. c), 45 beds at 5 1/2, D. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M*, commercial; *Pfalzgraf* (Pl. d), 17 R. from

4 *M*; *Traube* (Pl. e), 10 R. from 3½ *M*. — Plainer: *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. f), 18 R.; *Schwan*, Landauer Strasse, 17 R.

Restaurants. *Saalbau* (Pl. b), near the station; *Deutsches Haus*, Neptun-Platz. — Wine Rooms. *Winzerkeller*, Tal-Str. 5; *Terminus*, Haupt-Str. 6; *Altdeutsche Weinstube*, Gabelsberger-Str. 6, near the post office. — Cafés. *Heitzmann*, Haupt-Str. 3; *Richthofen*, Friedrich-Str. 1; *Central*, Haupt-Str. 90.

Neustadt an der Haardt (450 ft.; 20,620 inhab.), charmingly situated at the entrance to the valley of the *Speyerbach*, the largest town in the Haardt district (p. 389), possesses paper, cloth, and other factories, and carries on a considerable wine-trade (Palatinate wines, see p. xxii). Opposite the station is the *Saalbau* (Pl. b), with assembly-rooms and a restaurant (see above). The handsome Gothic *Abbey Church* (Stifts-Kirche), in the market-place, founded in 1368, contains the tombstones and modern statues of Count Palatine Rudolph II. (d. 1353) and Elector Palatine Rupert I. (d. 1390; p. 357), the founders of the church; the choir is used by Roman Catholics, the nave by Protestants. To the left, beyond the *Rathaus* (Pl. 2), is the *Roman Catholic Church*, a modern Gothic building separated by the Speyerbach from the *Casimirianum* (Pl. 1; 1592), once a theological seminary.

About 20 min. W. of the station are the *Schützenhaus* (restaurant) and the *Realschule* (modern school). Farther on, at about the same height above the valley, opens the *Schöntal*; opposite rises the Wolfsburg (see below). A walk through the Schöntal brings us to the shady *Kaltenbrunner Tal*, which begins at the *Königs-Mühle* inn. A pleasant path leads past the *Kalter Brunnen* (1 hr. from Neustadt) and through the *Finster-Tal* (finger-posts) to (2½ hrs.) the **Schänzel** (2014 ft.; view-tower; comp. p. 387), in defending which the Prussian General von Pfau fell in 1794. Refreshments (also R.) at the forester's house of *Heldenstein* (¼ hr. W.). Thence E. through the *Triefen-Tal* to Edenkoben (p. 387; 2 hrs.), or S. (white way-marks) through woods, past the ruins of *Meistersel* and *Neu-Scharfeneck* (1644 ft.; p. 388) and over the *Orensberg* (view; prehistoric rampart), to (2½ hrs.) Albersweiler (p. 390); or from Meistersel S.W. to (½ hr.) Ramberg (p. 390).

To the N. of Neustadt lies the village of **Haardt**, near which rises the château of *Winzingen*, or '*Haardter Schlösschen*', rebuilt in 1875 in the French Renaissance style. — By the third house in Haardt is a finger-post (left), indicating the way, leading past the vineyards, and then to the right by the *Kaiserweg*, to the **Wilhelms-Platz** (10 min. from Neustadt), which commands a superb view to the S. A zigzag path leads hence to (10 min.) the tower on the *Weinbiet* (1815 ft.; always open), which commands an extensive view. A blue-marked path indicates the way thence S. to the (25 min.) **Bergstein** (1260 ft.), affording a beautiful view of Neustadt, the Speyerbach-Tal, and the Schöntal. From the Bergstein we proceed to the (10 min.) ruin of *Wolfsburg* (889 ft.) and thence to (40 min.) Neustadt.

From Neustadt to the Maxburg. Electric railway (see p. 383) as far as (2½ M.) *Hambach-Rathaus* station, whence we ascend to the castle in ½ hr. by the road on the right. — A preferable route ('Höhenweg'; red marks; 1¼ hr.) ascends the 'Hambacher Treppenweg' (steps), opposite the viaduct to the W. of the station, and follows the road to the right; after ¼ hr. we pass the Waldmannsburg and Neustadter Kurhaus restaurants and follow the path along the slope above Ober-Hambach. — Or about 20 paces beyond the path to the Waldmannsburg Restaurant, we may ascend a path to the left, then after 10 min. a path to the right; in

5 min. more, beyond a quarry, ascend to the left, and proceed along the slope above Ober-Hambach to the (1 hr.) Maxburg. — The **Maxburg**, or *Hambacher Schloss* (1250 ft. above the sea, about 820 ft. above the plain), formerly called the *Kestenburg* ('chestnut castle'), was founded in the 11th cent. by the Salic emperors and, after various vicissitudes, was finally destroyed by the French in 1689. The 'Hambacher Fest', a large popular meeting held here on May 27th, 1832, marked the first appearance of a Republican party in Germany. A new building, begun by King Maximilian II. of Bavaria in 1842, was left unfinished and is now in a neglected condition. View from the N. tower (opened by the custodian; simple rfmts. on Sun.). — From the Maxburg a route leads N.W. over the hill called the *Hohes Loog* (2034 ft.), then S.W. (red waymarks; 1-1½ hr.) to the **Kalmit** (2208 ft.), the second highest elevation in the Rhenish Palatinate (comp. p. 379), with a shelter-hut and a view-tower. The Alps may be sighted from here in clear weather. The Kalmit may be reached direct in 2 hrs. from Neustadt by the Kaltenbrunner Tal; descent from the Kalmit to Maikammer (p. 387) in 1¾ hr.

A steep path descends from the Maxburg by *Unter-Hambach* to (½ hr.) *Diedesfeld*, a station on the electric railway (see below).

An electric railway runs every hour from Neustadt in 1¾ hr. to *Landau* (14¼ M.; p. 387) viâ *Edenkoben* (6¼ M.; 387).

Railway from Neustadt to *Saarbrücken*, see R. 51; to *Ludwigshafen* (for Mannheim) or *Landau*, see R. 52b; to *Speyer*, see p. 398.

51. From Neustadt to Saarbrücken.

62¼ M. Express in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 14 ℳ 80, 9 ℳ 50, 6 ℳ), ordinary train in 3¾-5 hrs. (fares 10 ℳ 80, 7 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ). Comp. the Map at p. 378.

Neustadt, see p. 381. — The line enters the Haardt Mts. (p. 389) and for an hour winds up the beautiful wooded ravine of the *Speyerbach*, penetrating the variegated sandstone rocks by means of twelve tunnels. Beyond Neustadt, on a hill to the right, stand the red ruins of the Wolfsburg (p. 382).

¾ M. *Lambrecht* (Pfälzer Hof, Ruff, both very fair), a town of 4000 inhab., with cloth-factories and a school of weaving. The Prot. church was once the choir of a 14th cent. church belonging to a Dominican nunnery. About ¾ M. farther on the valley divides. The branch to the left is the *Elmsteiner Tal;* that to the right is the *Frankensteiner Tal* and is watered by the *Hochspeyerbach.* The train to Kaiserslautern ascends the latter.

From Lambrecht to Elmstein, 8 M., railway in 50 minutes. — The line leaves the Frankensteiner Tal at (1¼ M.) *Frankeneck*, a paper-making village, and ascends the pretty Elmsteiner Tal, skirting the Speyerbach. — From (8 M.) *Elmstein* (Hotel zur Burg) the *Eschkopf* (1998 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs.

Farther on, on a height to the right, are the ruins of *Neidenfels.* — 8¾ M. *Weidenthal*, with two modern churches. — 11¼ M. *Frankenstein* (Hotel Schmidt), one of the most picturesque points in the valley, with the ruins of a castle, beneath which the line passes. On the right is the *Teufelsleiter* ('Devil's Ladder'), a remarkably jagged rock, and in a side-valley, also to the right, the ruin of *Diemerstein.*

From Lambrecht (3 hrs.), from Weidenthal (2 hrs.), or from Frankenstein (2 hrs.) we may visit the *Drachenfels* (1873 ft.; fine view); 1/2 hr. below the top is the *Friedrich-Brunnen* or *Siegfried-Brunnen*. Thence to Dürkheim, by the Hardenburg or viâ the Limburg (3 hrs.), see p. 381.

14 1/4 M. *Hochspeyer* (870 ft.; Hotel Häberle) is the junction for Münster am Stein (see R. 49 a). To Enkenbach, see p. 379. — The line penetrates the *Heiligenberg* (watershed) by a tunnel.

20 1/2 M. **Kaiserslautern.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. **Schwan*, Fackel-Str. 25-27, 12 min. from the station, 48 beds at 5, B. 1 1/4 *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, opposite the station, with garden, 60 R. from 3 1/2 *M*, well spoken of; *Kaiserhof*, Kaiser-Str. 49, 12 R. — WINE ROOMS. *Hexenbäcker*, in the Fackelrondell; *Reinhard*, Pariser Strasse.

Kaiserslautern (775 ft.), the second largest town in the Palatinate, has 55,740 inhab. and considerable ironworks and spinning, weaving, cigar, and sewing-machine factories. From the station we reach (1/4 hr.) the spacious Stifts-Platz viâ Bahnhof-Strasse, Eisenbahn-Strasse (with a monument to Bismarck at the corner), and Theater-Strasse. The Protestant *Stifts-Kirche*, with its three towers, owes its foundation to Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, but in its present form belongs to the 13th and 14th centuries. It contains a monument, by Knoll, with the figures of Luther and Calvin (1883), commemorating the union of the Protestant churches in 1818. From the choir of the Stifts-Kirche we next follow Schiller-Strasse, leading to the *Fruchthalle* (1843-46), and then ascend Schloss-Strasse, in which a tablet (on the prison offices) marks the site of the palace built here by Barbarossa in 1153-58. The street brings us to the *Pfälzisches Gewerbe-Museum* (Palatine Industrial Museum), a stately building in the Italian Renaissance style, with a picture-gallery and collections of furniture, metalware, textiles, ceramics, and the like from the 14th cent. to the present day (open on week-days, except Fri., 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 10-1; 50 pf.). The Prot. *Apostel-Kirche*, in the N.W. part of the town, dates from 1901. A monument on the *Galgenschanze*, 20 min. S.W., commemorates the victory of the Prussians, commanded by Duke Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick (d. 1806), over the French in 1793.

FROM KAISERSLAUTERN TO LAUTERECKEN-GRUMBACH, 21 3/4 M., railway in 1 3/4 hr. The line follows the course of the *Lauter*. — From (5 1/2 M.) *Lampertsmühle-Otterbach* branch-lines run W. to (10 M.) *Reichenbach* and N.E. to (2 1/2 M.) *Otterberg* (Hotel Krone), with a Cistercian abbey founded in 1144 and now suppressed. The abbey-church, an imposing structure in the transition style, was consecrated in 1254. — 15 1/2 M. *Wolfstein*, at the foot of the *Königsberg* (1860 ft.; ancient tombs, remains of Roman buildings). On the left are the ruins of *Neuwolfstein*, built by Rudolph of Habsburg in 1275, and of the former imperial castle of *Altwolfstein*. — 21 3/4 M. *Lauterecken-Grumbach*, see p. 377.

FROM KAISERSLAUTERN TO PIRMASENS, 22 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. — 1 1/4 M. *Galgenschanze* (see above). — The line follows the course of the *Moosalbe*. About 25 min. S. of (15 M.) *Waldfischbach* lies the pilgrims' resort of *Maria-Rosenberg* (1020 ft.). — Beyond (18 M.) *Bibermühle* (p. 391) we pass through a tunnel over 1/2 M. long. — 22 1/2 M. **Pirmasens** (1304 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hotel; Matheis, 52 R.; Breith, 22 R. from 4 *M*; Café Luitpold,

Haupt-Strasse) is a town of 42,620 inhab., noted for its manufacture of shoes and leather goods. It is named after St. Pirmin, who preached here in the 8th century. The Prot. church contains the tomb of Landgrave Louis IX. of Darmstadt, who resided here in 1764-90. Bismarck is commemorated by a statue (1912) in Exerzier-Platz, while the town's chief industry is portrayed in a fountain (1921) in Schloss-Platz.

From Kaiserslautern to *Alzey* (for Bingen), see R. 50; to *Münster am Stein*, see R. 49a.

Beyond Kaiserslautern the line runs near the 'Kaiserstrasse', a road constructed by Napoleon, and skirts the *Landstuhler Bruch*, an extensive moor (now drained). — 25½ M. *Einsiedlerhof.*

30½ M. **Landstuhl** (807 ft.; Burgard, at the station, 15 R.; Sanatorium Sickingen, in an open situation on the wooded Schlossberg, for gouty or nervous patients), a small town with 5200 inhab., was once a seat of the Sickingen family, whose castle of *Nannstein* (1051 ft.) lies in ruins 10 min. S.E., above the town. Franz von Sickingen (p. 230) was besieged here by the Electors of the Palatinate and Trier in 1523, and lost his life by the splinter of a beam shattered by a cannon-ball. A statue of Sickingen has been erected by Baron von Stumm Halberg (p. 225) at an old fountain-basin near the castle. His tomb, with a figure in full armour, erected by his sons, is in the Roman Catholic church. Fine points in the environs are the *Bismarck Tower*, *Fleischackerloch*, *Kahlenberg*, and *Bärenloch*, all accessible by convenient paths (a round of 3-4 hrs.).

From Landstuhl to Kusel, 18 M., railway in 1½ hr. — The line intersects the Landstuhler Bruch (see above). — From (8¾ M.) *Glan-Münchweiler*, where we enter the attractive valley of the *Glan*, to (15 M.) *Altenglan* our line is identical with that from Homburg (see p. 377). — At Altenglan the line turns towards the W. and enters the Kuseler Tal. — 18 M. **Kusel** (741 ft.; Hotels Pfälzer Hof, Schwan), a small town of 3630 inhab., with cloth and other factories. In the vicinity are large melaphyre quarries. Motor post to Baumholder, see p. 226.

33½ M. *Hauptstuhl.* — 36 M. *Bruchmühlbach* (German customs and passport examination). — Beyond (39¾ M.) *Eichelscheid* we enter the Saar District (comp. p. 217).

43 M. **Homburg** *im Saargebiet* (797 ft.; Pfalz, 18 R., good; Peterhof; Bahnhofs-Hotel Bach; French customs and passport examination) is a town of 10,000 inhab., on the Erbach. On the *Carlsberg*, ¾ hr. N.E., are the remains of a château, built in 1780 and burned down by the French in 1794.

From Homburg a railway runs in ½ hr. to *Neunkirchen* (8¾ M.; p. 225), entering the Saar coal-district at (5 M.) *Bexbach.*

From Homburg to *Münster am Stein*, see R. 49b; to *Zweibrücken*, see p. 392.

46 M. *Limbach.* — 48½ M. *Kirkel.* — 52¼ M. *Rohrbach* (p. 392). — 54 M. **St. Ingbert** (Hotel zur Glocke, Kaiser-Strasse), a town with 20,520 inhab., on the Rohrbach, an affluent of the Saar, is the focus of an extensive coal-mining district. It possesses large iron and steel works, also plate-glass and other factories. — 57¾ M. *Scheidt.* — 62¼ M. *Saarbrücken*, see p. 216.

52. From Ludwigshafen to Lauterbourg or Wissembourg.

A. From Ludwigshafen to Lauterbourg viâ Speyer.

46 M. Express in 1¾ hr. (fares 10 ℳ 10, 6 ℳ 70, 4 ℳ 30 pf.), ordinary train in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 10, 5 ℳ 70, 3 ℳ 80 pf.).

Ludwigshafen, see p. 368. The train traverses the fertile plain of the Rhine, with its extensive vineyards and fields of corn and tobacco. — 1¾ M. *Mundenheim*. — 3 M. *Rheingönheim*. — 5 M. *Mutterstadt*.

7½ M. *Schifferstadt* (Hotel Rheinpfalz), junction for Landau and Wissembourg (R. 52 b).

13 M. **Speyer**, see p. 394.

15½ M. *Berghausen*. — 16¼ M. *Heiligenstein*. — 19¼ M. *Lingenfeld*.

21¾ M. **Germersheim** (335 ft.; Hotel Salm), a town of 3340 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Queich* and the Rhine, which is crossed here by a railway-bridge and a pontoon-bridge. Originally a Roman castellum and later the residence of the Frankish kings, it belonged to the Palatinate from 1330 onwards and was fortified from 1834 to 1919. Germersheim is the junction for Landau, Zweibrücken, and Saarbrücken (R. 53) and for a branch-line crossing the Rhine to (16¼ M.) Bruchsal (see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany').

24¾ M. *Sondernheim*. — 28 M. *Bellheim*. — 30½ M. *Rülzheim*. — 33 M. *Rheinzabern*, on the *Erlenbach*. — 34¾ M. *Jockgrim*.

38½ M. *Wörth*, junction for Winden and Bergzabern or Karlsruhe (see p. 388). To the W. stretches the *Bienwald*.

41¾ M. *Hagenbach*. — 43 M. *Neuburg*.

Beyond (41¼ M.) *Berg* (customs and passport examination), the last German station, the train crosses the *Lauter*, which forms the frontier between the Palatinate and Alsace.

46 M. *Lauterbourg*, German *Lauterburg* (361 ft.; Hotel Blume), in Alsace, a town of 1960 German inhab., was formerly fortified, and is frequently mentioned in the annals of the wars between the French and Germans. The railway continues hence to Strasbourg.

B. From Ludwigshafen to Wissembourg viâ Landau.

47¼ M. Express in 2 hrs. (10 ℳ 40, 6 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 40 pf.); ordinary train in 3-4 hrs. (8 ℳ 40, 5 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 90 pf.).

From Ludwigshafen to (7½ M.) *Schifferstadt*, see R. 52 a. — The train approaches the Haardt Mts (p. 389). — 10½ M. *Böhl-Iggelheim*. — 13 M. *Hassloch*.

18 M. *Neustadt* (p. 381), junction for Deidesheim and Dürkheim (R. 50) and for Kaiserslautern, Neunkirchen, and Saarbrücken (R. 51);

electric railway to Landau, see p. 383. — The train next skirts the extensive vineyards of the Haardt district (right), especially beautiful by morning-light.

21¾ M. *Maikammer-Kirrweiler* (railway restaurant); to the right rises the Maxburg (p. 383; 1¼ hr. from here); farther distant is the Kalmit (p. 383; 2 hrs. distant; blue way-marks). On a height more to the S., by the village of *St. Martin* (Goldener Wolf, 6 R., plain), are the ruins of the *Kropsburg* (motor post from St. Martin in ¼ hr.).

23½ M. **Edenkoben** (Goldenes Schaf, with garden), at the mouth of the Edenkobener Tal, a cheerful little town of 5200 inhab., is much frequented for the grape cure in autumn. Electric railway to Neustadt or Landau, see p. 383.

About 1 hr. W. of Edenkoben station is the *Villa Ludwigshöhe*, built by King Louis I. of Bavaria in 1846-52 and now occupied by the French. Above it rises the ruined *Rietburg* or *Rippburg*. The *Blättersberg* (1998 ft.), with an extensive view (tower), is ½ hr. S.W. of the Rietburg. On the N. side of the Edenkobener Tal (also 1 hr. from the station), opposite the Villa Ludwigshöhe, is the *Werderberg* (1128 ft.), with a *Monument of Victory and Peace*, erected in 1899, by A. Drumm. The Kropsburg (see above) is reached hence in ½ hr. by a path running N. past the Bismarckstein. — A pleasant route leads from Edenkoben through the Edenkobener Tal and *Hüttenbrunner Tal* to the top of the (2½ hrs.) *Schänzel* (p. 382).

24¾ M. *Edesheim*. — 26¾ M. *Knöringen-Essingen*. The train crosses the *Queich*, which separates the Vosges and Haardt Mts.

29¾ M. **Landau.** — Hotels. *Schwan*, Gerber-Str. 23-25, 50 beds, R. from 3 *M*, *Körber*, Reiter-Str. 11, with wine-restaurant, both very fair; *Victoria*, Gerber-Str. 26. Near the railway-station: *Terminus*, Maximilian-Str. 44, well spoken of; *Monopol*, Ostbahn-Str. 41.

Landau (472 ft.), a town on the Queich with 14,350 inhab., was fortified up to 1867. In the Thirty Years' War it was frequently besieged, and from 1680 down to 1815 it remained in the hands of the French. The word 'landau', meaning a four-wheeled carriage, is said to derive from the fact that Emp. Joseph I. drove to the siege of the town in 1702 in a conveyance of this description; another explanation is that these carriages were first built here.

In Max-Joseph-Platz, at the W. end of the town, is the *Luitpold-Brunnen*, with an equestrian statue of the Prince Regent of Bavaria (1892). Trappengasse leads hence E. to the late-Gothic *Augustiner-Kirche* (Rom. Cath.). Adjacent, to the left (König-Str. 21), in an old convent, is the *Museum* (20 pf.; free on Sun. 11-12), the first room of which contains prehistoric and Roman antiquities, while the second and third accommodate historical relics. The *Deutsches Tor*, to the N. of the museum, a town-gate belonging to the old fortifications, is now used as an agricultural school. The Franco-Prussian *Victory Monument*, in front of it, portraying Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia and Princes Leopold and Arnulf of Bavaria, was designed by Blecker (1911). — In Markt-Str., a little to the S. of Max-Joseph-Platz, is the early-Gothic *Stifts-Kirche* or

collegiate church (Prot.), a building of the 14th cent., with a finely sculptured W. portal. The mural paintings in the sacristy also date from the 14th century. In the E. part of the town, near the station, is the Ost-Park, with the municipal *Festhalle* (now commandeered by the French).

From Landau to *Germersheim* or *Zweibrücken*, see R. 53. — Branch-line to (6¾ M.) *Herxheim*. — Electric railway to *Neustadt*, see p. 383.

About 5 M. to the N.W. of Landau (40 min. W. of *Böchingen* station on the electric railway to Neustadt, p. 383) is the village of **Gleisweiler** (1015 ft.), which lies at the foot of the *Teufelsberg* (1980 ft.), with a large hydropathic (grape and fresh-air cures). Pleasant walk to the N.W. to the ruin of *Neu-Scharfeneck* (1½ hr.; p. 382), or to the W. to the *Orensberg* (p. 382). — A motor post runs W. from Landau to Klingenmünster (see below; 8¾ M., in 1¼ hr.) viâ (5½ M.) *Eschbach* (Hotel zur Madenburg), whence the Madenburg may be ascended in ½ hr. (yellow way-marks; comp. p. 391).

To the right are visible the Madenburg, the Trifels, the Münz, and the Rehberg (comp. p. 390). — 34¼ M. *Rohrbach-Steinweiler*.

From Rohrbach-Steinweiler a branch-railway runs in ½ hr. to (6¼ M.) **Klingenmünster** (551 ft.; Hotel Ochs; motor post to Landau, see above), the seat of a Benedictine convent, founded in 650 by the Frankish King Dagobert II., of which only the church (rebuilt in 1735) remains. Klingenmünster also contains a large lunatic asylum. Above the village rises the imposing ruin of *Landeck* (½ hr.; destroyed in 1689), with a well-preserved keep. The tower on the *Treitelskopf* or *Treutelsberg* (1654 ft.), ¾ hr. N.W. of the castle, affords a fine view of the mountains of the Palatinate. — From Klingenmünster we may go on to *Münchweiler* and *Silz* either by road (3¾ M.) or by a path (1¾ hr.; red and yellow marks), passing the Landeck and running about halfway up the Treitelskopf. Beyond Silz we may take a footpath (red and yellow marks) leading up the first side-valley to the right to (1¼ hr.) the Lindelbrunner Schloss (p. 391).

37¼ M. *Winden* (passport and customs examination for travellers on express trains).

From Winden to Karlsruhe, 17½ M., branch-railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. — 8¾ M. *Wörth*, see p. 386. — Beyond (10 M.) *Maximilians-Au* we cross the Rhine by a pontoon-bridge. — 10½ M. *Maxau* and (17½ M.) *Karlsruhe*, see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

Another branch-line runs from Winden in ½ hr. to (6¼ M.) **Bergzabern** (551 ft.; Rössel, 25 R.; Hotel zur Pfalz; Bahnhofs-Hotel), a town of Roman origin, with 3050 inhab., visited as a health resort. It possesses some old houses (Brauerei zum Engel) and a Schloss, built in 1561-79 and frequently restored. To the W., ¼ hr. from the station, is a new quarter with several 'Kurhäuser' on the edge of the woods (Behret, 42 R.; Westenhöfer, 65 R.; Liebfrauenberg, Konz, 25 R., Waldhorn, etc.; visitors' tax). — The village of *Dörrenbach* (968 ft.; Hotel zum Rathaus; Kurhaus Arnold), ¾ hr. S.W., has a parish hall of 1590 and a peculiar fortified church. To the W. of Dörrenbach rises the (½ hr.) *Stäffelsberg* (1588 ft.; view-tower), whence we may continue W. through the woods (white way-marks) to the *Drei Eichen* (Three Oaks) on the E. slope of the *Hoher Derst* or *Derstenberg* (1841 ft.), and then S. to the (¾-1 hr.) ruin of *Guttenberg* (1650 ft.).

From Bergzabern a motor post runs twice daily in 2¼ hrs. to *Schönau* (18 M.; p. 394) viâ (3¾ M.) *Birkenhördt*, (6¾ M.) *Vorder-Weidenthal* (¾ hr. from the Lindelbrunner Schloss, p. 391), (8 M.) *Erlenbach*, at the base of Burg Berwartstein (p. 393), (10½ M.) *Nieder-Schlettenbach* (p. 393), (12½ M.) *Bundenthal*, and (13¾ M.) *Rumbach* (p. 393). — On foot to

(6½ hrs.) Dahn (yellow way-marks) viâ Birkenhördt, Lauterschwan, Erlenbach, Drachenfels, and Busenberg, comp. p. 393. — Another motor post runs S. from Bergzabern viâ *Ober-Otterbach* to (5 M.) *Schweigen*, on the Alsatian frontier, ½ hr. N. of Wissembourg (see below).

41¾ M. *Schaidt-Steinfeld.* — 43½ M. *Kapsweyer*, the last German station (hand-luggage examined on slow trains). — We enter Alsace and cross the *Lauter*. To the left is the Geisberg (see below).

47¼ M. **Wissembourg,** German *Weissenburg* (518 ft.; Hotel Schwan, in the Place de la République; Engel, 20 R.), an Alsatian town of 5120 German-speaking inhab., mentioned in history as early as the Merovingian kings, was the seat of an independent Benedictine abbey, founded by Dagobert II. (p. 388), down to 1534. Otfried, author of a poetic harmony of the Gospels, the earliest rhymed German poem of any length, was a monk here about 860. The *Abbey Church of SS. Peter and Paul*, consecrated in 1294, occupies the site of an earlier building, and is a noble example of the early-Gothic style, possessing fine stained glass of the 13-15th centuries. On Aug. 4th, 1870, part of the 3rd German army gained a decisive victory over the French near Wissembourg and on the heights of the *Geisberg* (to the S.).

53. From Germersheim to Saarbrücken viâ Landau and Zweibrücken.

80 M. Express in 3 hrs. (18 ℳ, 11 ℳ 70, 7 ℳ 50 pf.), ordinary trains in 5¾-6 hrs. (14 ℳ, 9 ℳ 70, 6 ℳ 50 pf.). — This line intersects the **Pfälzer Wald** (Palatine Forest), a mountainous district extending W. from Grünstadt and Wissembourg to Kaiserslautern and Pirmasens. It is also known as the **Haardt** (or *Hardt*) **Mountains,** though originally the name was limited to the district ending at Neustadt. This mountain-region forms the W. counterpart to the Odenwald, from which it is separated by a broad depression running from S.S.W. to N.N.E., now covered with alluvial deposits from the Rhine and later tertiary rocks. With the exception of a few spots on the E. verge, where older rocks occur, the entire district consists of a variegated sandstone plateau, sloping gradually down to the Saar, with imposing and picturesque rocks, romantic castles, and beautiful forests, and furrowed with ravines at the edges. A considerable fault separates it from the coal-basin of Saarbrücken. The *Pfälzer-Wald-Verein* (founded in 1902; headquarters at Ludwigshafen) has opened up many formerly inaccessible spots by marking paths, etc. Comp. Paasche's map of the Pfälzer Wald and Haardtgebirge (1 : 100,000), with coloured walking-routes (1920).

Germersheim, see p. 386. — Our line first follows that to Speyer (p. 386), then turns W. and traverses the broad plain of the Rhine. — Near (6¾ M.) *Zeiskam* are large market-gardens. — The railway ascends the *Queich*.

13 M. *Landau* (Main Station), see p. 387. — 15 M. *Landau-West.*

16¾ M. *Godramstein.* — 18 M. *Siebeldingen-Birkweiler* (531 ft.).

From Siebeldingen a pleasant walk of 1¼ hr. may be taken to *Eschbach* (p. 388), at the foot of the Madenburg, viâ *Birkweiler* (630 ft.; Hotel Lamm), *Ranschbach*, and *Leinsweiler*. From Birkweiler red marks indicate the path to the *Hohenberg* (1824 ft.; view-tower; 1¾ hr. from Siebeldingen).

19¼ M. *Albersweiler* (548 ft.), 1¼ hr. S. of the Orensberg (p. 382).

From Albersweiler a motor post runs N.W. 3-4 times daily in ½ hr. through the cherry-growing valley of the *Dernbach* to (4¼ M.) *Rambery* (778 ft.; Hotel Löwe), overlooked by the ruined *Ramburg* (1560 ft.); hence to Meistersel and Neustadt, see p. 382. A road in the Dernbach valley branching off to the left, 1¾ M. from Albersweiler, leads to (1¾ M.) *Eusserthal* (640 ft.; Hauck's Inn), a village with a Romanesque Cistercian church dating from the middle of the 13th century.

22½ M. **Annweiler** (600 ft.; Schwan, 25 R., very fair, Rehberg, both with gardens), a small and ancient town of 4180 inhab. on the Queich, is a good centre for excursions among the mountains of the S. Palatinate. The *Krappenfels* and *Buchholzfels* are easily accessible points in the neighbourhood. The view-tower on the *Rehberg* (1890 ft.), to the S., is reached direct in 1½ hr., or viâ the Trifels path (see below) in 2 hrs. (blue way-marks). The *Ebersberg* (1496 ft.) is 1 hr. S.W. of Annweiler.

At the E. end of Annweiler a road ('Burg-Strasse') diverges to the S. from the Landau high-road, and from it a good footpath (blue marks) ascends to the left through woods to the Trifels. The ancient imperial fortress of ***Trifels** (1630 ft.; 1 hr.; rfmts.) was not infrequently occupied by the German emperors in the 12-14th cent., and the crown jewels were kept here till 1273. It was here also that Richard Cœur-de-Lion was confined in 1193 by Emp. Henry VI., who finally released him in March 1194 on payment of an enormous ransom. Richard, on returning from the third crusade, had previously been held captive by the Duke of Austria at Dürnstein, where, according to the legend, he was discovered by the faithful Blondel. After the Thirty Years' War the castle fell into decay, but was partly restored in the 19th century. The remnant of the keep (79 ft. high) contains the chapel; the well (270 ft. deep) is covered over by a tower. Extensive view.

The hill occupied by the Trifels is the northernmost eminence of a range 1 M. in length, the other two summits of which bear the ruins of *Anebos* and *Scharfenberg*, the latter, with its square tower 66 ft. in height, being usually known as the *Münz*. A blue-marked path skirts the S.W. slope of this range, passing below these ruins. On the (½ hr.) saddle beyond the Münz the path forks; the right branch (blue marks) leads to (¾ hr.) the Rehberg (see above), while the Madenburg route to the left (white way-marks) runs up and down through woods of beech, spruce, and fir. The *Wetterberg* (1683 ft.) and the *Schletterberg* (1719 ft.) remain to the left. In 1½ hr. (l.; yellow way-marks) we reach the **Madenburg** or *Maidenburg* (locally *Eschbacher Schloss*; 1506 ft.; rfmts.), situated above the village of Eschbach, the grandest ruin in the Rhenish Palatinate, formerly belonging to the Counts of Leiningen, afterwards to the bishopric of Speyer, and burned down by the French general Montclar in 1689. The episcopal coat-of-arms is visible on various parts of the ruin. The view from the Madenburg is one of the most extensive in the Palatinate,

comprising both plain and mountain. — From the Madenburg to *Eschbach* (p. 388), 25 min.; to *Klingenmünster* (p. 388), 1 hr. (the white marks lead direct to the *Landeck*).

From Annweiler to the Lindelbrunner Schloss, 2½ hrs. We ascend by the blue-marked path indicated at p. 390 to a point about half-way up the Rehberg. We then descend and turn to the right to the high-road, which we follow to *Völkersweiler* and *Gossersweiler*. Farther on a cart-track (blue marks) diverges on the right for the Lindelbrunner Schloss. Another route diverges to the left at *Sarnstall*, ½ hr. W. of Annweiler, and leads through the *Rimbach-Tal*, passing *Lug* and *Schwanheim*, and then follows the path marked by blue crosses. The **Lindelbrunner Schloss** (1445 ft.), a ruined castle of the Counts of Leiningen, dating from the 11th cent., commands a highly characteristic view of the grotesque sandstone formations of the S. Palatinate. At the foot of the hill is the Lindelbrunner Forsthaus (rfmts.; 2 R.). — The route from Lindelbrunn to *Dahn* (p. 393; 2½ hrs.; red and yellow marks) passes *Ober-Schlettenbach*, Schindhard (p. 393), and Alt-Dahn. — *Vorder-Weidenthal* lies ¾ hr. S. of Lindelbrunn (blue marks; motor post to Annweiler, 9¼ M., in ¾ hr.). About 20 min. beyond Vorder-Weidenthal the road forks (the right branch leading to Busenberg, p. 393); 10 min. farther on lies Erlenbach (p. 393).

The narrow green valley of the Queich beyond Annweiler is enclosed by wooded hills and sandstone rocks. — 24¾ M. *Rinnthal*. — 27¼ M. *Wilgartswiesen*, with a handsome church. On the right is the ruined *Falkenburg* (1099 ft.). — 29¾ M. *Hauenstein*.

33 M. *Hinter-Weidenthal* (748 ft.), junction for Dahn and Bundenthal (see p. 393). — 34¼ M. *Kaltenbach* (794 ft.; Hotel zur Post), in pretty surroundings, where several valleys meet. About 1¾ hr. N.E. (blue and red marks) is the *Hermersberger Hof* (1795 ft.; Hotel Schuppert); 20 min. farther on is the *Weissenberg* (2004 ft.; view-tower). The ruin of *Gräfenstein* (1447 ft.) is 1¼ hr. N. of Kaltenbach (red-marked path); *Merzalben* is reached thence in 40 minutes.

The line now penetrates the watershed between the Rhine and the Saar by a tunnel. — 36½ M. *Münchweiler* (railway restaurant). — 41 M. *Rodalben*.

43 M. *Biebermühle*, junction for Kaiserslautern or Pirmasens (see p. 384).

44¾ M. *Thaleischweiler-Fröschen*. — 53½ M. *Contwig*. — 55¼ M. *Tschifflick-Niederauerbach*. Tschifflick, on the S. side of the railway, was the summer residence in 1715-18 of Stanislaus Leszczynski, whom Charles XII. of Sweden had granted the Duchy of Zweibrücken (see below) to compensate for the loss of the Polish crown after his defeat at Poltava. Little now remains of the buildings; the park belongs to Zweibrücken and is a popular resort (rfmts.).

57¾ M. **Zweibrücken.** — *German Passport and Customs Examination.* — Hotels. *Pfälzer Hof*, Fruchtmarkt-Strasse, very fair; *Deutsches Haus*, at the station; *Adler*, Haupt-Strasse.

Zweibrücken (738 ft.), a town of 15,670 inhab., with iron industries and plush and silk works, was the capital of the Duchy of Pfalz-Zweibrücken from 1410 to 1794. Through the descendants

of Count Palatine Charles Gustavus (nephew of Gustavus Adolphus), who ascended the Swedish throne in 1654, the duchy became subject to Sweden from 1681 to 1718, although it was occupied by the French from 1677 to 1693. In 1816 it passed to Bavaria. Zweibrücken is known to the literary world as the place where the Editiones Bipontinæ of classical authors were published from 1779 onwards. — From the station we proceed straight along Ludwig-Strasse and Post-Strasse, then turn to the right down Haupt-Strasse and reach the (10 min.) market-place. The Prot. *Alexander-Kirche*, on the right, was built in 1496 and restored in 1904-11. The vaults contain the remains of several Dukes of Zweibrücken, the ancestors of the former royal house of Bavaria. The *Rathaus* was erected in the classical style in 1779-85. The Prot. *Karls-Kirche*, to the W. of the market-place, was built in 1708-12 from an endowment of King Charles XII. of Sweden. The *Schloss*, in the triangular Max-Platz, which adjoins the market-place on the N., is a dignified baroque edifice of 1720-25, now occupied by law-courts. The Wittelsbach Fountain here is by A. Drumm (1906). Beyond is the Rom. Cath. church, a modern-Gothic building of 1869-74; farther E. lie the *Stadt-Park* and the pretty *Rosengarten*. Beyond the canal are the government stud-farm, established by the dukes, and the racecourse; the Herzogs-Platz, down the canal, contains a Bismarck Monument (1896).

Motor posts run from Zweibrücken N.E. to (10½ M.) *Wallhalben* and *Landstuhl* (18¾ M.; p. 385), and S.W. viâ *Ixheim* (11¼ M.; see below) to (10 M.) *Medelsheim* on the Saar, near the Lorraine frontier.

From Zweibrücken a railway runs in ½ hr. to *Homburg* (6¾ M.; p. 385) viâ *Einöd* (2½ M.; see below) and (3¾ M.) *Schwarzenacker*. The ruined Cistercian convent of *Wörschweiler*, which commands an extensive view, is situated on a height, ¼ hr. W. of Schwarzenacker station; it was erected in the 13th cent., but was burned down in 1614.

From Zweibrücken to Reinheim, 15 M., railway in 1 hr. — After passing (2½ M.) *Einöd* and (4¼ M.) *Bierbach* (see below) we ascend the Blies valley. — 6¾ M. **Blieskastel** (712 ft.; Hotels Hauck, Post), a prettily situated little town of 1680 inhab., was the chief place in the Bliesgau in early mediæval times, and belonged to the Electors of Trier from 1339 onwards. The orangery is the only relic left of the Schloss (c. 1700). — 9¼ M. *Breitfurt*. — 15 M. *Reinheim*, on the Lorraine frontier, possesses a parish church (1790) with an early-Romanesque round tower and a carved pulpit (1733). Connection is made here for Sarreguemines (7½ M.; p. 218).

Another line runs S. in ¾ hr. to (8 M.) *Brenschelbach*, a village on the Lorraine frontier, viâ (1¼ M.) *Ixheim* (see above) and (5½ M.) *Hornbach* (hotel), with the remains of a Benedictine abbey founded in the 8th century.

The railway to Saarbrücken enters the Saar District (p. 217) and ascends the valley of the *Blies*. — 59¾ M. *Einöd* (French passport and customs examination), junction for Homburg (see above). — 62¼ M. *Bierbach*, junction for Reinheim (and Sarreguemines; see above). We now ascend the valley of the Würzbach. — At (70¼ M.) *Rohrbach* our line unites with that from Kaiserslautern (see p. 385). — 80 M. *Saarbrücken*, see p. 216.

From Hinter-Weidenthal (p. 391) to Bundenthal-Rumbach, $9^1/_4$ M., railway in $^3/_4$ hr. — Beyond the ($1^1/_4$ M.) village of *Hinter-Weidenthal* (Hotel Frank) we descend the wooded valley of the *Lauter*, with remarkable sandstone cliffs. — Short of Dahn we see on the right the ruin of *Neu-Dahn* (14-16th cent.) and, on the left, the precipitous rock called the *Jungfernsprung* (Maiden's Leap).

5 M. **Dahn** (689 ft.; Hartmann, Sonne, 21 R., both well spoken of; Kurhaus Flatter; Jungfernsprung), a little town of 2180 inhab., in an unusual setting of rocks and woods, is often chosen for a lengthy stay. The ruin of *Alt-Dahn* (1109 ft.; 13-14th cent.), situated $^1/_2$ hr. E. (red way-marks), on a steep cliff, includes three separate castles. Its passages, chambers, dungeons, and cellars have all been hewn out of the living rock. We may descend S.E. to *Schindhard* (719 ft.), where we gain a pretty retrospect of the castles from the *Kuckucksfels* (Cuckoo's Rock). This is $^2/_3$ M. from Busenberg-Schindhard station.

$6^3/_4$ M. *Busenberg-Schindhard* (633 ft.) lies at the confluence of the *Breitenbach* with the Lauter and at the intersection of the roads from Erfweiler to Bruchweiler and from Dahn to Bergzabern. On the road to Bergzabern, $1^1/_4$ M. from the station, is the village of *Busenberg* (804 ft.; Hotel zum Schlösschen). Hence we may ascend S. in $^1/_2$ hr. to the castle of *Drachenfels* (1207 ft.; view), destroyed in 1523; or descend S.E. to (40 min.) the village of *Erlenbach* (824 ft.; Hotel zur Hedwig) and up again to the castle of *Berwartstein* (988 ft.; rfmts., also rooms), first mentioned in 1272 and rebuilt in 1895. Opposite, to the S., are the scanty remains of the *Klein-Frankreich* ('Petty France'), built in 1484 to protect the Berwartstein. From the Berwartstein we may continue at first to the S., then N.W., passing several artificial lakes, to *Lauterschwan* and (3 hrs.) Bergzabern (yellow way-marks; comp. p. 389). The Lindelbrunner Schloss lies $1^1/_4$ hr. N.E. of Erlenbach, beyond Vorder-Weidenthal (comp. p. 391).

$8^3/_4$ M. *Bruchweiler* (643 ft.; Hotel Löwe, 8 R., plain) is overlooked by the *Jüngstberg* (1595 ft.; 1 hr. E.; white way-marks), which offers one of the finest prospects in the S. Palatinate. — To the E. of ($9^1/_4$ M.) *Bundenthal-Rumbach* is the rocky group known as the *Fladensteine* (1117 ft.). The village of Bundenthal (669 ft.; Hotel Drei Könige) lies 10 min. below, in the Lauter valley, while Rumbach (764 ft.; Hotels Post, Pfälzer Wald) is $1^1/_4$ M. to the W. of the station. Motor post to Bergzabern or Schönau, see p. 388.

From Bundenthal the high-road descends the Lauter valley E. to ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Nieder-Schlettenbach* (699 ft.; motor post to Bergzabern, see p. 388). The *St. Anna-Kapelle*, on the left of the road, short of the village, dates from the 15th century (restored in 1908).

The route from Rumbach to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Wegelnburg coincides for 25 min. with the road to *Nothweiler*, from which the road to

Schönau (see below) diverges a little S. of the village. We then take the footpath to the right (red marks), which runs through woods along the slopes of the *Beissenberg* (1591 ft.) and the *Kuhnenkopf* (1742 ft.). The *Wegelnburg (1872 ft.), on the Alsatian frontier, is crowned with the ruins of an imperial castle destroyed by the French in 1679, and affords a splendid panoramic view of the whole mountain-country as far as the Odenwald and Black Forest. At the top is a mountain-indicator. Beyond the frontier are the ruined *Hohenburg* (1804 ft.), the ancestral castle of Franz von Sickingen's mother, the *Löwenstein* or *Lindenschmidt*, and the *Fleckenstein*.

The village of *Schönau* (748 ft.; Löwe, 40 R., well spoken of), in the valley of the *Sauer*, encircled by wooded hills, is a summer resort, $4^1/_4$ M. from Rumbach (motor post, see p. 388). The Wegelnburg (see above; 1 hr. E.; red marks) is reached by a footpath running through woods. The ruined castle of *Wasigenstein*, mentioned in the 'Waltharilied' (10th cent.), is $1^1/_2$ hr. S.W. of Schönau, beyond the Alsatian frontier.

54. Speyer.

Railway Stations. The *Main Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. A, 1), for Ludwigshafen and Lauterbourg (p. 386) and for Schwetzingen and Heidelberg (p. 364); *Rhine Station* (Pl. E, 3), for trains of the latter line only; *Local Station* (Pl. A, 1) for Geinsheim and Neustadt (p. 398).

Hotels (all plain). *Wittelsbacher-Hof* (Pl. a; C, 4), Ludwig-Str. 40, 20 R., with garden-restaurant; *Engel* (Pl. c; A, 3), outside the Alt-Pörtel; *Bahnhofs-Hotel* (Pl. c; A, 1); *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. d; B, 3), Wormser Str. 4.

Beer Restaurant. *Gambrinus*, at the station (Pl. A, 1). — Wine Room. *Mangold*, near the cathedral (Pl. D, 3).

Cafés. *Ihm*, near the post office (Pl. B, 3), *Ebert*, Maximilian-Str. 28 (Pl. B, C, 3), both with confectioneries.

Post Office (Pl. B, 3), outside the Alt-Pörtel. — **Baths** in the Rhine (Pl. F, 3).

Times of Admission. *Cathedral* (p. 395), free on Sun. 3.30-6, Mon.-Fri. 10-12 & 2-6, closed on Sat. (choir, crypt, and Chapel of St. Catherine, 50 pf.). — *Gedächtnis-Kirche* (p. 398), open all day except from 12 to 1 (50 pf.). — *Palatine Historical Museum* (p. 397), 50 pf. on week-days (except Mon.) 9-12 & 2-4.30, at other times 1 *M*. — *Palatine Library* (p. 398), week-days 9-12 & 2-4.

Speyer (338 ft.), sometimes known in English as *Spires*, the capital of the Bavarian Palatinate, and seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and a Protestant consistory, lies on the left bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the *Speyerbach*. Pop. 25,100 (9500 Protestants, 500 Jews). A new harbour is being built on the Rhine.

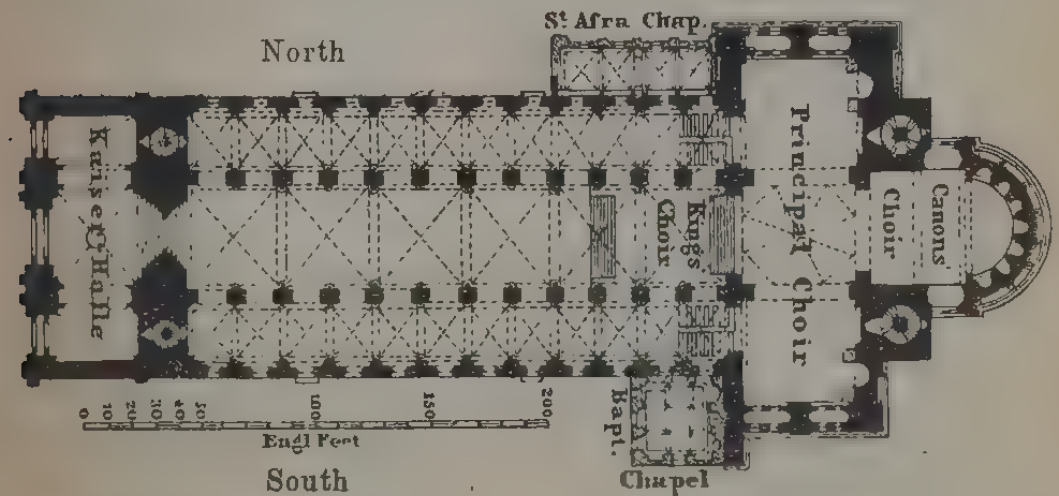
Speyer was the Roman *Civitas Nemetum*, became an episcopal see in the early 7th cent., and was frequently the residence of the German kings after the Treaty of Verdun (843), by which Worms and Mainz also fell to Germany. The city prospered greatly under the Salic emperors,

SPEYER
1:12500
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
Lokal Bahnh.
Haupt-Bahnhof
Prinz Luitpold-Str.
Alter Friedh.
Hirschgraben-Str.
St Guido-Stift
Weidenberg
Petrichen-G.
Speyerbusch
Bauhof
Bauhof Bahnhof
Rheinstrom
Hafen
Hafen
Hafen-Str.
Schwimmschule
Schwimmschule Hafen
Neustadt a. d. H.
Germersheim
Mörschstrasse
Stuberstrasse
Steinackerstrasse
Mühlstrasse
Lagergasse
Löwen-Str.
Bärenstrasse
St Magdalenen-Kloster
Obere Langstrasse
Untere Langstrasse
Amtsgericht
Rent Sch.
Johannes-Str.
Pistorius-Str.
Rheinthor
Rheinstation
Damenbad
Herrenbad
Bischöfl. Seminar
Heilig-Geist-Spital K.
Retscher Stadttheat.
Dreifaltigk. K.
Post
Kornstrasse
Maximiliansstrasse
Dominikaner
Altpörtel
Synagoge
Rathaus
Dom-Pl.
Dom
Regierung
Stadtsaal
Königs-Pl.
Mädchenschule
St Josef K.
Judenbad
Judengasse
Heidentürmchen
Brücken
Schiffbrücken
Schiffbrücken-Str.
Häuser
Gärten
Landes-Bibl.
Bürger-Hospital
Pfälz. Museum
Gymnas.
Fischtor
Festhalle
Festwiese
Gedächtniss K.
Barthol.-Pl.
Barthol.-Str.
Allerheiligen-Str.
Mönchs-Str.
Brudergasse
Stiftstrasse
Herd-Str.
Weber-Str.
Kl. Pfaffen-Str.
Judengasse
Schützen-Str.
Gr. Gallen-Str.
Kl. Gallen-Str.
Zeppelin-Str.
Feuerb. Ks.
Kutscher-Str.
Kurfürsten-Str.
Rossmarkt
Kapuziner-Str.
Ludwigshafen
Oberg

who repeatedly granted privileges to the loyal inhabitants, embellished the old palace, and built the cathedral as the imperial burial-church. Speyer was a free city of the empire from 1294 to 1797. Of the numerous imperial diets held here the most important was that of 1529, after which the princes and estates who had espoused the cause of the Reformation received the name of *Protestants*, from their protest against the resolution of the hostile majority (comp. p. 398). From 1527 onwards Speyer was, with few interruptions, the seat of the *Reichskammer-Gericht*, until the devastation of the Palatinate in 1689 by the French, during which the city was destroyed, caused the removal of the courts to Wetzlar (p. 164). Speyer has been occupied by French troops since 1918, in conformance with the Treaty of Versailles.

On leaving the station (Pl. A, 1) we turn to the right, along Bahnhof-Strasse. The *Alt-Pörtel* (Pl. B, 3), on the left, just past the post office, is a picturesque gate-tower (180 ft. high) of the 13th cent., with a gallery (1514) on the highest story. Maximilian-Strasse, the main street, leads hence straight to the cathedral (20 min. from the station).

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. D, 3), founded in 1030 by Emp. Conrad II. (1024-39), continued by his son Henry III. (d. 1056), and finished by his grandson Henry IV. (d. 1106), is the largest mediæval



church in Germany and the first to be vaulted (comp. p. xxxiii). The restorations necessitated by the fires of 1137, 1159, 1281, and 1450 scarcely modified the original character of the building. In 1689 the town and the cathedral were ravaged by Montclar. After the restoration by the Würzburg architect F. I. M. Neumann (1772-84; comp. p. 296), the church was once more subjected to devastation by French Republicans. Finally in 1822 it was again opened for service, and restoration was continued until 1857. Edward VII., when Prince of Wales, first met his future wife here on Sept. 24th, 1861.

The church is a simple, but vast and imposing Romanesque basilica, with nave, aisles, transepts, two domes, and four towers. Length 438 ft., breadth 123 ft. (across the transepts 182 ft.), height of nave 107 ft. The Kaiser-Halle, or vestibule, with its three portals

and large rose-window, was erected by H. Hübsch in 1854-58, while the W. towers (240 ft.) were completed on the model of the E. towers. The dwarf arcade below the roof runs round the outside of the whole building.

In the Kaiser-Halle are statues of the eight emperors buried in the church and four reliefs (foundation of the church and scenes from the life of Rudolph of Habsburg).

The ***Interior** (adm., see p. 394) is adorned with large frescoes, by Johann Schraudolph and his pupils (1845-53), representing Biblical events (in the N. part of the principal choir) and scenes from the life of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, with numerous single figures of saints. — From the E. end of the nave twelve steps ascend to the Kings' Choir, with statues of *Rudolph of Habsburg*, by Schwanthaler, and *Adolph of Nassau*, by Ohmacht. On the right and left of the approach to the principal choir are two late-Gothic reliefs, formerly in the crypt, each containing likenesses of four emperors. The brasses in the floor, the gilded chandeliers, and the imperial crown are modern. — The Chapel of St. Afra was erected in 1097-1103, but was completely rebuilt at the beginning of the 13th century. The coffin containing the body of Emp. Henry IV. was left here unburied from his death in 1106 to 1111, when the papal excommunication was revoked. — The Baptistery, in the S. aisle, dates from the 12th century. Above it (entrance from the S. transept) is the early-Gothic Chapel of St. Catherine, rebuilt in 1857; it contains an early-German altar-piece and various articles found in the tombs of the emperors (fragments of clothes, a sapphire ring of Henry IV., a reliquary cross, etc.).

The Crypt, beneath the choir and the transepts, was consecrated in 1039. Here is the entrance to the Emperors' Vault, rebuilt in 1900-6. In front of the entrance is a Gothic monument, with relief-portrait and inscription, of *Rudolph of Habsburg* (see below), from the Johanniterhof (destroyed in 1689), where the emperor is supposed to have died. The tombs on the E. side escaped destruction by the French in 1689. The remains of *Emp. Conrad II.* (d. 1039) and his wife *Gisela* (d. 1043), *Henry III.* (d. 1056), *Henry IV.* (see above) and his wife *Bertha* (d. 1087) were found here and have been re-interred in their original resting-places. The W. side was entirely destroyed; the remains of bones discovered in the debris have been identified and reburied. The leaden coffin of *Philip of Swabia* (d. 1208) was found on this side. The coffin of *Henry V.* (d. 1125), the last of the Salic line, which rested above that of Henry IV., was ruthlessly desecrated. The following royal personages also were buried here: *Beatrice* (d. 1184), wife of Frederick Barbarossa, and their daughter Agnes; *Rudolph of Habsburg* (d. 1291); and the rival monarchs, *Adolph of Nassau* (d. 1298) and *Albrecht I. of Austria* (d. 1308; p. 379).

Visitors with steady heads should walk round the arcaded gallery on the outside of the church (see above; gratuity).

In the Domgarten (Pl. D, E, 3, 4), or cathedral grounds, opposite the N.E. corner of the church, is the *Domnapf*, or cathedral bowl, a large vessel of sandstone. Every new bishop was obliged, after binding himself to respect the liberties of the town, to fill the bowl with wine, which was then drunk to his health by the townspeople. The fragments of the '*Mount of Olives*' (Ölberg), to the S. of the cathedral, constructed in 1511, are the sole remains of the cloisters, which were destroyed at the end of the 18th century. Some mediæval stone monuments have been placed near the S. wall of the cathedral. — Among the trees to the E. rises the *Heiden-Türmchen* (Heathens' Tower; Pl. E, 3), a relic of the town-wall built in 1080 by Bishop

Rudger. — A good view of the cathedral choir is obtained from the Rhine harbour, below the pontoon-bridge (Pl. F, 3).

The Prot. *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche* (Pl. C, D, 3), to the N.W. of the cathedral, in Himmels-Str., was built in 1701-17. Near by are the Gothic ruins of a patrician's house, which still preserve the name of the original owners, the *Retscher*. The Prot. *Heilig-Geist-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), a little farther on, in Johannes-Str., was erected in 1702.

The *Judenbad* (Jews' Bath; Pl. D, 4), to the S.W. of the cathedral, in a small garden at the end of Judenbadgasse, dates from 1104 (key at the police office in the Rathaus, Pl. C 3).

The ***Palatine Historical Museum** (Pl. D, 4), completed in 1909 from plans by G. von Seidl in the form of an open square, contains some fine collections of objects ranging from pre-Roman times to the present day. Adm., see p. 394.

The Roman equestrian figures (9 ft. high) to the right and left of the entrance were discovered in 1887 among the debris of a Roman quarry near Breitfurt (p. 392), where they had lain unfinished.

Ground Floor. — From the entrance-hall we ascend the steps on the right to the North Wing. Three rooms on the right and left of the ante-room contain *Pre-Roman Antiquities*. Note the gold rings from Böhl (p. 386), two bronze wheels from Hassloch (p. 386), and the objects found in the *Princely Tombs at Dürkheim (Schloss-Kirche; p. 380) and Rodenbach near Kaiserslautern (engraved gold finger-rings, bracelets, and collar, an Etruscan tripod, bronze vessels, etc.), all of which (also the Attic cantharus) were imported by traders (comp. p. xxx). Gold ornaments of Celtic workmanship, bronze rings, iron weapons, etc., are also exhibited in these rooms. — From the ante-room we proceed straight on into the *Roman Lapidarium*, comprising milestones, tombstones, and votive stones. The small room on the right contains bronzes: Roman *Bust (Germanicus?) from Ludwigshafen; *Head of a Centaur, a Greek original of the school of Lysippus (c. 300 B.C.), from Schwarzenacker (p. 392); and an archaistic statuette of Apollo (2nd cent. A.D.), from Speyer. — The W. side of the Lapidarium is adjoined by three apses (divided by columns) containing *Small Roman Antiquities:* Glass; bronzes; *Sigillata Ware (Roman glazed pottery of brilliant red colouring) with their corresponding moulds, one of the most extensive collections of its kind (chiefly from Rheinzabern and other places in the Palatinate); bronze cooking utensils, from Rheinzabern (p. 386).

The *Ludowici Collection*, in the West Wing, comprises Roman objects from Rheinzabern (tomb-finds and Sigillata ware).

South Wing. — The large corner-room contains finds from the early-Roman castellum at Rheingönheim (p. 386); also the *Frankish-Alemannian Collection* of weapons, vessels, ornaments, etc. — The next room contains the *Mediæval Lapidarium*, a MS. by Otfried (p. 389), and four mural paintings after miniatures from the Codex Aureus, which was formerly in Speyer but is now in the Escurial in Spain. — The central room is devoted to the *Cathedral* and its history (ground-plans, etc.); the sculptures include a late-Gothic *Monk's Head. — In the next room are works of *Mediæval Industrial Art* (earthenware, stoneware, glass, and implements). — The *Gothic Room* contains stone and wooden sculptures and a Gothic cabinet from Trifels (p. 390).

East Wing. — In the circular *Speyer Room* are a large cabinet with *Imperial documents from Speyer, views of the town after the conflagration of 1689, and incunabula. — The *Renaissance Room* contains furniture and tapestry. — Palatine views, furniture, and models of ships

are exhibited in the corridor. — In the ante-room are two stone sculptures, a Fortuna from the Speyer Kaufhaus (1748) and a Minerva from Oggersheim (p. 370); also bells cast at Speyer in 1482 and 1624.

Upper Floor. North Wing. *State Picture Gallery.* Rooms 1 and 2: Flemish and Dutch painters. — Rooms 3 and 4: German painters of the 17th and 18th centuries. — Rooms 5-7: Palatine painters.

West Wing: Designs for the frescoes in the cathedral (p. 396).

East and South Wings. Corner Room: Views of Speyer after the fire of 1689; Palatine painters of the early 19th century. — *18th Century Room.* — *Bassermann Room.* Costumes owned by the Bassermann-Jordan family. — *Heydenreich Room.* Furniture of the 18th century. — The next three rooms contain the collection of *Porcelain* and faience from *Frankenthal, Zweibrücken, and Dirmstein; tapestries; P. Verschaffelt's marble bust of himself; pictures of Palatine princes and their families. — *Cabinet of Coins.* — Corridor: Furniture and costumes.

In the Basement is the **Wine Museum:* old wine-presses, carved casks, and viticultural implements. A glass bottle, found at Speyer and hermetically closed by a film of oil which has hardened with age, still contains wine dating from the Roman period (3rd cent. A.D.).

The Rom. Cath. *St. Josef-Kirche* (Pl. A, 4), on the right of Gilgen-Strasse, was completed from the plans of L. Becker in 1914; the two towers are 269 ft. high. The **Gedächtnis-Kirche** (Memorial Church; Pl. A, 4), farther S., in Bartholomäus-Platz, is a Gothic cruciform structure (with nave and aisles of equal height) erected in 1893-1903 by Flügge and Nordmann in memory of the famous protest (p. 395). It is 236 ft. long and 148 ft. broad across the transepts; the tower is 328 ft. high. In the vestibule are statues of Luther, by W. Hahn, and the six German princes who protested against the resolution of the Diet in 1529, by Max Baumbach (1914); the interior contains some noteworthy stained glass (adm., see p. 394). — A portion of the old *Town Walls*, with four towers, is preserved in Hilgard-Strasse, which runs S.E. from the choir of the church. — At Ludwig-Str. 10 is the *Palatine Library* (Landes-Bibliothek; Pl. B, 4; 75,000 vols.; adm., see p. 394); the same building houses the *Natural History Collection* of the Palatine Museum.

From Speyer a local railway (4th class only) runs to *Neustadt* (18 M.; p. 381) viâ (11¾ M.) *Geinsheim.* — Railway to *Heidelberg* viâ Schwetzingen, see p. 364; to *Ludwigshafen* (for Mannheim) or *Lauterbourg*, see R. 52 a.

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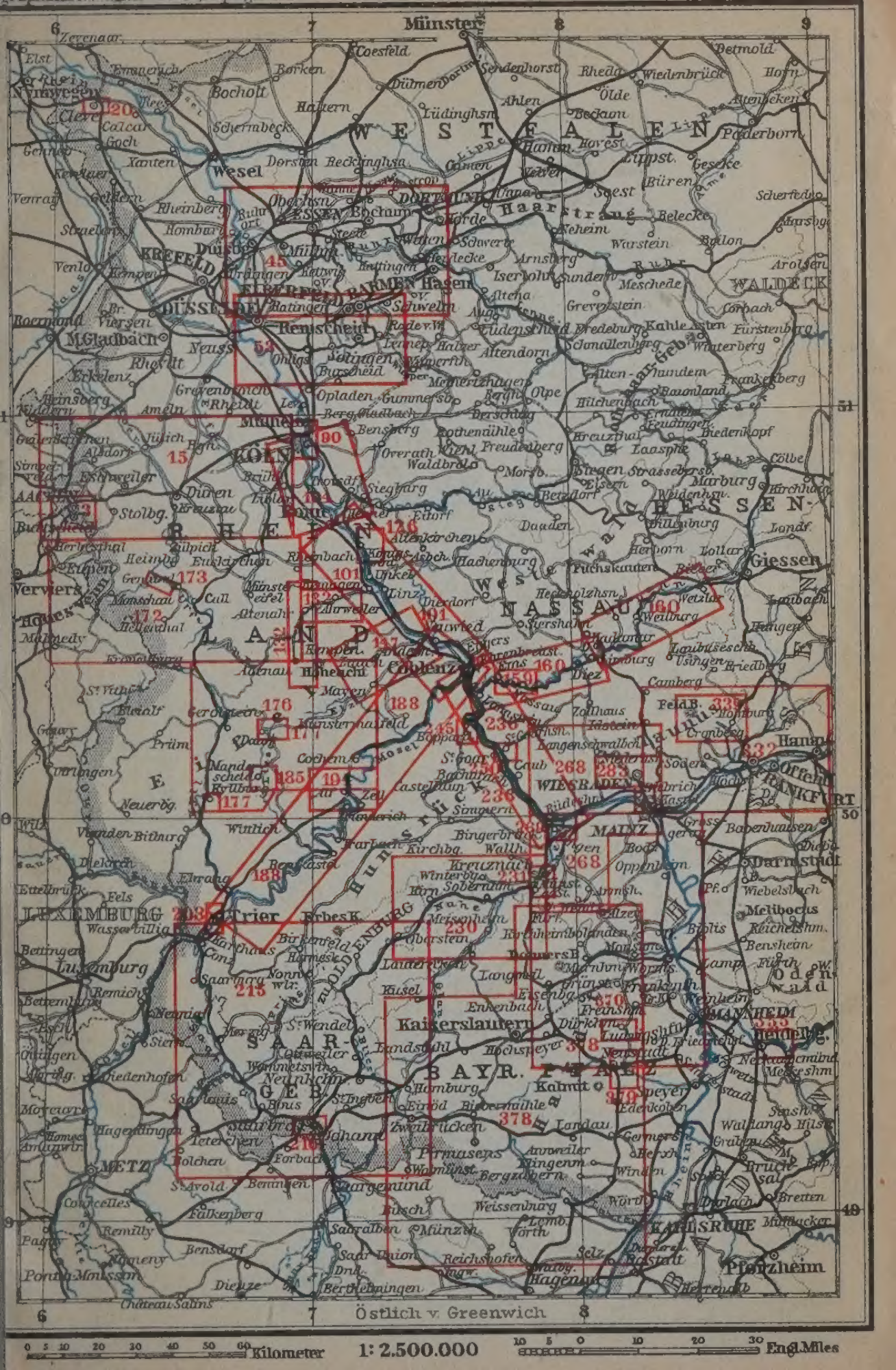
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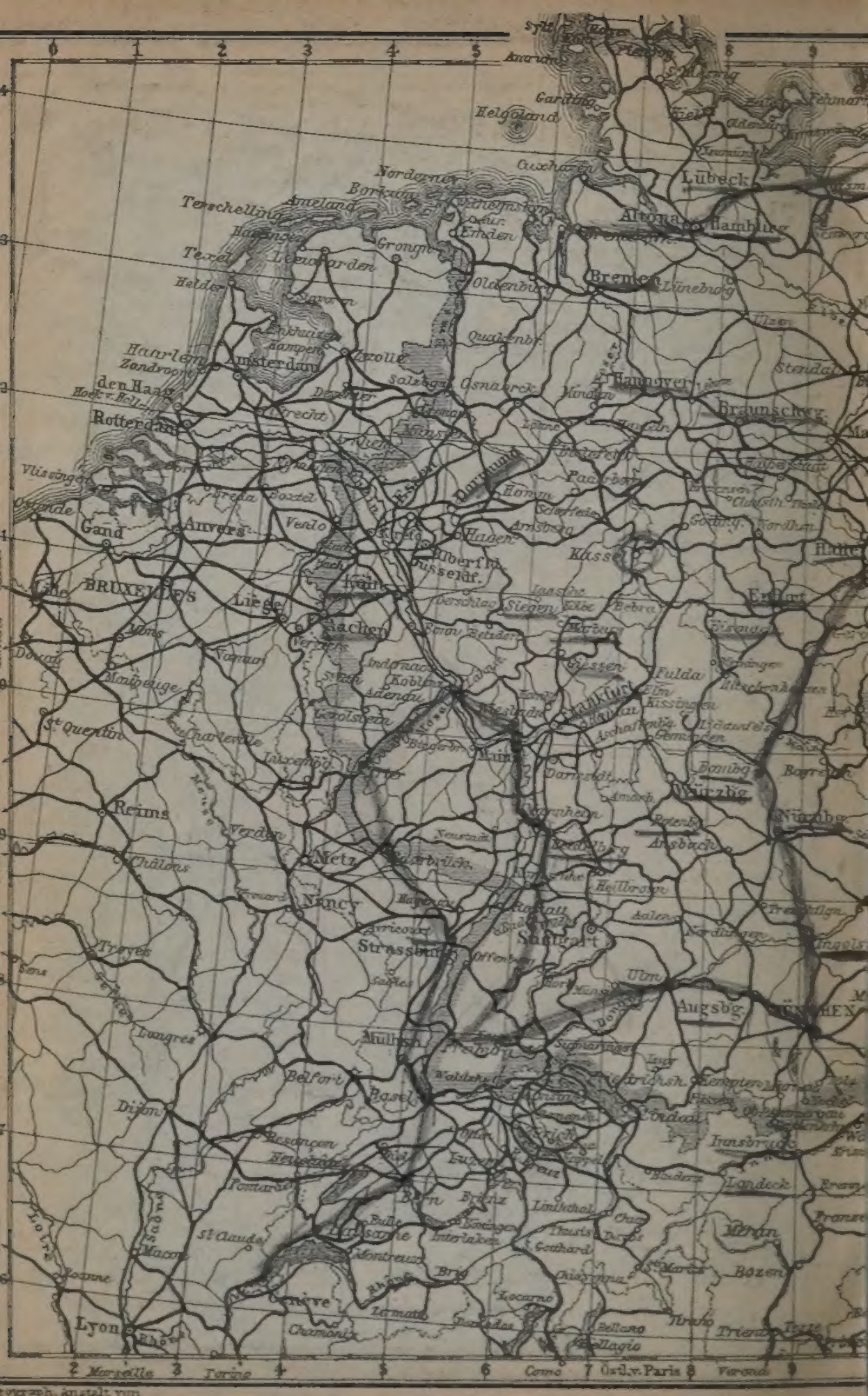
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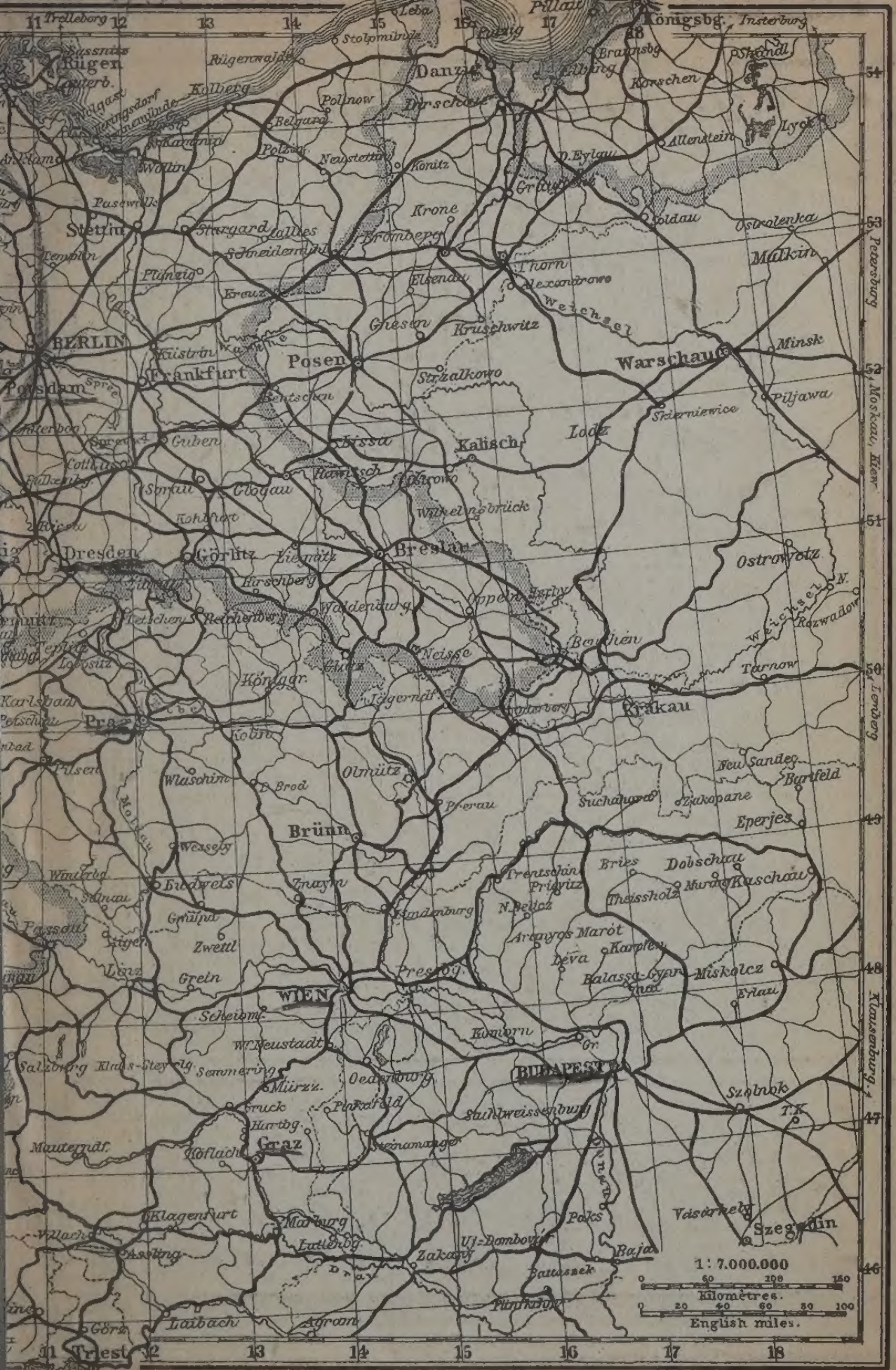

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